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NAKASONE REPLIES TO DIET ON TIES WITH USSR

OW170739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0709 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a Diet session Wednesday that Japan's rice market system sould be not be subject to liberalization, in spite of recent efforts by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) to open up the market for U.S. rice imports. In reply to questions raised by party representatives at the start of an upper house plenary session, Nakasone said, "rice is acknowledged as a national trade item under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)," adding that he expected the United States to respect Japan's rice trade policy.

The prime minister added, however, that while the government would continue to support the food control system (set up in 1942 to protect staple food items), it was necessary for farmers to improve productivity and accept reforms in the system. Controversy over Japan's rice trade system emerged after the RMA recently filed a complaint with the office of U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), charging that Japanese rice import restrictions were unfair. Hiroshi Ishikawa, vice minister for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said last week that Japan will defend its rice policy during an agricultural trade session opening September 23 in Washington.

On the issue of Japan-Soviet relations, Nakasone reaffirmed that he has urged Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Tokyo by late January. He added that he hoped the details of the visit, including a time schedule, would be worked out by Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze when they meet in New York September 24, during the opening session of the United Nations General Assembly. Nakasone also said that Japan would maintain a "consistent" position on the issue of the northern islands seized by the Soviet Union from Japan in the closing days of World War II.

"It is very important for world peace and world conditions that we hold wide-ranging talks and negotiations," Nakasone said, adding that such issues as economic cooperation and development of Siberia will be decided "case-by-case." Although Japan and the Soviet Union have yet to sign a peace treaty in the postwar period, the Japanese Government has called for the return of the islands as a prerequisite.

Nakasone said that he will strive to fulfill a government pledge to stop the issuance of deficit-covering government bonds by fiscal 1990 to carry out fiscal reconstruction. He also said that the government would check into the possibility of further reductions in public utility rates and prices of consumer goods in the wake of increased profits due to a surge in the yen value.

Following a comment by one representative that he has become a president-like prime minister, Nakasone explained, "it's important to take the initiative to act promptly to meet the demands of the people under the present democratic system and in the information age of today." He added, "It is no longer possible in this age to continue in the manner established long ago."

USSR ENVOY SAYS GORBACHEV VISIT ALREADY APPROVED

OW171119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Nikolay Solovyev said here Wednesday that the time has definitely arrived for reciprocal visits by the leaders of Japan and the Soviet Union.

In an address to a private group, Solovyev indicated that the expected visit to Tokyo by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has already been approved, hinting that an official announcement setting the timetable for the visit next January may follow the September 24 Japan-Soviet foreign ministers meeting in New York. Solovyev also called for the promotion of various bilateral cooperation projects in the area of trade and technogolical aid to improve Japan-Soviet ties.

He said the Soviet Union would announce its decision concerning joint ventures proposed by Japanese private concerns later this month or in October. The ambassador indicated, however, that the Soviet Union's intention to pursue improved ties does not cover the issue of Japan's claim to the so-called "northern territories," consisting of four island off Hokkaido seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Although Japanese nationals were allowed this summer to resume visits to graves of relatives on the Soviet-held islands of Shikotan and Habomai after an 11-year gap, none visited the other two islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu.

Solovyev explained that his government would carefully handle such visits if the Japanese Government issued a request. "There is no special reason to refuse grave visits to the two islands," he said, adding that the military installations there are not very important.

Japan has maintained that it will not conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union until the northern territories are returned. Although Japan claims that the islands are part of its integral territory, the Soviet Union has argued that the islands are legitimately Soviet domain based on a number of international agreements.

14 SEP VNS ARTICLE URGES THWARTING OF ASIAD

SK160630 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Unattributed special article: "Let Us Thwart and Frustrate the Seoul Asian Games"]

[Text] Patriotic masses of all walks of life: The trouble-ridden 1986 Seoul Asian Games, on which world public opinion is focused, are approaching. As a result, the struggle waged by the blood-boiling youths and students and by the patriotic masses, who doggedly oppose holding the Asian Games in Seoul, is being further intensified, and seems to be escalating into a pan-national struggle.

Yesterday at Korea and Kyongbuk Universities and today at Yonsei University, youths and students have continued to shout "Let us smash the Asian Games!" "Let us expel the U.S. imperialists!" and "Let us overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorship!"

Extremely dismayed, the nation-selling Chon Tu-hwan group is now persisting in outrageous oppression in order to host the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul by all means. Because of the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist rampage, the whole of South Korea has been turned into a place of horrible terror, and youths, students, and the masses struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification and opposing the 1986 Seoul Asian Games are being randomly arrested and punished.

Only recently, in the wake of the fascist hangmen's outrageous manhunt, many youths and students who had been struggling as members of Chamintu, Minmintu, and other student organizations were sent to prison on charges of being leftist-leaning impure elements. Sacrosanct campuses have become the places where combat police troops and members of special army units are rampant, and campus gymnasiums have been surrounded by barbed wire. Thus, the campuses are now reminiscent of prisons. In addition, at every corner in Seoul, at places around stadiums, and everywhere in South Korea, manhunts, special arrests, searches, and ransacking continue.

The 1986 Seoul Asian Games, which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has tried to host by all means, are by no means for a good purpose. The whole world knows this. The 1986 Asian Games, which they are desparately trying to host, are not for the purpose of seeking the Olympic spirit or the spirit of sports, but for the purpose of perpetuating the division of the country, creating favorable conditions for two Koreas, and realizing their wicked political ambition to establish a foundation for long-term office. Thus, the 1986 Seoul Asian Games are a traitorious sports event.

At an initial stage, when they were seeking to host the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul, the fascist ring raved that the Asian Games would create favorable conditions for simultaneous UN membership for the North and South, cross-recognition, and cross-contacts. Thus, to this end, they engaged in fierce negotiations behind the scenes. All these things clearly reveal their true objectives for hosting the Asian Games in Seoul.

Thus, the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul is an intolerable insult to our masses, and is wild mockery of the sacred idea of sports. The patriotic masses on this soil, who love the country and nation and seek independence, democracy, and reunification, fully realized the Chon Tu-hwan ring's wicked ambition when it was employing all base schemes to host the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul with the assistance of its U.S. masters.

Thus, they have unyieldingly struggled to thwart and frustrate the Seoul Asian Games and, now on the eve of the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul, are more furiously fanning the flames of struggle.

All these things are precisely the reason why fair public opinion in the world strongly denounces and condemns traitor Chon Tu-hwan's schemes for hosting the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul, and why many countries which love justice and truth and cherish the idea of sports have adopted firm stands that they will not send their athletes to Seoul.

Indeed, the Seoul Asian Games are the shame of our nation and a blot on the history of sports. Accordingly, thwarting and frustrating the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul are entirely just in view of our masses' aspiration and in view of the intrinsic ideals of sports. Allowing the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul represents allowing the criminal holding of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, paving the way to creating two Koreas for the domestic and foreign splittists, and allowing the road to reunification to be blocked. At the same time, it is allowing fiendish murderer Chon Tu-hwan to remain in office for a long time.

In addition, allowing the 1986 Seoul Asian Games is causing the people to suffer even heavier foreign debts, making the people's lives fall into an inextricable predicament, and allowing the exploitation of sacred sports for dirty political purposes.

Our masses who love the country and nation and seek independence, democracy, and reunification cannot sit idly by before this grave situation. The patriotic masses of all walks of life must not allow the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul. By waging a death-defying struggle, they must thwart and frustrate the criminal 1986 Asian Games.

The struggle to thwart and frustrate the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul is precisely a part of the struggle to smash traitor Chon Tu-hwan's schemes for permanent division of the nation, frustrate his wicked ambition for long-term office, and accelerate independence, democracy, and reunification. At the same time, this struggle is linked with the struggle to rescue the people from the hardships of life. Thus, the patriotic masses of all walks of life must turn out in unison in the just struggle to thwart and frustrate the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul. This is an urgent demand and a call of the nation and mankind. Responding to this call, the youths and students whose blood is boiling and who are indomitably for justice and the nation are struggling persistently by establishing a struggle committee to thwart the Asian Games amid the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring's unprecedented suppression.

One who desires reunification and seeks independence and democracy must actively join in the just struggle of the youths and students to thwart the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul.

The patriotic masses of all walks of life must wage a pan-national struggle to thwart the holding of the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul. By so doing, they must completely frustrate the wicked ambition of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is scheming to realize his dirty political objectives by exploiting the Asian Games. At the same time, this struggle must be linked with the struggle to liquidate the U.S. colonial rule and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist dictatorship. By so doing, a new breakthrough must be made in our masses' sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, and the heroic spirit of our masses and their unyielding will must be displayed to the world.

MINJU CHOSON ON SOUTH'S ANTICOMMUNIST 'RACKET'

SK170523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) — The South Korean puppets are kicking up an anti-communist racket by groundlessly connecting the explosion at Seoul's Kimpo airport with us before they have probed the incident to the bottom. MINJU CHOSON today brands this as an insidious trick to shirk the responsibility for the incident on to us. The author of the commentary says:

Each time an incident and socio-political confusion took place in South Korea in the past, the puppets resorted to an anti-communist smear campaign to shift the blame on to us. This is their habitual method. The puppets seek to make it appear as if there were no problem in South Korea and society were "stable" there by linking the incident with us in a far-fetched way.

In launching a big anti-communist smear campaign to create a terror-ridden atmosphere with the incident as an occasion, the puppets seek to threaten students and people opposing the Asian Games, frustrate their struggle, impair the ever-rising international prestige and authority of the DPRK, incite the North-South confrontation and hostility against the North among the South Korean people and bolster up the shaking colonial fascist rule.

We are sharply watching the South Korean puppets inciting North-South confrontation and aggravating the situation by using the incident within themselves for a sinister political purpose. They must immediately stop the foolish anti-communist false propaganda.

STUDENT SEIZURE OF JAPANESE CENTER REPORTED

SK171138 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] South Korean university students seized the Cultural Center of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul. According to foreign press reports, at a time when the struggle of the South Korean people of all strata against the Asian Games in Seoul is vigorously developing, university students seized the Cultural Center of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul and staged a sit-in struggle today. After breaking the windows of the Cultural Center today, the students set up a barricade in the library on the second flood of the building and continued their struggle.

Chanting slogans opposing Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's planned visit to Seoul and the Asian Games which will be held on 20 September, they gallantly struggled. The students also gallantly fought in the face of the puppet police forces, while spreading leaflets exposing and condemning Nakasone's visit to South Korea by throwing them through the windows of the building. The fascist clique perpetrated the atrocity of arresting six students, including two coeds, on the spot.

VNS ON BURNING OF SEOUL ASIAN GAMES MONUMENT

SK170056 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] A tower in Iri North Cholla Province built to welcome Asian Games has been burned.

At around 0310 on the morning of 15 September, the tower, built at a three-way intersection at the entrance to Wangwang University in Sinyongdong, Iri, was burned. It seems that this was an act conducted by patriotic intellectuals rising in the struggle to check the Asian Games.

S. KOREAN 'PUPPETS' FASCIST FRENZY VIEWED

SK160428 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2144 GMT 14 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 15 September commentary: "They are Frantically Blowing a Murderous Whirlwind"]

[Text] With the approach of the Asian Games as the momentum, the South Korean puppets' fasict frenzy has reached its zenith. The puppet prime minister recently issued a directive urging the police to be fully on guard. Following this, the puppet minister of home affairs, clamorously instructed all police forces to make sure that there was no mistake in assume guard duty with a spirit of devotion to host the Asian Games successfully and to resolutely counter the struggle of students through the mobilization of all police forces.

On 8 September, the puppets held a meeting with the rabble of the DJP to adjust policies between th party and government and held counsel over the matter of strongly countering the people's advance movement to oppose the Asian Games.

Such actions by the puppets show that they are making preparations for a great tyrannical war to check the righteous advance movement of the South Korean students and people to oppose the Asian Games. The fascist clique has actually turned South Korean into a zone of emergency martial law, where more than 20 tyrannical decrees have been issued. Not satisfied with mobilizing all the police forces to suppress the people, the puppets have encircled campuses and important public facilities by mobilizing vast numbers of puppet army troops. At the same time, they laid barbed-wire entanblements around the sports grounds and campuses and have bound the hands and feet of students by sending police forces onto campuses. Wicket plots have been hatched to close down seven universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, during the Asian Games.

Mopping-up and special rounding-up operations and surprise assault commotions have been frequently carried out and kicked up against democratic forces rising in revolt against the Asian Games. The South Korean students and people have been tightly bound to a fascist implement of torture.

Although the history of mankind has recorded many fascist dictators who have adopted oppression and murder as part of their duty, it has never sen the likes of such jascist jackals as those in the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has arrested innocent people at random, using security for the Asian Games as a pretext, has tightly bound them with fascist iron shackles, and has made them the targets of tanks and guns. The acts committed by the fascist clique remind us of what they did 6 years ago in driving rascals from the puppet airborne task force to commit barbarous mass holocaust in Kwangju by having them take hallucinogenic drugs.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to use the Asian Games as a tool designed to strangle indpendent, democratic, and reunification forces and to lay a springboard to prolong its term of office. The crime committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring in offering the sacred international sports function as a sacrifice for their dirty desire for power is unpardonable.

Today, the South Korean students and people are courageously struggling against the fascist clique's sword wielding. Fighting organizations, including the fighting committee for checking the Asian Games, have been organized among the students, and the anti-U.S. and antifascist joint demonstration struggle has been courageously waged. The South Korean people from all walks of life including workers, peasants, and religious figures, have joined the struggle of students to oppose the Asian Games with a do-or-die spirit

The tyrannical commotion frantically raised by the puppets is a product of the crisis of removing the old rulers and their death struggle as they die. A club is best for a mad dog. The South Korean people will counter the puppets' tyrannical offensive by tenaciously struggling to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. They will finally bury the fascist regime.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

Ortega Addresses Banquet

SK150538 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Speech by revolutionary Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and responsible person of the Executive Committee of the National Guidance Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, at a banquet arranged by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK President, for the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua -- at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 14 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, respected president, I would like to express the joy of our delegation to the WPK, to the DPRK Government and people, and to you in particular on our visit to your heroic country for the second time. Although our trip has been long, our joy of coming to your country, a miraculous country, is matchlessly great. This is because the history of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, our party, began amid the support of internationalism extended by the WPK, by its intimate leading segment, and by the diligent and militant Korean people.

The heroes, patriots, and leaders of our revolution, including Carlos Fonseca, founder of the Sandinist Front, developed in your country, an intimate and international country, the will and the strength to continuously struggle to oppose imperialism and achieve the freedom and victory of our people.

Our joy on visiting the DPRK comes not merely from the fact that the people of your country extended solidarity to us in the past. Upon arrival in Korea, we recalled the history of the people of your country, the fighters and the construction workers. We also recalled the bloody history of your struggle against the Japanese militarists in World War II and of your struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists' unprecedentedly cruel aggression and to defend the fatherland. We know the suffering you experienced during these struggles and the sacrifices suffered by many men, women, elderly people, and children. At the same time, we know how you defeated the aggressors by fighting them and the kinds of feelings of honor, dignity, and patriotism you entertained during this struggle.

We have been struck with admiration of the boldness and courage you displayed in the struggle to rehabilitate the destroyed fatherland during the postwar period. We have been also struck with admiration of the fact that the WPK and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, its supreme leader, have wisely led the work of defending the fatherland and rehabilitation for decades.

We know well how the U.S. imperialists, the enemy of the Korean people, were defeated. The Sandinist people have consistently supported and will support the Korean people's cause to force U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula, and to peacefully reunify the country.

The 1938 Olympics should be hosted by the North and South of Korea without obstacles, and political negotiations among the parties concerned should be realized to seek peace. Availing myself of this occasion, I would like to say one more thing in connection with the matter of the Olympics. Our Nicaragua professes that if the proposal advanced by the DPRK to jointly host the Olympics is not implemented, it will not participate in these sports games.

The respected great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song: While promoting [kochwi] a new war -- which far surpasses the crime committed in the 1950's against the DPRK -- in Korea to threaten it by wielding not only conventional weapons but nuclear weapons as well, the imperialists are gravely threatening Nicaragua in Central America to destroy our gains by purchasing weapons with billions of dollars and by sending mercenaries and military advisors. Having understood that they could not win back the usurped regime with the strength of the Somoza mercenaries alone, they have mobilized their arms and equipment to invade our territory and to exterminate the Sandinist people's revolution. However, no matter how the U.S. Congress may approve millions of dollars of aid, no matter what crimes the personnel may demonstrate, no matter how many U.S. military advisors may be sent, and no matter how recklessly the U.S. troops may land in Nicaragua, this will become null before our people who have always been prepared to drive rascals into a corner by fighting them and to repel them from the fatherland.

We have the firm resolve of the Nicaraguan people. We also have the solidarity extended by the people of your country and the people of the world. In particular, we have principled support from the WPK Central Committee, respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The National Guidance Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front highly appreciates the various forms of solidarity extended by the WPK, especially the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become personally concerned about our cause and has rendered unqualified cooperation to it.

The National Guidance Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front hopes that relations between the parties, governments, and people of our two countries will be strengthened according to the spirit of fraternal ties recently maintained between us.

Respected and beloved Comrade President, we are returning after participating in the Eighth Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries held in Harare. We note that the principle, aim, and unity of the Nonaligned Movement have been guaranteed in favor of world peace and of all the people who are struggling with the people of Namibia and South Africa to achieve their complete freedom. The solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement with the just causes of the DPRK and the Sandinist people's revolution was stressed once again at the meeting.

Availing ourselves of the opportunity to participate in the recent Harare summit meeting, we once again made clear Nicaragua's peace policy and once again showed our stand to the U.S. Government toward immediately holding dialogue with the U.S. Government to conclude a fair agreement, to guarantee peace in Central America. The government of our republic, which considers peace as its banner, will spare no effort to seek interest [migukkwaui ihaelul tomo hamyo] with the United States based on the principle of mutual respect and to normalize relations between the United States and Nicaragua.

Respected Comrade president, I say that we believe entirely in our strength in the arduous struggle against the U.S. imperialists and that our cause will win solidarity with the Korean brothers and with all the people of the world.

Long live friendship and unity between the people of the DPRK and the Republic of Nicaragua! I wish the Comrade president Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the dear leader Kim Chong-il a long life. I wish all the Korean people good health.

Meets With Kim Il-song

SK152242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Talks were held Monday in Pyongyang between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Commandante of Revolution Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Present at the talks on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Colonel General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk; Chon Chae-hong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Pak Myong-hak, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nicaragua.

Attending the talks on the opposite side were members of the Nicaraguan party and government delegation -- Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, minister of foreign affairs; Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, minister of foreign trade; Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, vice-minister of defence and chief of general staff of the Sandinist People's Army; Javier Chamorro Mora, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Julio Lopez Campos, director of the International Affairs Department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; Pedro Antonio Blandon, first vice-minister of external economic cooperation; and Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The talks took place in a sincere, friendly atmosphere.

Holds 'Tete-a-Tete' With Kim

SK152246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

15 Sep Banquet

SK160318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, hosted a dinner yesterday [15 September] for Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and his wife. [passage omitted]

Participating in the dinner were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; his wife; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier, and foreign minister of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Choe Chung-kun, minister of foreign trade; KPA Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk; and Pang Myong-hak, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

KCNA Interviews Ortega

SK162231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- Commandant of Revolution Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, was interviewed by reporters at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on September 16 prior to his departure. He said to begin with:

During our visit we expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the resolution shown by him in the struggle to defend his people, achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and preserve peace and for the solidarity expressed by him to our people. In recognition of this, we decided to award "Augusto Cesar Sandino Order" to the great leader and conferred it upon him yesterday.

During the visit we have exchanged views on many fields and on the international issues and world peace, the situation obtaining on the Korean peninsula and in South and Central America and the concrete situation of Nicaragua.

Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra answered questions raised by reporters.

Referring to important successes registered since the victory of the Sandinist revolution, he said: An important success registered by our people since the victory of our revolution is that they are making their history and defending it.

Pointing to the fact that having reduced South Korea to a colony and nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have brought forward "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the North and the South in order to create "two Koreas", he said: Our Nicaragua supports the proposal for reunification advanced by the DPRK and opposes all schemes to keep Korea divided artificially and freeze the division. The Nicaraguan people hold that the U.S. forces must withdraw from South Korea.

Giving his view on practical steps for the realisation of South-South cooperation, he said: As practical steps for the realisation of South-South cooperation, we consider it is important above all to strengthen regional and continental cooperation, to be concrete, for Latin American countries to strengthen mutual cooperation among themselves, African countries among themselves, Asian countries among themselves and other member nations among themselves, and, further, mutual cooperation among continents. We hold that the present inequitable international economic order, the old economic order imposed by the developed countries, should be destroyed.

He gave an answer to the question of a Cuban journalist on what agreement is signed between the Republic of Nicaragua and the DPRK and on what the Western countries said about Nicaragua's proposal for hosting the 9th non-aligned summit meeting. He said:

We exchanged views on this matter with Comrade President Kim Il-song. The DPRK will cooperate in many domains for the economic development of our country. It was promised through our visit this time that the Korean side would strengthen economic cooperation for many realms of Nicaragua.

Nicaragua proposed the hosting of the 9th NAM summit meeting in connection with the NAM summit. The American Government launched an anti-Nicaragua campaign against this a few months before the opening of the 8th NAM summit meeting. The United States is opposed to our country's proposal for the hosting of the 9th NAM summit meeting. Of course, we believe that the non-aligned countries would not submit to the U.S. threat and blackmail.

Touching upon the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra said: The relations between Korea and Nicaragua are very excellent. They are indeed relations between brothers. Such relations will continue to strengthen day by day. The relations between us and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly the relations with Comrade President Kim Il-song, with Comrade Kim Chong-il and with the entire Korean people have continuously grown in strength.

The peoples of the DPRK, Nicaragua and Palestine exposed to the threat of the imperialists are fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with each other against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Leaders See Off Ortega

SK170101 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Commandante of the Revolution, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, and coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which came to the DPRK on an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, left Pyongyang this morning by special plane after concluding their successful visit.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, warmly saw off Comrade Daniel Ortega and his wife at the Pyongyang airport. [passage omitted]

Present at the airport were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, and his wife; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the State Admiinstrative Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and econonomic guidance committee; chairmen and directors of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the working organization and central institutions; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries of the educational, literature, arts, press, and publications fields; and the DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua. [passage omitted]

NODONG SINMUN HAILS USSR N-TEST MORATORIUM

SK150134 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 14 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September commentary: "A Responsible Position for World Peace"]

[Text] According to a foreign press report, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in response to questions raised by the chief editor of the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO, affirmed the justness of the Soviet Union's unilateral step to extend its nuclear test moratorium and its consistent position for peace and called once again on the United States to respond to the Soviet Union's practical example.

As was reported, during a speech on Soviet TV on 18 August, in connection with the expiration of its unilateral nuclear test moratorium that had lasted from 6 August 1985 to 6 August 1986, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev announced a decision to further extend the nuclear test freeze until 1 January 1987.

The step taken by the Soviet Union to unilaterally extend the nuclear test moratorium clearly showed the responsible position of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to prevent the danger of nuclear war and safeguard world peace and security, and the peace-loving nature of their foreign policy. Contained herein is the serious desire of the Soviet Union to save mankind from nuclear holocaust. The Soviet Union's decision is a positive step to practically contribute to easing international tension and improving the overall world situation.

Therefore, the Soviet Union's step is evoking extensive repercussion on a global basis. This confirms the justness of the peace-loving intiative of the Soviet Union. It is not a coincidence that voices calling for a nuclear test freeze by the United States are increasingly heard among U.S. congressmen and the people.

The response of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev is an expression of the firm resolve of the Soviet Union to realize nuclear arms reduction, prevent war, and defend peace through practical example. This is in conformity with the yearning of mankind to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, which looms heavily over the earth.

To remove the threat of nuclear war, nuclear weapons should be abolished. It is common sense that nuclear tests should be halted for this purpose. To freeze nuclear testing is a starting point toward abolishing nuclear weapons and preventing the nuclear arms race and a nuclear war. With the extension of the moratorium no less than four times, the Soviet nuclear test site has remained silent for over a year.

In contrast, 18 nuclear explosions took place at U.S. nuclear test site during the year since the Soviet Union took the step to freeze nuclear testing.

The main objective of the continuous U.S. nuclear testing is to produce a new type of nuclear weapon. Producing new types of nuclear weapons is necessary only to wage nuclear war. The U.S. imperialists, bent on an evil design to dominate the world, are scheming to realise their aggressive world strategy through nuclear superiority. Such a criminal purpose has prompted the Reagan administration to spend enormous amounts of money on the military to expand nuclear armaments and accelerate the development, improvement, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons on a large scale, even frenziedly accelerating the adventurous "star wars" program.

The U.S. rulers are only interested in attaining nuclear superiority by continuing to test nuclear weapons. They do not hesitate to drive mankind into a nuclear holocaust, to dominate the world by force, and to satisfy the greed of the monopolistic capitalists. This completely explains why the United States has not responded to the nuclear test moratorium.

The U.S. imperialists' war policy and their maneuvers to build nuclear weapons are a basic factor aggravating international tension and increasing the danger of nuclear war. The United States should abandon the anachronistic policy of strength, should not pursue the adventurous buildup of nuclear armaments, and should immediately stop all nuclear testing in response to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiative.

The Korean people actively support the Soviet Union's initiatives to safeguard the world peace and security and firmly support the Soviet people's struggle to realize these initiatives.

PRC LEADERS ATTEND DPRK ENVOY'S FILM SHOW

SK131222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1500 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] On 8 September, Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country in China, arranged a film show at the embassy on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Invited to the film show were Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, state councillor, and foreign minister; Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Xu Huize, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and other functionaries concerned. The participants saw a documentary film of our country.

On 6 September, prior to this, a film show marking the 38th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was given for the ambassadors of many countries at the DPRK Embassy in China.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS HAYS' REMARKS 'FOOLISH LIE'

SK120558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- Papers today hit out at the outcries of the U.S. authorities and paid media over "threat of invasion from North" in Korea. The commander of the U.S. Pacific Forces Hays, while talking about the Olympic Games, mumbled that the North might venture a certain act.

Ridiculing this piffle, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says:

They are scheming to stage in Seoul at any cost the games which must not and cannot be held there only to call forth a spate of angry protest at home and abroad. Much embarrassed, the U.S. political and military authorities and paid media are trying to deliver themselves from the fix by spreading the fiction of "threat from the North." But such propaganda can convince no one.

Our republic has taken one peaceful and constructive initiative after another in the military field alone in the recent period to tide over the worsening situation on the Korean peninsula. But the United States staged a massive naval exercise against our republic by bringing many warships to the East Sea of our country, has built a number of special underground nuclear depots in South Korea and is largely reinforcing the airforce there.

Did Hays utter such foolish lie for his ignorance of our peace proposals and their own moves? No, he knows every thing. But such false propaganda, the U.S. authorities are trying to cover up and justify their new war preparations and realise a single-handed opening of the Olympic Games at any cost, undermining the cohosting proposal.

NONALIGNED SUMMIT'S ACHIEVEMENTS VIEWED

SK121111 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 11 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 September editorial: "Under the Banner of Anti-Imperialism, Peace and Unity"]

[Text] The Eighth Nonaligned Summit, which opened in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, on 1 September, ended on 7 September. The summit carefully accomplished its mission and produced excellent results. The Harare summit has displayed the united strength of the Nonaligned Movement, the great anti-imperialist force for independence of our era, and greatly contributed to advancing the people's struggle to strengthen the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving movement, South-South cooperation, and collective self-reliance; to oppose imperialism, colonialism, and racism; and to achieve national liberation and sovereignty. The final declaration documents, a series of decisions discussed and adopted at the summit, fully show this.

We are happy that the Eighth Nonaligned Summit has won excellent achievements. Thus, we extend warm congratulations.

The Harare summit was held under serious circumstances in which peace, independence, and sovereignty are violated in many regions around the globe and in which the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, looms heavily. The danger of war grows with each passing day, because of the maneuvers of aggression, intervention, and war sought by the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular. At the rostrum of the summit held under these circumstances, the anti-imperialist voices for independence and the antinuclear voices for peace vigorously echoed.

At the summit, such urgent tasks as thwarting and smashing the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression, war, and the arms race; dissolving aggressive military bases in foreign countries; liquidating nuclear weapons completely; and establishing nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many regions around the world and other tasks to defend the peace and security of the world were presented, and a determination for the struggle to accomplish them was expressed.

A measure to vigorously wage a struggle to prevent the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and to guarantee the durable peace and security of the world has been worked out. This is one of the most important achievements won by the summit. This is a weighty contribution which the Nonaligned Movement has made to the cause of world peace as an antiwar and peace-loving force.

One of the important achievements the Harare summit has won is opening a favorable phase to strengthen South-South cooperation and establish a new international economic order. Because of the imperialists' relentless exploitation and plunder of the developing countries, the debts of these countries are growing uncontrollably and their economic situations are being aggravated. Under these circumstances, the summit sincerely discussed and sought ways to solve this problem. The summit stressed the task to strengthen South-South cooperation and collective self-reliance as a part of the joint efforts to change the unfair old international economic order.

Presently, strengthening South-South cooperation is the most effective way to establish a new international economic order. If the nonaligned countries pool their strength and expand and develop South-South cooperation, this will undoubtedly accelerate the work to establish a new international economic order.

The Harare summit prudently discussed the regional political issues in southern Africa, the Middle East, Central America, and Asia. The summit sternly denounced imperialism, colonialism, racism, and Zionism; expressed militant solidarity with the just struggle of the people in regions struggling for national liberation and for defending independence and sovereignty; and appealed for extensive support for them. This is a reflection of the nonaligned cuntries' noble determination to liquidate colonialism from the globe and accelerate the cause of independence for the entire world. The excellent achievements won by the eighth nonaligned summit can be attributed to the fact that it worked with the spirit of unity and cooperation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, what is most important in developing the Nonaligned Movement is to firmly defend independence and strengthen the unity of the nonaligned countries. At the Harare summit, the delegations of many countries, proceeding from a common interest, made efforts to place unity first, make everything serve this purpose, support and cooperate with one another, and keep step with one another. Before the united strength of the nonaligned countries, the imperialists' atrocious disrupting, alienating, and disturbing maneuvers face fiasco.

The entire course of the Harare summit showed that all difficulties and trials can be overcome and the nonaligned countries can victoriously advance to fulfill the noble idea of the Nonaligned Movement, if they struggle by firmly uniting with one another. This is a clear display of the invincible vitality of the Nonaligned Movement.

The growth of the might of the Nonaligned Movement is a great encouragement for the people of the nonaligned countries and the progressive people of the world. At the same time, this is a serious blow to the imperialists and their stooges. Nothing can block the advance of the Nonaligned Movement, which is vigorously advancing the history of mankind along the road of independence under the anti-imperialist banner for independence.

Ending the division of Korea and achieving its reunification have become a focal point of the world political situation. The Harare summit directed deep attention to the Korean question. Worldwide interest is focused on the Korean question because the peace of Korea is a key issue in defending world peace.

Today, danger of a nuclear war is greatest on the Korean peninsula. Seeking to bring the world under their control, the U.S. imperialists are frantically trying to ignite a nuclear war in Korea by using South Korea as a forward nuclear base. If war breaks out in Korea, this can easily escalate into a world thermonuclear war and bring indescribable disasters for mankind.

Our party and the government of the republic make every sincere effort to prevent the danger of war in Korea and settle the question of reunification in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation. In the final declaration of the Harare summit, heads of state and governments stated that they satisfactorily welcome the Korean people's efforts to achieve the reunification of their fatherland in a peaceful way, without the interference of outside forces, and through North-South dialogue and negotiation.

They expressed their hope for an early realization of the Korean people's aspiration for peaceful reunification through the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Korean peninsula. At the summit, state and government leaders of many countries demanded the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and expressed firm solidarity with our people's cause of the fatherland's reunification. This shows the correctness of the reunification policy of our party and the government of the republic.

The Harare summit decided to hold a high-level ad hoc conference for South-South cooperation in Pyongyang in June 1987.

We express our deep gratitude for the precious support the nonaligned countries expressed at the summit toward the Korean people's just cause.

As was exposed and denounced by the delegates of many countries at the summit, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the ringleaders threatening peace in Korea and increasing the danger of war there. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must halt their reckless war provocation maneuvers and the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their nuclear weapons and aggression forces. This is a unanimous demand of the people of the world. With active support and encouragement from the people of the nonaligned countries and the people of the world, the Korean people will achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification without fail.

Ceaselessly strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement is an important guarantee for the consummation of the anti-imperialist cause for independence and a sacred mission facing all nonaligned countries. As in the past, the DPRK will continue to be faithful to the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement and will make every effort to implement the decisions of the Harare summit. The Nonaligned Movement is ever-victorious.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CZECHOSLOVAK CP DELEGATION

Bilak Delegation Arrives

SK151037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) — A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the CCP, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air for a goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation consists of Jaromir Obzina, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier and chairman of the State Commission for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment, and Vaclav Sipek, member of the CCP Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Bohemian provincial party committee, and others.

A large number of citizens of Pyongyang warmly welcomed the delegation. It was met at the airport by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned. Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman and his embassy officials were also present at the airport to meet the delegation.

Meets With WPK Leaders

SK170439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- Talks between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Czechoslovak Communist Party were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on September 15 and 16. At the talks the two sides informed each other of the party activities and the situation of their countries and discussed the further development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples. They also exchanged views on a series of problems of mutual concern.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yog, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; KWON Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of public health; An Chae-yun, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committe of the WPK and other officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and members of the delegation -- Jaromir Obzina, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the government and chairman of the State Commission for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment; Vaclav Sipek, member of the CCP Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Bohemian provincial party committee -- and other members and suite and the Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

CORRECTION TO MAC SPOKESMAN ON UNC REMAINS

The following correction to the item headlined "Late Report: Spokesman to MAC on UNC Remains" published in the 11 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT page D 22, is supplied from Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0423 GMT on 12 September:

From antepenultimate graph, 1st line to penultimate graph, line one make read... concerned [new graph]. In the past we, proceeding from the... (supplying indistinct passage.)

POLICE SAY KIMPO EXPLOSION 'WORK OF EXPERTS'

OW170607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0550 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 17 KYODO — The bomb explosion at Kimpo International Airport Sunday must be the work of experts, a special police investigation official said Wednesday.

Speaking before a group of reporters at the main press center here, Hak Chun Song [name as received], deputy chief of the special investigation headquarters, said technically, it is virtually impossible for ordinary terrorists to construct the bomb made of the explosive "composition C4," which is more powerful than TNT. The explosion killed five people and injured 32 others according to Hak.

The bomb, detonated by an electric current and not by remote control devices as earlier suspected, was found in a laboratory test to be sc sophisticated that even a PHD engineering professor at a technical university cannot make it, Hak said. He said the composition C4 is for a military use due to the dark shades of smoke that were released it exploded. [sentence as received] Obtaining it in South Korea is virtually impossible, Hak added. It might have been smuggled into South Korea from outside given its small quantity and lightness, according to Hak.

He said police have ruled out the 24 Japanese tourists that were earlier suspected and suspended at the airport, as well as the involvement of South Korean radical students due to the quality of the bomb. Hak, however, did not rule out the possibility of North Korean involvement, especially given the similarity of the recent bomb incidents aimed at South Koreans. The terrorists took advantage of a situation where a large number of people are arriving at the airport every day for the Asian Games, which will run from September 20 to October 5, Hak said. The police authorities are making every effort to arrest them as soon as possible, he added.

CHON WARNS AGAINST ACTS CAUSING UNREST

SK170132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Sangju, Kyongsang-pukto -- President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called upon citizens to cooperate in successfully staging the upcoming Asian Games, warning that anyone who cases social unrest will be sternly dealt with.

He said, "The Asiad is a national task which should be accomplished successfully by all means even if North Koreans and impure elements instigated by them are engaged in acts of provocation to disrupt it."

"To this end, all the people as well as the police, the military and government officials should unite their strength with utmost efforts and a sense of responsibility," he noted.

President Chon made the remarks at a luncheon meeting with community leaders at the county office of Sangju.

Prior to the luncheon, the Chief Executive attended a dedication of the 400 meter-long Naktan Bridge which links Naktong-myon, Sangju county with Tanmil-myon, Uisong county.

He condemned the terrorist bombing at Kimpo International Airport Sunday, which claimed five lives and injured 30 others as "an unpardonable treachery to the Korean nation." President Chon stressed, "Those who cause unrest and trouble to the people will not be tolerated and will be dealt with sternly by law." Afterwards, Chon inspected the Korea Battery Co. and the Gold Star Precision Industiral Co., located in Kumi Industrial Complex.

PRIME MINISTER VOWS TO STAGE PEACEFUL OLYMPICS

SK170124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday that the Korean Goverment will exert every effort to make the 24th Seoul Olympics a true manifestation of man's yearning for peace and prosperity.

He made the remarks in an address at the general assembly of the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations, held at the Lotte Hotel yesterday.

The prime minister said, "The Olympic movement is a great and noble asset created and cherished by mankind to further promote unity among the peoples of the world, transcending the difference of political systems, ideologies, creeds, and races."

"Thus, it is most appropriate that 'harmony and progress' has been chosen as the motto of the 24th Seoul Olympic Games in the earnest hope that the forthcoming Olympics may contribute to further promoting cooperation and unity among nations," No said.

He noted that the people and government of the Republic of Korea fully recognize that the success of the Asian Games is most essential for the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics.

"To achieve this goal," No went on, "we have devoted total support and encouragement to the preparations for the Asian Games."

He recalled that the Korean Government and people have successfully hosted eighteen different world games including judo, archery and taekwondo in Seoul with participation of the most competitive athletes from all over the world recently.

He also said that the 5th general assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) was also successfully carried out in Seoul last April with the greatest number of participants in its history.

"It is my firm belief that the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) will faithfully observe the Olympic Charter and ensure the security of the Olympic Games and provide excellent services for the participants," he asserted.

STUDENTS OCCUPY JAPAN EMBASSY INFORMATION OFFICE

Students Apprehended

SK170753 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] At around 1240 today, the exhibition room of the Japanese Embassy's Information Service located at Unni-tong, Chongno-ku, Seoul, was occupied by five college students for some time.

The students first wandered around, as if they were going to read books. However, when they were checked by police troops, they suddenly shouted "We oppose the Asian Games with death defiance!" and rushed into the exhibition room on the second floor.

After occupying the exhibition room, they opened windows and shouted slogans for about 5 minutes. They scattered 55 antigovernment leaflets. After this, they were captured by the police, while running to the office of Councilor Takanaga. The police confiscated from the students 1 Molotov cocktail, 4 knives, about 25 centimeters long, and some 100 leaflets.

The students have been identified as students of Korea University and the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, including Yi Sung-kyu, senior of the Economic Department of Korea University, and (Chon Hong-hui), senior of the English Department of the Hanguk University of Foriegn Studies. At present, the shutters of the entrance of the Japanese Embassy's Information Service have been taken down and the police guard has been strengthened there.

Nakasone Visit Protested

SK170903 Seoul YONHAP in English 0900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) — A group of Korean students briefly occupied the Japanese Embassy's cultural center here Wednesday afternoon before they were arrested by police. The five arrested university students said they were protesting the upcoming Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 to Oct. 5, and the planned visit to Seoul by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

About 10 students emerged from a nearby underground subway passage and rushed the center, pushing away police guards in front of the building. Five of the students broke into the office of director Shigeo Takanaga, while the other students ran away, police said. Takanaga was not in his office at around 12:40 p.m. (0340 gmt) when the incident occurred, a center official said. In the office, located on the second floor of the building, the students chanted anti-Asian Games slogans and protested against Nakasone's planned visit for about 10 minutes before they were taken away and arrested by riot police. Nakasone is scheduled to attend the opening ceremony of the Seoul Asian Games on Saturday.

The five arrested, including two female students, were from Korea University and Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, police said. Police said that they seized a gasoline bottle, a knife and about 60 leaflets.

SEOUL STUDENTS STAGE VIOLENT ANTI-ASIAD RALLIES

SK170138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Some 500 students from 15 major universities in Seoul staged violent demonstrations on Korea University campus yesterday, calling for other students to join in their campaign to sabotage the upcoming Asian Games.

Some 300 riot police forces advanced into the school campus, firing tear-gas bombs, but were countered with strong resistance by students hurling stones and some 100 Molotov cocktails.

In a printed material students criticized the sports event as a scheme to perpetuate the division of the nation and to lengthen the current dictatorial regime.

Before voluntarily ending the demonstration, students took up a 10-point resolution which includes opposition to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Korea and a demand to abolish the pro-American regime.

KIM YONG-SAM APPEALS FOR STUDENT RESTRAINT

SK170122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam yesterday called upon students and oppositionists to refrain from activities exposing internal disunity during the upcoming Seoul Asian Games on Sept. 20-Oct. 5.

"I appeal to students and to all members of the democratic camp to refrain from behavior suggesting internal disunity which would cause disgrace during the Asiad," he said.

Kim who is a permanent advisor to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party made the remarks in an open debate with the members of the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity group of senior journalists, meeting at the Plaza Hotel.

In a prepared speech, he noted, "It is very important to make the current regime repent or decide its own fate by divulging and protesting its undemocratic nature."

"However, at this moment when the Asian Games are about to start, it is detrimental to the spirit of national harmony and love to disrupt the festivity," Kim stressed.

Kim then urged the government to ensure the success of the Asian Games by seeking the people's spontaneous cooperation in earnest rather than taking "oppressive steps."

He maintained that the government measure to suspend the classes at Seoul National University, Songgyungwan University and Hanyang University during the Asiad "is not justified for any reasons."

In a question-answer session, Kim clearly said that he is no longer convetous of becoming a president and that he will support anybody if it is conducive to the democratization of the nation to do so.

He also noted that he will do his utmost to bring up younger politicians as future political leaders.

Asked whether the current "virtual collective ladership" in the NKDP is desirable for an effective struggle for "democratization", he replied, "Frankly speaking, the leadership had better be revamped in the long run. I admit that our people are making such a demand."

As to the possibility of compromising on the power structure with the ruling Democratic Justice Party which vindicates a parliamentary cabinet system, the 57-year-old politician noted, "The demand for a president-led government based on the direct election formula is a national consensus. We will never make a compromise that veers from the people's demand."

Warning that if rival parties fail to revise the basic law "by agreements," an unhappy situation will take place, Kim urged President Chon Tu-hwan to "make up his mind" to accept the NKDP's demand with patriotism.

The following are excerpts of questions and answers between Kim and four panelists.

Question: After the assassination of former president Pak Chong-hui in 1979, you and Kim Tae-chung competed with each other to grab power. By doing so, you only paved the way for the military to take power. So, you two are sinners. Do you have any intention to support a third person as the presidential candidate of the opposition party in 1988?

Answer: On Aug. 15, 1981, Mr. Kim Tae-chung and I held a news conference in which I made an apology to the people for our rivalry. At present, I have no avidity to become a president. I will support anybody if it contributes to democratization. I believe Mr. Kim Tae-chung has the same thought.

Q: When you decided on the NKDP's joining the special parliamentary committee on constitutional revision last May, you said that the rival parties should become a "common victor" by achieving an amendment by agreement.

A: There is no change in my faith that the amendment should be made by agreement.

Democracy cannot be achieved through a revolution. It must be obtained through an election. I think that the political retaliation will not take place when power is transferred by elections. The ruling party should prepare to become the opposition party through elections.

Q: The NKDP only calls for the democratization of the nation. But it fails to suggest a vision to the general public after the NKDP takes power. There has been no suggestion about its economic plan.

A: When democratization is achieved in politics, democratization in economy will follow. And if the local autonomy system is implemented, various economic problems will be solved.

Q: There are two major factions in the NKDP, namely the Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kim Tae-chung and the Sangdo-dong faction headed by you. To unite the strength of the opposition party, shouldn't the factions be gradually abandoned?

A: In a democratic society, factions always exist. Our factions are partners. We are not on hostile relations. Mr. Kim Tae-chung and I will firmly unite forever. We are determined not to show the look of rivalry to the people.

NKDP SETS 30 SEP CONSTITUTION REVISION DEADLINE

SK170201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday made a renewed call for interparty agreement on constitutional revision by the end of this month.

"We have set the end of September as the time limit for interparty agreement on the form of government. Our position that we will make an important decision if the time limit is disregarded remains unchanged," he said.

He was discussing matters concerning the constitutional reform with vice presidents of the party.

Yi was quoted by party spokesman Hong Sa-tok as saying during the meeting that leading party officials should make last-ditch efforts even during the Asian Games period to settle the issue through talks with officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

"If necessary, I can go to the negotiating table," the NKDP president said.

The NKDP has called for the adoption of a presidential government system based on direct election, while the majority DJP has chosen a cabinet system.

Referring to the stalled Special Constitution Revision Committee, Yi said that it was undersirable for his party to boycott the regular National Assembly session because the ruling party disregards his party's demands.

Party lawmakers should look into trade problems, the controversial remarks by former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio defending Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910 and other matters of concern, when committee meetings of the regular session are held, he said.

BCP PREPARES TO ATTACK KHUN SA HEROIN PLANT

BK160820 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 16 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A Border Patrol Police officer reported on Monday that the Burma Communist Party [BCP] was preparing to attack a heroin plant located on a mountain in eastern Burma and belonging to Khun Sa. Last week the BCP seized another Khun Sa heroin plant.

The officer said a combined group of 200 BCP and Wa soldiers are now deployed in positions to attack the second plant which is located on Man Thonglang mountain about 5-10 km from the Chiang Mai border.

On Friday a 100-strong BCP force seized the Khun Sa heroin plant atop a mountain after a 5-hour gunfight in which 5 Khun Sa men were killed. Mortars were also used in the fighting. The heroin seized from the plant reportedly constitutes the second of three consignments being sent from Burma to the border for further refining before being shipped abroad.

Rebel Clashes Reported

BK170120 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Chiang Mai — Thai border forces are on alert to prevent a spill-over of fighting between rival Burmese rebel groups warring for control of a heroin corridor, police said yesterday.

Border Patrol Police said fighting could flare again at any time between a joint Burma Communist Party [BCP] and Wa National Army [WNA] force and Shan United Army [SUA] troops of drug warlord Khun Sa.

They said the 300-strong BCP-WNA force overran an SUA base and heroin refinery opposite Mae Ai district last weekend, killing five SUA men and wounding several more.

At least 30 SUA men were killed in the five days of fighting, said police, in which Khun Sa has lost two satellite camps in the battle for Doi Lang — the gateway for the Burmese minorities engaging in the narcotics trade.

The BCP-WNA has been attacking the SUA at its Doi Lang stronghold from the north and south since Friday. The BCP alliance reportedly suffered at least seven deaths and 20 injured, some of whom are being treated at Fang District hospital.

Fighting was raging at five spots around Doi Lang yesterday and was expected to continue following reports that the BCP has reinforced its units.

Police said the BCP and WNA were preparing to attack another 130-man SUA outpost nearby which was also a few kilometres from the border.

HENG SAMRIN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE MEETING

BK170630 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Sep (SPK) -- The PRK Council of State recently held a plenary meeting in Phnom Penh in the presence of Chairman Heng Samrin. The meeting discussed and adopted a decree on the election of new deputies to the National Assembly and decided to confer the "Angkor" medal, the highest honorary order of the PRK, on the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro Ruz.

The Council of State also approved proposals to confer "Friendship" orders and medals on Czechoslovak experts and "Labor" medals on the industrial and handicraft service of Battambang Province and Nail Factory No 5, as well as orders of various classes on 375 Vietnamese experts.

VONADK ON AMBUSHED TRAIN IN KOMPONG CHHNANG

BK170320 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Sep 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpts] Kompong Chhnang Battlefield: On 6 September a Vietnamese train carrying materiel from Phnom Penh toward Battambang was ambushed and completely destroyed by our national army at a point between Kdol and Krang Skea stations in Rolea P'ier District. We killed 17 Vietnamese soldiers, including a company commander and a controller of the train, and wounded 41. We destroyed a locomotive, five cars loaded with materiel, a DK-75, a DK-82, a 12.8-mm machinegun, and all the materiel on board the train. [passage omitted]

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN SENDS THANKS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK170322 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Recently, DK Vice President in charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan received a message of thanks from Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, in reply to the vice president's condolences at the time when the Chinese people in a number of provinces were suffering from floods. The message reads in full as follows:

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, I have the honor to express deep thanks to Your Excellency and to the people and Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for the generous message you sent me when the people in a number of provinces were suffering from storms and floods.

Beijing, 5 September 1986

[Signed] Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC

LEADERS SEND SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO SRV ON TYPHOON

BK170408 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] On 15 September 1986, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, jointly sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV, in Hanoi. The message reads as follows:

We are very sad to learn that a severe typhoon and flooding have recently inundated some areas in the northern part of Vietnam, particularly the two provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh, resulting in heavy losses to towns, factories, residences, crops, and domestic animals as well as to the lives and property of the people.

On behalf of the LPRP, the Council of Ministers, the SPC, LPDR Government and the Lao people of the various tribes throughout the country, we would like to express deep sympathy and sorrow to you, comrades and, through you to the fraternal Vietnamese people, in particular those in the flood-stricken areas, and to the families and relatives of those who were killed as a result of the natural disasters. We are convinced that the fraternal, heroic Vietnamese people, with their tradition of perseverance and industriousness, and under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party and the government of Vietnam, will be able to overcome all difficulties caused by the natural disasters and quickly normalize their living conditions.

PHOUN SIPASEUT SPEECH AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK151515 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Sep 86

["Text" of speech by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers and head of the Lao delegation, at the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Movement held in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe, from 1 to 7 September -- date of speech not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade chairman, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, and distinguished delegates: On behalf of the LPDR delegation, I first would like to extend warm congratulations to the comrade chairman on your unanimous election as chairman of this historic Eighth Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement.

Over 6 years ago when you attended the summit conference in Havana in your capacity as chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, our movement expressed solidarity with the resolute, persistent, and just struggle waged by the Patriotic Front led by you in liberating the country and opposing imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the genuine independence of your country. Since then Zimbabwe has become an independent country and its people have become the true masters of their country and achieved full sovereignty. As a result, one of the last fortresses of colonialism and racism in South Africa has been shattered. This is a great victory of historical significance of the Zimbabwe people as well as of the people of various frontline states and Africa as a whole. Zimbabwe has thus become a strong prop with a new, firm role in supporting and assisting the just staunch struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples.

Nevertheless, the Pretoria regime, supported by the imperialists, continues to stubbornly pursue its barbaric apartheid policy and to commit utterly inhumane crimes against the South African and Namibian peoples as well as the peoples of various frontline states, thus seriously aggravating the situation and constantly threatening the region. However, it is inevitable that its scheme cannot conquer the resolute determination of the South African and Namibian peoples in their current struggle to win freedom and national independence. Morevover, the regime has been strongly denounced by international opinion and will be led to more serious setbacks.

Therefore, the assignment of Zimbabwe, one of the frontline states, by the Nonaligned Movement to take the responsibility of holding the Eighth Summit Conference affirms the confidence of the entire movement in the role and tasks of the heroic Zimbabwe people led by you. At the same time, this assignment also draws the attention of members of the international community to the serious situation shrouding South Africa and encourages them to provide firm support for the heroic struggle of the South African and Nambian peoples against the fascist Pretoria regime.

Our Lao delegation is honored and happy to have attended this historic summit conference in beautiful Harare. We wish to express deep thanks to the government and people of Zimbabwe for their warm and friendly welcome accorded us from the very first day of our arrival. We express sincere congratulations for the orderly organizing of this important conference. At the same time, we express profound gratitude to his Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India and former chairman, for this honorable success in succeeding the tasks of the late Mrs Indira Gandhi, to whom we express respect and tribute for her meritorious deeds in making great contributions to safeguarding the unity and the principles and goals of our movement's struggle and its assumption of an increasingly important role in the international role.

Comrade chairman, the eighth summit conference is of special importance to our movement, since it was organized to coincide with the 25th anniversary of its establishment and with the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations. Over the past 25 years, in addition to achieving development and reinforcing its strength, the movement has played an important role in the struggle in the international arena against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, expansionism, racism, Zionism, apartheid, and all forms of imperialist intervention and domination and for the national liberation, independence, democracy, and social progress of the oppressed people, for the cessation of the arms race and the elimination of the nuclear holocaust, and for peace and international security as well as the establishment of a new, correct, and just international economic order.

Nevertheless, the imperialists have persisted in their attempt to divide and lead the movement to the path of the so-called middle road between two groups. In other words, they want the movement to lack vigor in implementing the traditional policy of solidarity against imperialism.

Actual deeds indicate that in the present era the question of peace is closely linked with the issue of disarmament and economic development. For this reason, the struggle for peace cannot be separated from the struggle against imperialism and its arm race and this struggle cannot be separated from the struggle for national liberation, genuine independence, and social progress.

Therefore, would it be appropriate for our movement to remain indifferent between the peace-loving forces, including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and various independent countries and nations, currently struggling to ease tension and reduce weapons and promote international security and the imperalist and bellicose forces currently pushing the world to face the holocaust of a nuclear war?

In other words, would it be possible for our movement to take the middle road between the question of peace and the question of war? Naturally, it is impossible! If so, our movement would be disassociating itself from our principles and ideals.

As a matter of fact, it is the movement's duty to win positive solidarity with all forces struggling for the same objectives as well as various initiatives aimed at fulfilling these objectives. This is our attitude toward the Nonaligned Movement. No matter how complex the situation will be and whatever direction it will develop, our movement will persist in its principles and goals, and its role and tasks must be promoted and developed as well.

Comrade chairman, during the past 25 years our movement has always expressed concern about the increasingly serious international situation caused by the bellicose policy of the imperialists who have stepped up the arms race, aggression, interference in regional conflicts, and the threat of a global nuclear holocaust. This is why our movement has called on all nuclear powers to reach agreements on ending the production and installation of nuclear arms, to respect the existing agreements on nuclear arms limitations, and to negotiate an extensive and effective plan to generally and completely reduce arms under international control. Yet, it is regrettable that the warmongering imperialists have paid no heed to our movement's call. Instead, they have energetically engaged in the arms race, installed medium-range nuclear missiles in some Western European countries and in South Korea, sought to set up new bases or arms depots in various areas which they consider as strategic regions, and established new-type of military alliances in the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Pacific, and in the Indian Ocean. The arms race, particularly concerning nuclear arms and other destructive weapons for gaining military superiority, is proceeding in a speedy manner through the introduction of the star wars program.

The arms race threatens to spread to outer space, thus increasing the threat of a nuclear war. The evolution of the independent and progressive development of various nations cherishing freedom and justice is facing the imperialist policy of expansionism. Under the pretext of defending its so-called vital interests, imperialism has directly or through middlemen meddled in all regions of the world and stepped up its interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries, including some members of our movement.

In implementing their new global policy, the imperialists do not hesitate to resort to the act of overthrowing other governments, state terrorism, threats, aggression, undeclared war, and economic pressure and encirclement against the countries whose political and economic systems are disliked by them. The countries that are suffering from this policy under different forms are Grenada, Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and, recently, Libya.

The demand for the right to self-determination and independence by the countries which are under the oppressive yoke of the imperialists and colonialists has been consistently denied by them brutally and obstinately, particularly the Palestinian people who have not only been denied their undeniable fundamental rights but have also become the targets for cruel suppression by the Zionists supported by the imperialists within a tactical alliance. The black people in South Africa still lack fundamental human rights under the rule of the apartheid regime. Each day, these people become the targets of violence, torture, and increasingly brutal suppression.

As for the Namibian people whose land has been illegally occupied by the Pretoria apartheid regime, they have been denied national independence until today. More serious still, with the desire to occupy Namibia and with the strong support of the imperialists within the scope of a policy of constructive engagement, the apartheid regime has constantly aggressed against neighboring countries. The recent attacks against Angola, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe by the apartheid regime clearly testify to their evil desire. All of these acts have become the cause of tension covering various regions throughout the world and have seriously threatened peace and international security.

Nevertheless, different forms of peace initiatives have also been advanced, aimed at promoting an atmosphere of mutual trust and at reducing tension in the international relations. But it is deplorable that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva last November, which received extensive commendations from the international community, has not yet reduced tension in the world situation as expected. The U.S. Government has not only failed to positively respond to the Soviet proposals and actual deeds aimed at improving the international atmosphere, consolidating world peace and international security by doing away with all types of nuclear arms and other weapons of mass destruction step by step from now to the end of the century and to the New Delhi and Mexico statements of the heads of state or governments of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania on the question of peace and reduction of nuclear weapons, buit has proceeded with the star wars program and even dragged some of its allies into it. It has threatend to unilaterally abrogate the mutual agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, especially the SALT-II Treaty which was the outcome of prolonged and persistent negotiations in the past. At a time when the Soviet Union has unilaterally announced several times the extension of the moratorium on nuclear testing, especially the decision made known by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to extend the moratorim on the testing of nuclear weapons to 1 January 1987, which has been hailed as a gallant decision with a high sense of responsibility, the United States still continues to carry out nuclear testing paying no heed to the aspiration and protests made by peace-loving people all over the world as emphasized and correctly pointed out by Chairman Robert Mugabe in his speech opening our summit.

Comrade chairman, through the initiatives and concrete actions of each side, our movement can see which of the two big countries truly aspires to put an end to the arms race, which of the two promote peace and security of the various nations, and which of the two is truly concerned for the destiny of mankind. For the LPDR, as a small country, it maintains no other aspirations than to achieve peace in the world and to coexist peacefully with all countries, in particular with its neighboring countries, regardless of the different political and social systems. The LPDR vigorously supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives of 15 January 1986 and of 27 July 1986 and the Soviet Union's daring decision on the nuclear test moratorium.

Simultaneously, we would like to reiterate our support for the New Delhi and Mexico statements of heads of state or government of the six countries as well as for the idea of the establishment of peace and nuclear-free zones in various regions. All these are considered contributions of historic significance to the cause of safeguarding peace and security of the world. They also conform with the goals of the Nonaligned Movement and the aspirations of mankind. The LPDR, having always respected the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and principles of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, strongly denounces the hostile U.S. acts and threats against the Sandinist revolution. The LPDR firmly supports and expresses its militant solidarity with the government and people of Nicaragua in their heroic struggle to defend their national independence and revolutionary gains. the LPDR also supports the heroic struggle of the Chilean and the Salvadoran peoples against the dictatorial regimes to regain their democratic freedom

In this spirit, we are convinced that, if our Ninth Nonaligned Summit Meeting should be held in Nicaragua, it will serve as a token of our movement's support for the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people in particular and of the various nations in Latin America and the Caribbean region in general.

On the basis of the same spirit, the LPDR condemns the efforts of the imperialists and international reactionaries who have aimed to extinguish the Afghan revolution. The LPDR vigorously supports the fraternal Afghan people in their struggle to defend the gains of their April Revolution and to defend their rights to build the future of the country in accordance with the path that they have freely chosen by themselves.

We solemnly condemn the military escalation by the Pretoria racist regime and the imperialists' pressures on Angola, Zimbabwe, and other frontline states. We vigorously support the struggle of the peoples of these countries for the safeguarding of their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. At the same time, we reject the U.S. Government's decision to take economic measures against Zimbabwe. We support the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the south of the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation without any outside interference.

The LPDR denounces the military attacks and the absurd economic sanctions against Libya by the United States, acts which seriously threaten the security and stability of Libya as well as of various countries in the Near East. The LPDR reiterates its support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO — the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — for the implementation of their fundamental, inalienable rights including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state. The conflicts in the Middle East, the main problem of which is the Palestinian problem, should be settled by an international conference sponsored by the UN and with the participation of all parties concerned in an equal manner, including the PLO and all permanent member countries of the UN Security Council. We agree to the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean as soon as possible in order to turn the Indian Ocean into a region of peace.

We support and express solidarity with the Namibian people in carrying out their heroic struggle under the leadership of SWAPO -- the sole, legitimate representative of the Namibian people -- for an independent, unified Namibia. We see that it is imperative to implement Security Council Resolutions 435 and 1978 on the granting of independence to Namibia. We oppose linking the problem of the withdrawal of the Cuban troops now fulfilling their international obligations in Angola with the problem of granting independence to Namibia. We support the heroic struggle of the oppressed people in South Africa, under the leadership of the African National Congress, in opposition to inhuman apartheid for the implementation of their inalienable rights to self-determination for freedom and justice in a democratic society without racial discrimination. We are of the view that only through the implementation of all-round punishment and pressure, in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, can the racist Pretoria regime be compelled to listen to reason. The LPDR supports the struggle of the Puerto Rican people and their rights to self-determination and independence.

In Southeast Asia, the achievements scored over the past 8 years by the three peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia in defending and building countries and strengthening their solidarity and cooperation with various socialist countries and various peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world have become an indomitable factor for peace and stability in this region. The three Indochinese countries have, on many occasions, reiterated their proposals, in particular the proposal as stipulated in the communique of the 13th conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia on 17-18 August this year, which are aimed at, on the one hand, gaining approval on measures to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, and cooperation on the basis of the total withdrawal of foreign troops from the region and the halt to foreign intervention as announced in the statement of our movement's Seventh Summit Meeting, and on the other, achieving a solution to the Cambodian problem. Regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem, the PRK Government is ready to hold talks with Cambodians of the opposite side, be it in groups or individually, on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia and the elimination of the Pol Pot clique both in the military and political fields for the achievement of national concord. The three Indochinese countries have also reiterated their desire to improve their relations with the PRC and the Kingdom of Thailand on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The three Indochinese countries believe that the establishment of peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia will meet the aspirations of the various nations in this region and contribute to ending aggression, involvement, and threats from outside. For this reason, the three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with ASEAN countries to establish such a system.

Comrade chairman, the global economic crisis which emerged at the time of the Seventh Summit Conference has now further been aggravated. Though some developed countries have achieved an economic recovery on a limited scale, this recovery has not contributed to improving the difficult economic situation of the various developing countries since basically this improvement runs counter to their interests. As a matter of fact, the increase in trade protectionist measures, trade restrictions, declining prices of raw materials, repayment of loans, the transfer of capital from developing countries to developed countries which pursue the free market system, the monetary and financial imbalance, the high interest rates, the instability of exchange rates, and serious foreign debt problems are hindering the economic development of the various developing countries, particularly the slowly developing countries, thus further aggravating the poverty suffered by these countries and widening the economic gap between the developing countries and the developed capitalist countries.

The various important and realistic proposals of the Seventh Summit Conference for speeding up international economic talks, particularly the opening of all-round talks and the adoption of immediate and urgent programs of action for the developing countries have not yet been implemented due to the negative attitude of some developed countries which are trying to avoid resolving the urgent and fundamental problems of the global economy. However, in this world in which we are interrelated, the settlement of the current economic crises and the improvement of the global economy require international-level joint action and discussion.

We are of the opinion that to ensure a stable, all-round development and the setting up of a new international economic order that can exist on the basis of justice, equality, and mutual benefit, it is imperative to urgently start all-round negotiations and, at the same time, end the arms race and approve measures to make use of resources in the interest of development. In this spirit, we support the United Nations and its role as the central forum for discussion and negotiations on international cooperation for development.

Comrade chairman, the earnest support of our movement for the struggle by various nations in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other parts of the world for their complete freedom as well as our struggle for peace, disarmament, development, and social progress oppose the interests of colonialism, imperialism, and expansionism. This is why they have persisted in their effort to split our movement and in threatening the stability and independence of the movement's members.

Nevertheless, thanks to their respect for the fundamental principles of the movement, the nonaligned countries have overcome disputes and have succeeded in seeking the basis for joint actions. Therefore, based on the crisis in current international relations, and in the face of the attempts of the imperialists and their lackeys to sabotage our movement, it is necessary to promote and develop the unity and solidarity among the member countries. It is also necessary to consolidate our independence and strength and to fulfill our objectives. For this reason, it is necessary for us to heighten vigilance and coordinate all efforts to smash the enemy's cruel schemes.

The LPDR delegation is ready to contribute all its ability to the glorious success of this summit conference. Thank you.

ARMY NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

BK161129 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Feature article: "The Army and National Construction in the Past 10 Years"]

[Text] We have advanced to socialism from a country with an underdeveloped economy, culture, and society, faced with the aftermath of a decades-long war, and with vestiges remaining of the old society and old regime. The natural economy still exists in more than two-thirds of the country while communications lines, in particular in the mountainous areas, are still not smooth. Before liberation, the economy in certain areas was mainly dependent on an outside economy. At the time the entire country was liberated, most people were still illiterate.

We have carried out the socialist revolution under conditions in which most of our cadres, party members, and people have passed through the trials of protracted struggle against the intervention and aggression of the outside imperialists. Our people maintain a very profound spirit of patriotism and a lofty spirit of revolutionary perseverance. But, they still lack knowledge about the state, social, economic, and scientific management. However, our party still has the initiative and its sharp intelligence. It knows how to appropriately apply Marxism-Leninism to the practical conditions of our country. Our party has scientifically and timely adopted an economic policy which appropraiately conforms with conditions of an underdeveloped country.

In its third congress, the party reiterated the imperative to firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship, implement the rights to collective mastery of the laboring people. simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, exploit all potentials of the nation, march forward from the agriculture and forestry base and use the agricultural and forestry work as the basis for the development of industry and consider this as the main task to be fulfilled throughout the transition period. It is also imperative to combine the economy with national defense, combine an internal economy with an external economy, and build the country into a country with developed agriculture, forestry, and industry.

Following the Third LPRP Congress, various central conferences have detailed concretely the party's policies in various domains, for example, the expansion of production forces, the circulation and distribution of goods, and the sttlement of the relations between plans and markets and the relations between goods, prices, and currencies. In addition, our party has adopted plans and policies to transform the economic management apparatus and to do away with the centralized bureaucratic, administrative state financing management system and then switch to economic accountability and socialist business. It has also adopted a policy establishing a manpower strategy.

Following the implementation of the aforesaid line over the past 10 years, it can be seen that our economy and culture have developed to a new level and that they have been explicitly transformed. From a point of dependence on foreign countries, we are now building an independent, national economy. Socialist offspring have now come into being in all fields. Our people have created a new, effective way of earning a living in a pleasant manner. The contingent of leading and management cadres in the economic and social fields has been expanded extensively both in terms of quantity and quality. Cadres' qualifications and capabilities have also risen to a higher level.

All these are the overall achievements and victories of our entire party, army, and people. Along with the progress of our entire nation in building the country and eveloping the economy, over the past 10 years, our armed forces have worthily contributed to those achievements and victories. They have scored many concrete achievements. For example, they have contributed to building many bridges, roads, irrigation projects, cultivation and livestock breeding settlements, commodity, food, and drink factories, and others, thereby meeting the daily requirements ever more effectively.

Noteworthy in recent years is that our army has been authorized by the party and state to exploit farm and forestry products, purchase goods from foreign countries, and be responsible for developing mountainous area work. At present, the mountainous area development company, the banner of which is controlled by the armed forces, has been carrying out its tasks and responsibilities and it has scored satisfactory achievements.

It can be said in short that over the past 10 years, along with carrying out national defense, our army has scored great and firm achievements in the political, military, and economic spheres. Our armed forces have been regularly educated and trained in the political, ideological, and organizational fields. As a result, their attitude and stand toward the working class have been further strengthened to guarantee the successful fulfillment of all tasks entrusted by the party.

Our armed forces are regarded as key and shock forces in all domains of work. At present, our armed forces are actively contributing to the compaigns to score achievements to welcome the Fourth LPRP Congress while attentively training and tempering themselves in all respects. As a result, our army has been increasingly strengthened in term of qualifications to march forward to accomplish even more gloriously all tasks entrusted by the party and state in the subsequent years.

CABINET MOVES TO PROTECT U.S. GOODS IN MARKET

BK170112 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday voted to amend the copyright law that would allow protection for United States goods under existing agreements as well as introduce a bill providing for trademark protection for U.S. goods.

Changes will also be made concerning regulations governing the import of U.S. soybean, the Cabinet decided.

The decisions were made following requests by the U.S. for improvements to be made in the areas of intellectual property rights in exchange for continued privileges for the Generalised System of Preferences.

To facilitate copyright protection, changes would have to be made to the Treaty of Amity and Economic Cooperation.

The decision was announced by Government spokesman Michai Wirawaithuya and further explained by Kasit Phirom, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Department.

The Cabinet said changes and improvements would also be made concerning policy on imports of U.S. soybean, soybean oils and meal.

Instead of using the issuing of import licences as a means of protecting the budding soybean industry, the Government will introduce an import tariff system.

Changes within the policy concerning soybean imports are expected to be completed within a year, the Cabinet said. The tariff on soybean imports was not announced.

The Government will also draft a bill providing for trademark protection of U.S. products that would be forwarded to Parliament within six months.

Mr Kasit said Thailand has been enjoying GSP privileges for about 10 years and will continue to get GSP privileges for another eight and a half years.

But now the U.S. is facing acute unemployment and a massive budget and trade deficit, Washington has asked that Thailand pay back for the privileges by making changes in copyright and trademark laws.

He said the U.S. requests were a "condition" for continued GSP privileges, which are presently under review.

The Economic Affairs Department said last week that changes in the copyright law are expected to be made through an executive decree. Details of the amendment had been completed after the issue was jointly tackled by ministries and government agencies concerned namely the Foreign, Finance and Commerce ministries.

The U.S. has long asked that Thailand amend the law in this area to protect its interests in intellectual property being traded in Thailand.

National Economic and Social Development Board chief Dr Sano Unakun said last week that the amendment should not be seen as a move forced upon Thailand by the U.S.

He has said the move would benefit the country in general, and that with proper copyright protection, there would be an inflow of high technology badly needed to support industrial development.

Thailand's exports amounting to U.S. $235 million or 17 percent of total exports to the U.S. last year were accorded GSP privileges.

ECONOMIC MINISTERS APPROVE SIXTH PLAN, SEEK LOANS

BK160100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Council of Economic Ministers yesterday approved the Sixth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan which will take effect next month.

The Government will seek US$5,400 million in foreign loans to finance development projects during the five-year period (1987-1991).

The plan will concentrate on enhancing the country's competitiveness on the world market and creating more jobs. It also aims at increasing per capita income, alleviating poverty, maintaining the country's economic stability and decreasing debts.

Government spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya said the plan was approved at a marathon eight-hour meeting chaired by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The 465-page plan will be published and returned to the Cabinet for final approval, Mr Michai sad.

National Economic and Social Development Board Secretary General Sano Unakun and his two deputies Dr Phisti Phakkasem and Mr Kosit Panpiamrat revealed highlights of the plan at a press conference after the meeting yesterday.

The plan is divided into 10 master plans covering the economy, human resources and social services, and science and technology.

The Government has raised the goal for annual economic growth to 5 percent from 4 percent a year in the present plan, to create 3.9 million more jobs in the next five years.

By restructuring industrial and agricultural development, promoting foreign investment and assisting domestic investors, the Government hopes to achieve its job creation target.

It aims to reduce the unemployment rate from 3.6 percent this to 3.1 percent.

The plan seeks a population growth of 1.3 percent by 1991 against 1.7 percent this year — the last year in the fifth plan.

A per capita income of 28,000 baht will be the goal for 1991, up from 21,000 baht this year, and an annual inflation rate of 2.3 percent has been set to prevent a steep rise in the cost of living.

To upgrade the living standards of people in remote areas, the Government during the next five years is planning projects for 5,800 undeveloped villages and 35,518 developing villages throughout the country.

The plan sets an annual industrial growth rate of 6.6 percent while maintaining the growth of the agricultural sector at 2.9 percent a year.

The Government during the same period will seek to cut the trade deficit by 36,000 million baht a year from 50,0900 million baht at present. This is expected to be achieved through a 10.7 percent growth in exports, compared to 7.6 percent during the last five years.

The annual current account deficit, now an average 37,000 million baht, would also be reduced to 12,000 million baht a year.

The targets, if achieved, will improve economic stability and end the debt crisis, which threatens the country's stability as well as financial and monetary credibilty.

To achieve the goals, the Government will have to improve quality and efficiency, revamp production and servicing structures, and develop rural areas.

Of the 10 master plans drawn up to complement the targets set in the plan, three have never been in development plans before.

The three new master plans are for state enterprises, the production, marketing and employment systems, and the review of the government administration and its role.

The production, marketing and development plan is regarded as the Government's strategy for boosting economic growth by improvement of agriculture, industry and services on both the foreign and domestic markets.

The Government during the next five years would promote 150 types of agricultural and 50 industrial products on the foreign market to compensate for the falling prices of Thailand's six leading agricultural products abroad.

Regulations and laws impeding the country's development would be removed to allow the private sector to play a more effective role.

Dr Sano said that the Sixth Plan is a broad guideline for development, and that the economic ministers yesterday instructed ministries to draw up action plans to complement the targets of the next five years.

AFP REPORTS HANDOVER OF MIA REMAINS TO U.S.

BK171152 Hong Kong AFP in English GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Sept 17 (AFP) -- Vietnam handed over the remains of a man identified by Hanoi as a U.S. Air Force captain to U.S. officials in a ceremony at Hanoi Airport Wednesday. Vietnamese officials also reiterated Wednesday that the search for U.S. servicemen still listed as missing in action more than 10 years after the Vietnam war depends on stepped-up U.S. efforts.

The casket of the man identified by Hanoi as a U.S. Air Force captain was given military honors at Hanoi airport and draped with an American flag by U.S. officials. The casket was put aboard a U.S. Air Force C-141 Starlifter which came here from Hawaii, where the remains of U.S. servicemen are identified. [passage omitted] The ceremony here Wednesday was the first time that Vietnamese authorities have handed over only one set of remains to the United States, observers said. Until now, Vietnam had turned over the remains of several U.S. Servicemen at a time to U.S. authorities, they said. The last such hand-over took place in April when Vietnam gave U.S. officials 21 sets of remains.

A Vietnamese official said that only one set of remains had been given to U.S. officials Wednesday because of "technical" reasons. The official added that results from the search for missing U.S. servicemen "could be better' if the United States made a greater effort. The official did not elaborate, but Hanoi has indicated recently that it believes the United States has not fully backed a Vietnamese plan to resolve the MIA question within two years. Vietnam suspended cooperation in the search for MIA's for two months earlier this year, officially to protest the U.S. bombing of Libya. [passage omitted]

HA BAC GUIDES PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

BK151544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The Ha Bac provincial party committee has intensively guided subordinate party committees at the district, city, and other levels in holding party congresses. Implementing the policy of gradually rejuventating the contingent of leading cadres, the provincial, district, and city party committees since early September have screened the contingent of cadres and recommended a number of them for party committee membership to ensure that the average age of party committee members is under 40. More women cadres have been recommended for district and city party committee membership as compared with the previous term of office. Many districts and cities have recommended scientific, and technological cadres for party committee membership, making them account for 30-40 percent of the number of committee members.

Tan Yen, a pilot district of the province, has replace two-thirds of the number of key cadres and 50 percent of members of the district party committee and its standing body with young, able-bodied, and capable persons with a scientific and technological background. The Ha Bac provincial party committee has reviewed the experience gained by Tan Yen District in projecting personnel, organizing discussions of documents, and collecting views from delegates for application in 16 other districts and cities in the province.

By 10 September, the Ha Bac provincial party committee has finished all the necessary preparations for guiding subordinate party organizations at the district, city, and other levels in holding congresses.

Tan Yen Party Congress

BK161105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Summary] After holding basic party organization congresses, Tan Yen District of Ha Bac Province confidently held the 14th district party organization congress from 1 to 5 September with 241 delegates representing more than 5,000 party members in the organization, to discuss and substantiate nearly 400 views and comments, the various documents of the party Central Committee, and the reports by the provincial and district party committees. "In general, the expressed views unanimously concurred in the central assessment of the situation. At the same time, they asked the party Central Committee to clearly point out the shortcomings and specific actions to overcome them."

"To make agricultural production the foremost battlefront, the delegates of Lien Son, Dai Hoa, Ngoc Van, and Ngoc Thien villages proposed that the supply of agricultural materials be centralized, eliminating the unncessary intermediate links and restricting negative manifestations, in order to ensure the straight shipment of agricultural materials from supplying sources to ricefields. They further asked for a policy of prices for agricultural products which should be commensurate to the prices of industrial products because the actual prices of rice, pork, peanuts, and soybeans could not promote the development of production." Some other delegates requested the central and provincial authorities to closely control the implementation of product contracts in agriculture in accordance with Directives No 100 and 67 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, because several localities in the district have adopted a different contracting method. Another issue of common interest to the delegates was the task of distribution and circulation. They all asked the central government to unify the management policy toward the procurement of agricultural commodities in order to avoid competition among various sectors and between the state and private traders.

"While boldly, frankly, and sincerely expressing views, the delegates to the Tan Yen District party organization congress also scrupulously reviewed their work and analyzed their shortcomings in the past 3 years." The district's strongpoint is that both agricultural and industrial production has improved in the past 3 years. Both the area and output of crops of high economic value, such as peanuts, soybeans, and tobacco, have quickly increased in the midlands. "On the average, Tan Yen District has yearly sold to the state 8,000 metric tons of grain, 740 tons of pork, 416 tons of tobacco, 805 tons of peanuts, and nearly 20 tons of medicinal herbs." Tan Yen District has also boldly applied technical and scientific innovation to production. Its contingent of scientific cadres numbers 1,100 persons including 185 university educated. "However, if compared to the goals set at the last district party organization congress, some of the plan norms have not been fulfilled, namely 3 of the 5 cultivation norms, 4 of the 5 cultivation norms, 4 of the 5 animal raising norms, and 8 of the 10 norms for handicraft and artisan industry development." In general, the development of agriculture is not comprehensive. Meanwhile, the population growth rate is still high. The delegates attributed the shortcomings to a lack of supervision and control, because "some installations have sold tens of metric tons of agricultural materials to the free market, marketing cooperatives have taken advantage of their business to make profits, and trade personnel have siphoned off commodities to private merchants." Well aware of the shortcomings, the Tan Yen Dstrict party congress decided to take corrective action from now until 1990 and focus on developing the strengths of the midlands, renovate the management system, and build a perfect economic agroindustrial structure in the district. Efforts will be made to produce 69,000 metric tons of grain and to expand cultivated areas from 3,500 hectares to 4,300 hectares by 1990. Tan Yen District has also advocated the policy of rejuvenating the party membership with the 21-24 age group now among 43 persons. This includes 53.5 percent of new members and 14 percent of female members.

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA TO CUT AID TO SOLOMON ISLANDS

BK170300 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Australia has cut $6 million, or about U.S. $4 million, from its aid payment to the Solomon Islands for reconstruction following cyclone Namu. The prime minister of the Solomons, Sir Peter Kenilorea, said in Canberra that he was very disappointed with the cut, but understood Australia's economic problems.

Sir Peter said following the devastating cyclone last May, Australia had promised to provide $6 million for reconstruction in addition to the existing foreign aid program. However, after talks in Canberra with government ministers and officials, Sir Peter said he had been told this level of aid was not possible and that reconstruction aid would have to come out of the existing aid allocation.

The prime minister said the Australian cut will impose considerable hardship on the Solomon Islands. Planned development projects would have to be rearranged and his government would have to discuss new priorities.

Meanwhile, in an interview with Radio Australia, Sir Peter Kenilorea has said the Soviet Union is pushing to get shore facilities in Kiribati. Sir Peter said Moscow wanted the shore base for supplies and crew facilities as part of a new fishing agreement which is currently being negotiatied. The first 12-month fishing agreement between Russia and Kiribati ends next month.

ARMED FORCES REPORTEDLY PUT ON 'FULL ALERT'

BK171139 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The Indonesian Armed Forces are reported to have been put on full alert (?and red alert) against possible rioting. Shopkeepers have also been warned not to raise the prices of goods substantially because of the recent devaluation in rupiah. The security forces have been told to take firm action against anybody attempting to hoard or unjustifiably raise the prices of goods, especially basic commodities. The prices of many goods have risen sharply since the devaluation last week.

FURTHER ON FRENCH PRESIDENT MITTERRAND'S VISIT

Talks With Suharto

NC162023 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 16 (AFP) — President Suharto Tuesday stressed Indonesia's opposition to all nuclear weapons, despite assurances from visiting French President Francois Mitterrand that his country's nuclear tests in the South Pacific were safe.

Indonesian State Secretary Sudharmono told journalists after a two-hour private meeting between the two presidents that Mr Mitterrand had maintained that the French tests at Mururoa Atoll were not dangerous. However, he said, Mr Suharto replied that Indonesia was against nuclear weapons. "It is not a matter of how dangerous it is, but the fact that we are against the principle of nuclear testing," he quoted Mr Suharto as saying.

Mr Sudharmono said the two had agreed in "smooth, friendly and open talks" that the two greatest dangers to the world were nuclear war and the imbalance between rich and poor nations. However, he made it clear that the presidents had got down to brass tacks, with Jakarta urging Mr Mitterrand, the first French president to visit Indonesia, to correct its trade surplus with Jakarta and to support the world's fifth most populous country with more soft loans.

Mr Mitterrand's spokeswoman earlier said the French president had no intention of curtailing his four-day visit to Indonesia, which includes a stop on the tourist island of Bali, because of a rash of bombings in France. The way to deal with the bombings, she said, was to maintain one's cool and to carry on with work as usual. That, she added, was precisely what Mr Mitterrand was doing.

While the two presidents met, a huge tropical downpour inundated roads outside the presidential palace here with up to a meter (three feet) of water, snarling traffic and leaving all but Mr Mitterrand with sodden feet as they trooped back to the state guest house along a covered but flooded walkway. Mr Mitterrand, witnesses said, was provided with a limousine to travel the short distance.

Meanwhile, Indonesian ministers emerging from parallel talks revealed tht the French company Aerospatiale had sent a letter to Indonesian Technology Minister B.J. Habibie offering to jointly produce Exocet anti-ship missiles in Indonesia. Mr Habibie, who as head of the state aircraft company IPTN last month held intensive negotiations with Dassault, makers of the French Mirage 2000 fighter plane, confirmed that he had the letter in hand, but gave no further details.

Mr Sudharmono said that no mention had been made in the presidential talks of Indonesia's decision on the eve of Mr Mitterrand's visit to buy the U.S.-made F-16 rather than the Mirage 2000. A French spokesman said after the talks that delicate bilateral political differences such as East Timor -- the former Portuguese colony taken over by Indonesia 10 years ago amid fears of the emergence of a leftist independent government on their doorstep -- had not been brought up in the discussions.

In speeches at a glittering state banquet later, both men returned to the subject of nuclear arms, with Mr Suharto calling on all nations to share responsibility for halting the arms race and achieving comprehensive global disarmament. "The extremely huge funds spent to produce these destructive instruments can be reallocated as development means for the progress, prosperity and well-being of the human race," Mr Suharto said. Mr Mitterrand, stressing that France shared Indonesia's concern about peace and disarmament, said: "The first priority should be to halt the current race to achieve military superiority.

Comments on Disarmament

LD170354 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Mitterrand has begun his official visit to Indonesia. He has held a first round of talks lasting 2 hours in private with General Suharto, Indonesian head of state. All subjects were raised, beginning with the problems of disarmament. Here are the president of the republic's comments recorded by our special correspondent, Ralph Pinto:

[Begin Mitterrand recording] First, we have to do everything to stop the present race to overarm. In the still fragile progress that the dialogue between the United States of America and the Soviet Union seems to be experiencing, I see a sign that negotiations between these two great powers over their respective weapons have entered what I would call a more substantial phase. Disarmament, which is necessarily progressive, must be conducted while at the same time preserving the fight of all states to be independent and, at each stage, preserving the balance of power, as this is the only guarantee of peace. France, which has often experienced the evils of war on its soil, has learned this lesson. [end recording]

Suharto Hosts Banquet

BK161536 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] President and Mrs Suharto hosted a state banquet in honor of President and Mrs Mitterrand at the State Palace, Jakarta, tonight. [passage omitted]

In his speech, President Suharto appreciated the great role played by France as an important member of the European Community in promoting cooperation between the European Economic Community and ASEAN. President Suharto expressed the hope that cooperation between the two regional organizations in the economic field and in investment, trade, the development of the human resources, science and technology, and the tourism will be further enhanced for mutual benefit. In this regard, the president hoped that the upcoming meeting between the ASEAN and EEC foreign ministers to be held in Jakarta in October will make decisions conducive to solid cooperation between the two regional groupings. Opening his speech, President Suharto said that the French president's visit to Indonesia will further deepen mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the two nations.

The state banquet was followed by an arts show presenting various traditional Indonesian dances and the angklung musical play.

On the 2nd day of his visit to Indonesia, the state guest and his entourage will visit the Nusantara Aircraft Industrial Corporation and the Bandung Institute of Technology in Bandung tomorrow. The state guest will return to Jakarta in the evening. Later, he will hold a press conference in the capital. Meanwhile, Mrs Mitterrand will visit the beautiful Indonesian miniature park in Jakarta and the Botanical Garden in Bogor tomorrow.

President Suharto and French President Francois Mitterrand held talks at the Merdeka Palace, Jakarta, this afternoon in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. [passage indistinct]

Mitterrand Jostled by Demonstrators

BK170755 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Bandung, Indonesia, Sep 17 (AFP) — French President Francois Mitterrand was jostled by anti-Suharto student demonstrators Wednesday when he arrived at the Institute of Technology to meet with Indonesians who had studied in France. Some 2,000 demonstrators chanting "freedom, freedom" and brandishing placards with anti-government slogans greeted Mr Mitterrand as his motorcade drew up outside the institute. One of the students leaders told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that they had decided to take advantage of an invitation, extended to graduates of French universities to meet Mr Mitterrand, to organize the demonstration as protests were banned on campus.

Eyewitnesses described the scene as almost good-humored, and although Mr Mitterrand was jostled, he greeted the protest with a smile. No one was injured, although Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond stumbled in the crush.

Diplomatic sources said the Indonesian Government had been reluctant to schedule a Mitterrand meeting with students, apparently because of fears of a demonstration. In the past two days, rumors have circulated in Jakarta and Bandung of anti-government demonstrations following a 45 percent devaluation of the Indonesian rupiah against the U.S. dollar last Friday. The rumors were denied Tuesday by Jakarta police chief Major General Pudi Samsudin. One placard read: "Indonesia, with its 45 percent devaluation, welcomes Mr Mitterrand." [passage omitted]

MOKHTAR ON REMOVAL OF TIMOR FROM UN AGENDA

BK170550 Hong Kong AFP in English 0519 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sep 17 (AFP) — A U.N. decision not to include the East Timor issue on the agenda of the General Assembly next month was welcomed by Jakarta Wednesday as "heartening news". "This is an advantage for Indonesia, because it will mean a fourth postponement for the East Timor issue...very heartening news," Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told journalists after reporting to President Suharto.

The General Assembly has discreetly buried the issue of Indonesia's annexation of the Portuguese colony in the past three years but continues to withold recognition of Indonesia's sovereignty over the territory. Mr Mokhtar said that the last postponement will help "the issue of East Timor to fade away." [passage omitted]

UMNO TO CENSURE CRITICS OF ECONOMIC POLICY

BK160640 Hong Kong AFP in English 0621 GMT 16 Sep 86

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed's United Malaysia National Organization (UMNO) will move to censure critics of the government's pro-Malay policies at its annual three-day assembly beginning Thursday, party officials said.

Both UMNO's youth and women's wings, which are to meet Wednesday, are to debate motions supporting the New Economic Policy (NEP), a 20-year programme launched in 1970 to alleviate racial tensions between indigenous Malays and ethnic Chinese. The policy was introduced after race riots claimed hundreds of lives in 1969. It was designed to give Bumiputras -- indigenous Malaysians -- who are mostly Moslem Malays a 30 per cent stake in the economy and favoured treatment in education and employment. In recent months, however, Chinese-based parties including those in Dr Mahathir's 13-member National Front coalition have criticised the policy's implementation, claiming overzealous Malay officials were frustrating non-Malay aspirations.

Top leaders of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) last month blamed the NEP for fuelling Chinese anger, saying this was largely to blame for the party's dismal showing in the August 3 general election, when the MCA won only 17 of the 33 seats it contested. MCA Deputy-President and Labour Minister Lee Kim Sai said Monday that Malay officials had "deviated from the NEP's original aims causing frustration among the Chinese."

Lim Keng Yaik, president of the Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (People's Movement), told the Chinese-based party's annual assembly in June that the NEP has led to "increasing frustration and cynicism among the people, especially the non-Bumiputras."

Officials had grown preoccupied with transferring wealth "from the non-Malays to the Malay rich," adding that this bias had also eroded confidence in the economy and dried up private investment.

Top UMNO leaders have rejected such criticisms as lame excuses for the two parties' failure at last month's polls when Malaysia's almost six million Chinese threw their support behind the opposition Democratic Action Party, giving it 24 of the 177 seats in parliament. "To say that the NEP has resulted in a lack of confidence and credibility (in government) is nonsensical because for the past 14 years it has led to an era of growth and stability for the country," said Najib Tun Razak, deputy president of UMNO Youth.

Mr Najib, who is federal minister for culture, youth and sports, said that the MCA should not blame its losses on the NEP because the party had done well in previous polls after the NEP's introduction. Mr Najib's views will almost certainly be endorsed by some 1,400 delegates expected to attend UMNO's annual assembly, party insiders said.

Diplomats said that the debate over the NEP, although largely confined to the ruling coalition itself, was unlikely to threaten the front's future or the system of consensual politics nurtured by Dr Mahathir and his predecessors.

"There are many things dividing Malaysia's many races and the NEP is one of them," said Mavis Puthucheary, a lecturer at the University of Malaya's economics faculty, adding that Malays, like non-Malays, were also unhappy with the NEP. She said that the sharp economic downturn — officials expect a growth rate of one to two percent this year — had focused attention on government inefficiencies, mismanagement and corruption and polarised the races.

Analysts said that the current debate had partly been fuelled by the fact that pro-Malay policies are due to expire in 1990 with the Chinese strongly opposed to any extension of the programme in its current form. "I think that the current criticisms are partly due to the rush to implement the NEP's ovjectives in 20 years and the emphasis given to its political objectives alone," urban planner Ahmad Idris Noor said. He said that the government had in the early 1970's failed to highlight the NEP as an economic tool to uplift the Bumiputras in the context of an expanding economy while at the same time ensuring they achieved higher standards of professionalism and productivity. "This (failure) has resulted in a subsidy metality among some Malays and has not benefitted the community or the country," he said.

VOMD EDITORIAL VIEWS RECENT GENERAL ELECTION

BK161406 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Station editorial": "Let Us Further Develop the Patriotic and Democratic Movement']

[Text] The seventh general elections for Parliament and the state legislative assemblies were conducted simultaneously on 3 August. Immediately after the result of the general election had been announced, the Mahathir clique screamed with joy over the Barisan Nasional's so-called landslide victory. It claimed that this proved the Barisan Nasional's policies are perfect, and so on. The government-backed mass media were also ordered to act as if the Barisan Nasional's landslide victory in the general election had wiped out the people's fear of political instability over the past 2 years. The victory also allowed the country to regain the confidence of foreign and local investors. It seemed after the general election that the country's economy would recover and the stock market resume active trading. It sounded as thought the Mahathir clique would overcome all problems following its victory in the general election.

In the recent general election, the Barisan nasional won 148 of 177 parliamentary seats, or 83.6 percent. Although it exceeded a two-thirds majority, its performance apparently deteriorated in comparison to the 87.7 percent of 135 out of 154 parliamentary seats obtained in the sixth general election in 1982. According to the government's announcement 69.9 percent of the registered voters cast their ballots, another deterioration when compared to the 74.4 percent who voted in the previous election. The 13 component parties of the Barisan Nasional won 55.8 precent of the vote — much less than they obtained before. These figures show that, although the Barisan Nasional government perpetrated various treacherous tricks and threats to ensure its victory in the general election, it could only win votes from 39 percent of the registered voters. Let us ask ourselves: Is this what we call a mandate from the majority of the people, when the Barisan Nasional only obtains 39 percent of the votes? On the other hand, the masses bravely voted for the opposition parties to express their dissatisfaction with and opposition to the tyrannical Barisan Nasional government. Thus, the percentage of votes and seats obtained by the opposition parties increased in comparison to the previous general election. The Democratic Action Party [DAP] in particular won 24 parliamentary seats, although it had held only 10 seats before Parliament was dissolved. DAP won more than 20 percent of the vote. The result was very satisfactory.

Generally, political observers in Kuala Lumpur considered this a significant DAP victory and a Barisan Nasional failure. This time DAP soundly beat the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and Gerakan Party, which is a minor partner of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO].

The Mahathir clique resorted to various charades and treacherous tricks under the undemocratic system before and during the recent general election. A great number of Army and police personnel were ordered to carry out a so-called antiriot exercise just to frighten the voters. Radio, television, and leading newspapers were under its control and were directed to present positive reports on the Barisan Nasional government.

Even before the general election, the Mahathir clique planned public gatherings but ordered the police to prohibit the opposition parties from holding any assembly. Some 800,000 personnel were deployed and a large sum of money spent on setting up a force to cripple the opposition and intimidate voters throughout the country. Moreover, it also ensured itself extra votes with the new delineation of constituencies and the sudden announcement of the election, which allowed too little time for campaigning.

Despite the undemocratic election system and dirty tricks, the Barisan Nasional's percentage of votes and parliamentary seats deteriorated in comparison to the number it had won in the previous general election, but the opposition parties achieved better results than before. This shows that the people are losing confidence in the Barisan Nasional government.

The Mahathir clique is temporarily quiet now that the general election is over. Under the banner of the new cabinet, it is intensifying efforts to implement its reactionary policies. However, at times Mahathir has to admit discreetly or agree that the economic problems and personality clashes among UMNO members have not been eliminated despite its victory in the general election.

In fact, the Mahathir clique's problems are growing more serious. The so-called perfect policy of the Barisan Nasional government, boasted by the Mahathir clique before and during the election, was only propaganda to win votes. Its campaign promises of better economic and educational development, welfare services, and cultural integration seem to have disappeared with the end of the general election. Recently, Mahathir said that priority will be given to settling the problems of unemployment, investment, and economic development in the country.

On the contrary, it was Mahathir who misappropriated large sums of public money by giving aid to public enterprises, government corporations, and industries owned by comprador bureaurcratic capitalists to enrich these capitalists. This is a crime by Mahathir, because he is robbing the taxpayers. Other scandals involving top leaders of the Barisan Nasional government were the Bumiputera Malaysia Finance 2.5-billion ringgit loan scandal, the mysterious purchase of tin worth 1 billion ringgit, the Employees Provident Fund scandal, and the losses faced by government corporations.

The government's cruelty to the people, such as the Memamali incident and the case of Sim Kee Chon, will definitely be repeated, perhaps by new means. The democratic rights of the people will recede further. The people of all races will continue to the deprived of their basic rights. Religious leaders will be treated more unfairly. The life of the people at various strata will remain hard. The livelihood and welfare of the lower income group will not guarantee them a brighter future.

As a matter of fact, following the general election, the Barisan Nasional government, led by the Mahathir clique, which represents the comprador bureaucratic capitalist class, will certainly increase its exploitation and oppression of the people to overcome its problems.

Considering all these facts, all patriotic and democratic parties, organizations, and individuals in the country should continue to unite and join in the struggle to develop the patriotic and democratic movement further. We should encourage the struggle by opposition parties in Parliament. We should protect the interests of the people and oppose the Barisan Nasional government's policy, which is antipeople and antidemocratic.

The patriotic and democratic forces went through a new test in the recent general election. The masses came to know the false democracy of the Barison Nasional government more deeply. The fascist character of Mahathir clique was further exposed. We are confident that a massive patriotic and democratic force will definitely emerge. The masses' struggle to end the counterrevolutionary war being waged by the reactionaries and to set up a democratic coalition government will finally meet with success.

AQUINO SEEKS BETTER TERMS ON LOANS REPAYMENT

HK170203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino yesterday [16 Sep] sought more liberal terms for the repayment of Philippine loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to enable the country to achieve a significant growth. The president made the request to World Bank President Barber Conable and IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larossiere during their meeting at the Madison Hotel where she is now billetted. Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr said the liberal terms the president has sought involves the rescheduling of the Philippine debt payment to the World Bank and the IMF in order to lighten such payment burdens from 15 to 25 percent.

Meanwhile, World Bank chief Barber Conable said yesterday he was optimistic that a $300 million structural readjustment loan for the Philippines will be approved in the next few days. Conable's remarks were good news for President Aquino who arrived the other day on a 9-day visit to the United States. Conable declined to give any details of the loan beyond saying it would be for about $300 million.

NDF NEGOTIATORS REITERATE STAND ON CEASEFIRE

HK151447 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Sep 86 p 23

[Text] Peace talks negotiators of the National Democratic Front (NDF) yesterday stood pat on their proposal for a "step-by-step" approach to a cessation of hostilities instead of the government's call for an immediate, unconditional ceasefire between government and rebel armed forces.

NDF negotiator Antonio Zumel reiterated that a ceasefire "without any guidelines and meticulous preparations" by both sides is bound to fail.

Co-negotiator Satur C. Ocampo added however that the "temporary disagreements" over the proposed 30-day ceasefire should not be a hindrance to the pursuit of the talks." [no opening quotes as published]

He said NDF is still considering the proposal and is objecting only to the aspect of unconditionality and the short time frame given it to respond.

In a two-hour press conference held in a private house within Metro Manila, the two former newsmen also:

— Expressed disappointment over the "cavalier" attitude of government negotiators.

Zumel said Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra has issued "gratuitous" statements to the press after their meetings, compelling the NDF panel to issue statements either denying or "clarifying" Mitra's announcements.

— Urged the government to act on pending proposals for an agreement providing for security arrangements governing the talks so that the negotiations can proceed to the "substantive" issues.

Zumel said the draft agreement has been with the government panel for "almost a month."

— Said the Filipino people, including NDF forces, would support President Corazon C. Aquino if her government is made the target of destabilization efforts by the United States government.

Ocampo stressed that continuing counter-insurgency operations by the Armed Forces of the Philippines in many regions of the country make it difficult to implement a ceasefire.

In their prepared statement, the NDF negotiators proposed four measures which they said were necessary to abate or stop the fighting:

— The removal of AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] detachments and checkpoints from the barrios and interior town centers and their advance tactical staging points within and near areas of control of the NDF.

In turn, the New People's Army will confine its forces in the barrios and interior town centers within the NDF areas of control.

— Dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Forces.

— Disarming of private armies or warlords and fanatical groups.

— The return of control over the police forces to the local government authorities.

According to Ocampo, Mitra told the NDF panel that the proposal for an immediate 30-day ceasefire had "nothing to do" with the official visit of President Aquino to the United States this week.

Since the ceasefire proposal was not in the agenda of their Sept 6 meeting and had not been previously aired, the NDF panel asked for time to discuss the matter with their principals, he said.

Ocampo added that it was agreed that the proposal would be discussed after two weeks, upon the President's return from the US.

"Mitra said: 'That's good,'" Ocampo said. "Then, we read about his statements to the press."

Asked to comment on the ceasefire agreements that the government has reached with the Moro National Liberation Front and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA], Ocampo said there has been little, if any, fighting between the MNLF and government forces over the past few months.

The accord reached at Jolo thus simply recognizes the existing situation, he said.

As for the CPLA, Zumel said the forces led by rebel priest Conrado Balweg is confined only to a "limited area" of the Cordillera mountain region. The larger part of the region is a base of NDF forces, he said.

Both NDF negotiators urged the government panel to come better prepared for formal negotiation sessions, of which two have been held so far.

Ocampo said they have been informed that former Senator Jose W. Diokno has indicated that he is "ready and prepared" to participate in the talks anew. "We think that Diokno will bring in more system to the talks," he added.

They disclosed that they have been given the written authorization by the 13 member-organizations of the NDP -- including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the NPA -- to enter into "any and all agreements" with the authorized representatives of the governments.

The NDF panel said their government counterparts have yet to present a similar document spelling out the limits of their authority to commit their principals.

They also called the government to act on the proposed agreement governing security and other arrangements.

Asked to comment on the prospects for further talks, Ocampo said: "We will continue the talks as long as the Aquino government wants to talk. (A breakdown) will not come from us."

Asked to comment on the possible implications of the President's U.S. visit, Ocampo said both government and NDF panels are agreed that the ongoing talks are purely an internal matter.

Zumel said however "it is no secret that the U.S. Government wants the Aquino government to scuttle the talks."

"That is why we said in our formal statement that we would applaud President Aquino if she resists U.S. pressure (to stop the talks)," Ocampo added.

Asked if such a stance would open the Aquino government to the danger of US.. destabilization efforts, Ocampo said in such an event NDF would support the Aquino government.

"As long as the Aquino government upholds the national interest... it can withstand any pressure," Zumel said.

ENRILE REJECTS NDF DEMAND FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

HK170207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday [16 Sep] rejected the demand of the National Democratic Front [NDF] that government troops be pulled out from rural areas as a precondition to the ceasefire. Enrile said the government has asked the NDF for an immediate ceasefire to stop the killings, but they do not want to because they want the government at least to accede to their demands. One of their demands, Enrile said, is for the government to pull out its troops from rural areas and confine them to barracks. He said this would enable the NPA, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, to have full control over the rural areas. He warned anew about the spectre of communism, which he said is not as imaginary as people would like to picture it.

In another address in Magalang, Pampanga, Enrile said the military is prepared to apply force against those who seek to overthrow the government. He said that if the prodigal elements seek a bloody confrontation, the military is ready to meet force with force. He stressed that the military has been defensive and patient in dealing with the insurgency problem.

Preparing for 'Showdown'

HK161211 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Sep 86 p 20

[By reporter Joel D. Lacyamana]

[Text] Saying that the prospect of the peace talks with insurgents appear "dim," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile exhorted his predominantly-military audience to "prepare for a showdown" with communist rebels.

"The time to prepare is now," Enrile urged. "Let us not wait for hostilities to start before preparing because by then, it would be too late."

The defense chief said this during a freewheeling dialog with officers, soldiers and civilian employes of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] yesterday morning at Camp Crame.

Enrile warned that the National Democratic Front (NDF), the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), is already "looking for excuses" to delay the ongoing peace dialog initiated by the Aquino government.

"It is to their advantage to continue talking, while their military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), continues to kill our soldiers and civilian supporters," he noted.

Enrile, however conceded that the country's political leaders should be given a chance to solve the insurgency problem, "so long as the peace they achieve does not dishonor the Republic, injure the Filipino people and dishonor the man in uniform."

The defense minister said he will deal with the members of the newly-formed National Security Council (NSC) on an "on need" basis in case the presence of some members "may prejudice military operations against the insurgency movement."

"I will discuss with my colleagues in the NSC the national security situation and leave it to their conscience to keep what I have said to themselves," he said.

"However, if I feel it to be ncessary, I will deal with them on an 'on need' basis and go directly to the President," Enrile warned.

Enrile was apparently referring to his critics who were also named by President Corazon C. Aquino to the reconstituted NSC and are being suspected by the military establishment of having leftist leanings.

Among them are executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez, and Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel.

During the same dialog, Enrile said:

— It is not the time to separate the police from the PC since the insurgents will benefit from such an action. A split of the police from the PC will deprive the Integrated National Police (INP) of vital equipment such as vehicles and firearms which are merely loaned from the military under special arrangements.

— The defense and military establishments will not give an inch of territory to those who want to dismember the Republic without a fight.

— President Aquino has not asked him to resign because "she knows I am not at fault. If I resign, I will come back to you that I have resigned and I have done what I should."

— The cessation of hostilities with the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] does not mean that all military and law enforement operations will stop in the area.

"Instead, the CPLA will work hand-in-hand with the military there to achieve peace in the area," he said.

— The government will use diplomatic channels to prevent the return of former President Ferdinand Marcos to the country.

"But I do not believe that the Americans will allow Mr. Marcos to return, especially now that President Aquino is visiting the United States," he said.

MILITARY ANALYSTS NOTE NDF DELAYING TACTICS

HK161106 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 16 Sep 86 p 1, 9

[By Jose De Vera]

[Text] Military analysts said yesterday that the Naional Democratic Front (NDF) is delaying the ceasefire negotiations to enable the communist rebels to regroup, retrain, reorganize, rearm, and stock-pile supplies.

They based their conclusion on captured documents, the intensifying incidence of ambushes and "agaw armas" (firearm snatching) activities as well as "impossible" demands for a ceasefire.

These demands, according to the analysts, include:

Pullout of troops and removal of checkpoints and placing them on garrison duty; removal of troops in areas where the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, New People's Army (NPA), operate; separation of the Integrated National Police (INP) from the Constabulary and placing them under local executives; removal of United State military facilities at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base; dismantling of all para-military units; and the NPA confining its forces in the barrios and interior town centers reportedly under NDF control.

Actually, the analysts said, government should not be negotiating with the NDF as it is not the real controlling body of the communist movement, being only one of the front political organizations of the CPP.

The highest controlling body is the CPP central committee, followed by the Politburo (political bureau) and the CPP executive committee and the military committee.

The analysts quoted President Aquino as saying in a policy speech delivered in April at the University of the Philippines:

"I have said that I shall call for a ceasefire for a definite, inextendible period during which I hope negotiations to take place that will result in an honorable and lasting peace that will address the legitimate demands of the insurgents without detracting from the security of the people, the stability of the people, the stability of the new democracy or the honor of the New Armed Forces."

During the period of negotiations, she said that "the armed forces shall be positioned to ward off any threat to the security of the people."

"Let me make myself clear on this point," she stressed. "There will be no ceasefire with return of the troops to the barracks that will leave the insurgents in a free zone within which to operate with impunity."

"I shall assume the insurgent leadership exercise complete control over their men in the field so that any gross violation of the ceasefire will be taken by my government as a deliberate act and a signal of the failure of negotiations and the resumption of hostilities." she said.

NPA KILLS ILOCOS NORTE POLICE STATION COMMANDER

HK151233 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 Sep 86 pp 1, 31

[Excerpt] Brig. Gen. Jesus de la Cruz, commander of Regional Unified Command (RUC) 1, reported to Camp Aguinaldo yesterday that about 100 New People's Army (NPA) rebels raided the police station of Dumalneg, Ilocos Norte, killing the station commander and a policeman. De la Cruz identified the slain lawmen as Constabulary T/Sgt. Crispin Ricardo, Dumalneg police station commander, and Pat. Eusebio Garon. Henry Gargida, a member of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), was wounded and taken to the Bangui district hospital for treatment.

According to the RUC commander's report to Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, the NPA raiders ran off with seven M-16 armalite rifles; one .38 caliber revolver; 1,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition; five long magazines for M-16; 43 short magazines for M-16; one magazine for .45 caliber pistol with 15 rounds of .45 caliber bullets; and six .38 caliber bullets. The raiders also took with them four jungle packs, combat boots, jungle knives, raincoats, pistol belts, steel helmets and seven pairs of fatigue uniforms.

De la Cruz said that three PC (Philippine Constabulary) enlisted men in the police station were taken as hostages after they were disarmed. The three were brought by the NPA raiders to the house of Dumalneg Mayor Santos where 20 of the raiders ate supper.

De la Cruz's report did not mention if the three PC soldiers taken as hostages were released. Their identities were also not reported.

In a related incident, the provincial commander of Antique reported that last Sept. 11, two NPA operatives entered the house of Pfc. Rodolfo Victorino of the Patnongan police in Barangay Iamayoc, Patnongan. Seeing Victorino out of the house, the two NPA intruders ran off with the policeman's M-16 armalite rifle with 200 rounds of ammunition. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL SAYS MILITARY READY TO CONFRONT NPA

BK170238 Manila PNA in English 0217 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sep 17 (OANA/PNA) -- A senior defense official Wednesday said the military has more than enough armymen to fight insurgency. Retired Brig Gen Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary of defense for plans and program, told the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY (PNA) that the armed forces' arsenal has huge stocks of assorted weapons to arm all its soldiers and Civiilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF).

We don't need to buy more small caliber firarms because we have enough of them, Agunod said. The abundance of firearms in the country is indicated that some of them have spilled into the hands of civilians, he said.

Agunod, a Vietnam veteran, said that the military is witholding its firepower in accordance with the policy of restraint and reconciliation enunciated by President Aquino. He said it is the political leadership that will issue the corresponding guidelines in confronting insurgency. Agunod said the military will follow whatever policy the president will adopt.

But, Agunod said, it should be remembered that every day the military is held back from counter action, the New People's Army (NPA) continues to gain foothold in the rural areas. Agunod said the NPA have grown from a ragtag army in 1968 to some 16,000 fully armed guerrillas. In fact, the NPA is the biggest private army in the country today, Agunod said.

It has posed a serious threat in the country's stability, he said. Agunod reechoed the call of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile that the time to act is now to stave off the inroads of communism. But the military is prepared to meet the NPA threat. Since 1974 the Philippines has been manufacturing its own ammunition and firearms, particularly the M-16 assault rifle, the standard individual weapon of the Armed Forces.

NPA FORMS TWO 'BABY' FRONTS IN DAVAO

HK170607 Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 5-7 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Tagum, Davao Province -- Military sources here claim that the New People's Army has established two "baby" fronts covering Tagum and Compostela Valley in Davao del Norte and Mati in Davao Oriental.

The same sources said Scout ranger commander Col. Marcelo Blando briefed 3 generals on the existence of the two "baby" fronts in addition to 5 big fronts already established in Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental.

The 3 visiting generals were Philippines Army commander Maj. Gen. Roldolfo Canieso, RUC [Regional Unified Command] chief Brig. Gen. Romeo M. Recina and Armed Forces chief of personnel Brig. Gen. Dalmacio Pizana.

Blando, currently the target of rebel propaganda, said one front was named TMC or "Tagum-Mati Committee." The other front is called CVC for "Compostela Valley Committee," according to the source.

The Military still do not know the identities of their leaders. It was not also immediately known why the NPA has set up the 2 "baby" fronts.

ALBAY OIC BEGINS TRUCE TALKS WITH BICOL REBELS

HK160823 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Albay Province's Officer in Charge [OIC], (Crispin Rayala) has begun ceasefire negotiations with rebels in the Bicol region. (Rayala) said he has sent feelers to the rebels for ceasefire talks. President Corazon Aquino has approved negotiating regional ceasefire agreements with rebels.

CEBU ARCHBISHOP CONTACTS REBELS FOR TALKS

HK150730 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Cebu Archibishop Ricardo Cardinal Vidal said that he has made preliminary contacts with Cebu rebel leaders who agreed to take part in local peace talks. The archbishop made the announcement before leaving for Manila. Later, the cardinal will go to Tokyo, Japan to attend the Federation of Asian Bishops Conference.

Cardinal Vidal stated that he has ordered the formation of a peace committee to conduct a dialogue with the rebels. This is the first time the Cebu archbishop has revealed that he made contacts with rebel leaders for a peace dialogue.

MILITARY SUPPORT ASSURED FOR AQUINO POLICIES

HK150617 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 13 Sep 86 p 3

[By Lito Managaser]

[Text] President Aquino could count on the full support of the military to implement her policies which would be borne out of her working visit to the United States this month.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces Chief, made this assurance yesterday even as he expressed hope that Washington would comply "expeditiously" with the terms under the compensation package for the use of Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

"On the part of the New AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]" Ramos said, "we are also hopeful that the US will be able to fulfill expeditiously her commitment in regard to the rental compensation, particularly its military components," Ramos said.

Under the Military Bases Agreement, the US would pay the government $900 million spread over five years. His compensation package includes $300 million to be spent in economic development (Economic Support Fund), $300 million in terms of foreign military sales credit, meaning a long-term loan for acquisition of military-related wares, and another $300 million military component in terms of grant or payment.

"We would like to give (President Aquino) the assurance that when she comes back here, the New AFP will support any policy initiatives and programs that she would like to promulgate from visit to the US," Ramos said.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, meanwhile, expressed concern over an unfinished multi-million dollar project with an American firm to improve communication facilities of the military and defense establishments.

Enrile said that some $13-million worth of electronic communications equipment which was part of $18.32 million contract the government had signed with Virginia-based Amworld Inc. in 1983, have been stalled in an unnamed military camp here.

But the equipment, according to him, have not been installed and could not be used because Amworld has become a subject of investigation.

The American firm has been reported owned by persons close to Gen. Fabian Ver, ousted AFP chief, and to have cornered the contract by circumventing the requirements of foreign military sales credit.

US Defense Security Assistance Agency was still auditing Amworld, but Enrile had asked US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger as early as 1983 to resolve the issue in order for the project to be completed.

ISRAELIS TRAIN COUNTERCOUP UNIT ON AQUINO ESTATE

OW161241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 16. (KYODO) -- Veteran Israeli soldiers with links to Mossad, the Israeli Army's intelligence arm, are training heavily-armed members of a counter-coup unit in a sugar plantation partly owned by Philippine President Corazon Aquino, a military intelligence report says. According to the report, received Tuesday by Camp Aguinaldo, armed forces headquarters, the Israelis are engaged in training at least 2,000 trainees in Hacienda Luisita, some 150 kilometers north of Manila.

The counter-coup unit has been dubbed the "yellow army" by Manila newspapers because it is said to be intended for use against a possible coup d'etat by followers of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos or soldiers loyal to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The report said that the trainees, who are drilled in groups of 200, are armed with Israeli-made Uzi and Galil assault rifles. The training course focuses on marksmanship, it added. It also said that some members of the presidential security group are being trained by American instructors in the same area. It did not say, however, whether Aquino knows about the training being conducted in the plantation.

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT FORMED FOR MINDANAO PROBLEM

HK170213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Government emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino and his civilian counterpart in the Moro National Liberation Front yesterday [16 Sep] signed an agreement to set up a national secretariat to facilitate talks to resolve the 14-year-old Mindanao problem. The signing took place at a makeshift stage in the hinterlands of Barangay (Kabkban, Sumisip), Zamboanga del Sur, between Aquino and (Ustad Sharif Zainsali) of the MNLF in the presence of top MNLF leaders including chairman Nur Misuari and about 300 MNLF followers and civilians attending a Bangsa Moro [Muslim nation] congress.

LAUREL ADVOCATES PLEBISCITE ON U.S. BASES

HK150731 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] Davao City — Vice President Salvador laurel advocated here Thursday the holding of a national plebiscite to finally determine the Filipino people's will on the fate of the US military bases in this country.

He said during an interview that nobody can conclusively claim that the people are for or against the foreign military bases unless and until a plebiscite on the issue is held.

Laurel expressed his belief that only such a plebiscite will settle the bases controversy "once and for all."

The vice president said he believes the United States Government will remove its bases and withdraw from the Philippines "if this is what our people want."

Laurel, who is concurrently minister of foreign affairs, said the Americans will not take the risk of holding on to their bases if surrounded by a "hostile environment."

On the other hand, if the people will favor the continued presence of US military facilities, then those who oppose it "must bow to the sovereign will," Laurel added.

On the continued hesitation of foreign governments and businessmen to come in with fresh investments in this country, the foreign minister said that "they are still waiting for us to draw up and finalize the ground rules."

Laurel said that such "ground rules" will be known as soon as the new constitution is finished by the Constitutional Commission. "Hopefully, the final draft will be out before Sept. 30," he said.

He disclosed that in his recent trips to foreign countries, several foreign governments and business enterprises expressed keen interest in investing in this country.

"But I did not go there to beg for help," he stressed, "because we are not interested in dole-outs but in increased trade and long-term investments."

Laurel also expressed hope that when President Aquino leaves for the United States this month, more investments from American firms will be forthcoming.

Asked whether he is disappointed in not being named acting president by Mrs Aquino when she is on foreign soil, Laurel said he is not, "if that is what she really wants."

Bases on Con-Com Agenda

HK120937 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Sep 86 p 2

[By Vet Vitug]

[Text] The scheduling of discussions on the Declaration of Principles which coincide with the visit of President Aquino drew a stinging remark from one of the charter drafters. A commissioner identified with the rationalist bloc said "if there is any influence that can bear upon this commission, it is the Americans."

In the approved Article on Human Resources, the body gave importance to science and technology as it compelled the State to give priority to research and development, inventions, innovations and their utilization.

The charter drafters also protected the intellectual rights of scientists, investors and artists by asking the State to protect and secure their exclusive rights for their creation and intellectual output. The body voted down a committee proposal for establishing an independent commission which will oversee the development and enhancement of Philippine culture and the arts.

Passionate debate is expected to flare up at the Constitutional Commission tody as it opens discussions on the declaration of principles where the American bases issue is incorporated in its provisions.

The body finished tackling yesterday the article on human resources which enunciated the philosophy on education, language, science, and technology and art and culture.

Commissioner Jose Bengzon, chairman of the steering committee, said the agreed schedule calls for the discussion of the Declaration of Priniciples after the Article on Human Resources has been approved by the body.

The discussions on the U.S. bases issue are likely to be made while President Aquino is still in the United States on an official visit.

Some commissioners were gearing yesterday to ask for the postponement of discussions on the Declaration of Principles in view of President Aquino's visit to the United States.

However, commissioners identified with the traditional bloc appear to be determined in bringing up the issue on the floor beginning today.

Commissioner Decoroso Rosales, chairman of the committee on declaration of principles will come to the commission in a wheelchair to give the sponsorship statement. Rosales has been ill and has not been attending the session for almost a month.

A committee proposal batted for the adoption of a neutrality stance for the country.

The committee likewise approved a resolution calling for the expulsion of the U.S. bases in the country in 1991 when the RP-US military agreement expires.

The approved provision of the committee reads: "The state shall pursue an independent course in sovereign relations and strive to promote and establish together with other states agreeable thereto a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in this part of the world.

Based on that principle, the committee declared further that "subject to existing treaties, international and executive agreements, foreign military bases, troops or facilities shall be forbidden in any part of the Philippine territory.

The nationalist bloc is expected to defend its argument for the explusion of the U.S. bases.

Those identified with the traditional bloc are expected to counter the arguments of the nationalist bloc.

'Bruising' Debate on Bases

HK150619 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 13 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By Vet Vitug]

[Text] The Constitutional Commission yesterday opened discussions on the issue of retaining or expelling the American bases from the country with signs of bruising debate already appearing at the onset.

The Committee on Declaration of Principles which sponsored the drafting of the article embodying the issue defended its stand calling for the expulsion of the military facilities.

Commissioner Jose Nolledo surprised the body when he said the United States should pay the Philippines $5 billion in damages for "conniving with the misrule of President Marcos."

"I asked President Aquino to claim from the U.S. reparation similar to the war damage payment made by the U.S. to Japan after World War II," Nolledo said.

He added that $5 billion represents the amount stolen by Marcos and his cronies from the Filipino people. "The U.S. had become participants in the grand design of Marcos to devastate the country," Nolledo said.

Commissioner Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo argued that the provision expelling the bases should not be incorporated in the Constitution since "the decision on whether to continue or discontinue the existence of foreign military bases in the Philippines is best left to the Government."

Rodrigo said further that many things can still happen between now and 1991 when the RP-US bases agreement expires.

The nationalist bloc, led by Commissioner Jose Suarez, questioned the speech made by Rodrigo on the floor. Suarez said it is not a standard practice of the commission and parliamentary procedure to call for amendments or deletions until the committee is through with the sponsorship.

Rodrigo said the President is in a much better position to judge the issue. The RP-US Bases Agreement to expire in 1991 is up for renegotiation and President Aquino has declared that she will respect the provisions of the agreement and keep her option open after 1991.

Commissioner Cirilo Rigos, agreeing with Rodrigo, pointed out that political pressure should be exerted on the President, not on the members of the Commission.

Nolledo said the American bases should be dismantled after 1991 because their presence has "become an insult to Philippine sovereignty."

"Our country has become a virtual satellite of the U.S. whose yearly aid is too little in exchange for our almost total subservience to U.S. policies and interest," Nolledo said.

An earlier survey conducted by a militant nationalist group showed that 15 of the commissioners are anti-bases, while 17 charter drafters are for their retention subject to renegotiation.

Seven favored negotiation in 1991, while eight were batting for the silence of the charter on the bases issue.

Civil Liberties Union Opposition

HK150748 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 13 Sep 86 p 9

[Text] The Civil Liberties Union expressed yesterday its opposition to any renewal or extension of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement. It issued the following statement:

"On this the eve of President Aquino's visit to the United States of America, during which it is feared that -- her avowed disinclination to discuss the subject notwithstanding -- she will be pressed to make a definitive stand on the question of U.S. bases in the Philippines, the Civil Liberties Union, impelled by considerations of paramount national interest, hereby categorically declares its opposition to any renewal or extension of the term of the RP-US Military Bases Agreement, due to expire on Sept. 15, 1991, and subject to termination upon one-year's notice thereafter.

"Nothing less than the gravest concern for the safety and survival of the Filipino nation underlies the motive for this declaration.

"The simplistic geopolitical assumptions in the context of which the RP-US Military Bases Agreement was forged in 1947 have since been radically altered by changing conditions. At that time shortly after the Allied victory over the Axis forces in World War II, the US stood as the world's undisputed leading military power, a position immeasurably enhanced by her being the sole possessor of the atom bomb. It was obvious that, in the absence of any challenge to American military might, US bases in the Philippines posed a possible danger to the Filipino people. Indeed, because of this, the early opposition to the bases was carried out on purely political grounds, such as the supposed American dictation in the execution of the Agreement, or the fact that the bases are derogatory to Philippine sovereignty and an insult to national dignity.

"However, the advent of the thermonuclear age saw not only the breakup of the American atomic monopoly but the production and proliferation of vastly more sophisticated weapons of mass destruction, against which no country can claim to be invulnerable. Thus, in the event of the eruption of a thermonuclear conflict between the super powers, the Filipino nation -- because of the presence in their country of Clark and Subic -- will be liable to instant extermination, in all likelihood even without being aware of the reason for the conflict in which they perished.

"In assessing present day realities in relation to our national interest, let us recall the counsel of the late Sen. Claro M. Recto that:

"'We must restrain our enthusiasms, dissemble our sympathies, moderate our words and actions, and in fulfillment of the primitive duty of self-preservation, make no enemies where we can make no friends, and hold our peace."

AQUINO CASE SUSPECT SURRENDERS, RELEASED ON BAIL

HK170517 Hong Kong AFP in English 0500 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP) -- A former general accused as an accessory to the 1983 murder of President Corazon Aquino's husband gave himself up here Wednesday and was freed after posting a bail bond of 1,500 U.S. dollars. Retired Major-General Prospero Olivas, accompanied by his wife and lawyer, gave himself up to a court a day after the court had ordered 26 people arrested in connection with the Benigno Aquino shooting. The Supreme Court Friday overturned the acquittal of the 26 in December, saying the original trial was rigged by former President Ferdinand Marcos, whom Mrs Aquino holds directly responsible for her husband's death.

Mr Olivas is charged as an accessory, along with exiled former Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Fabian Ver, for allegedly covering up a military plot to assassinate Mr Aquino, Mr Marcos' chief political rival.

Ver May Not Be Tried

HK161335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept 16 (AFP) -- Two of the 26 suspects accused of the 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino were detained Tuesday hours after a lower court here ordered their immediate arrest, the military authorities said. Philippine Constabulary Captain Fernando Robles said Constables Rogelio Noreno and Mario Lazaga, two of the principal suspects in the case, had been arrested and placed in the custody of their commanding officers soon after the court order was issued.

The warrant was issued after the Supreme Court ordered Friday a retrial of the case, on the grounds that former President Ferdinand Marcos was influential in the 1985 acquittal of 25 soldiers and one civilian accused of the murder. Court sources said that the lawyer for the civilian, Hermilo Gosuico, had revealed that his client was out of town and would surrender Friday.

Earlier the lower court's presiding justice, Francis Garchitorena, said the most prominent suspect, former Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, would not be tried if he did not return from exile in Hawaii. [passage omitted]

Chief Prosecutor Jose Ferrer told reporters Monday that he had asked Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos to take steps "To ensure the presence of all soldiers involved in the Aquino-Galman double murder case, whenever they are needed by the authorities." He also said the prosecution panel would meet three potential witnesses for a preliminary inquiry Wednesday. He said the panel would ask National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) Director Antonio Carpio to explain his press statement Monday that he had vital evidence that was suppressed during the first trial of the Aquino case.

Forensic chemist Leonora Vallado will also be asked about her report that said fragments of a bullet lodged in Mr Aquino's head matched bullets from .33 and .35 calibre guns, Mr Ferrer said. Her report contradicted the military's version that Mr Aquino was shot with a .357 magnum pistol.

Mr Ferrer said the inquiry was being undertaken to determine whether they should charge more suspects and prefer more charges against those already accused. Court sources said the prosecution might ask for a suspension of the arraignment hearing so that it could amend the charges.

17 Airmen Surrender

HK170937 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] An Air Force spokesman said that 17 Air Force men implicated in the murder of former Senator Benigno Aquino surrendered to the authorities today. The Supreme Court has called for the retrial of the 26 accused, including former military chief General Fabian Ver, who were acquitted last December from the Aquino-Galman double murder case. Two soldiers were arrested last night, while Ver and another accused are out of the country. One civilian is also among the accused.

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SOUTH ATTEMPTS TO LINK BOMBING WITH NORTH DECRIED

SK172336 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] In connection with the Kimpo airport explosion incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arraigned and interrogated throughout the night 24 Korean compatriots belonging to Chongnyon and Japanese tourists before they left the country. However, having failed to find any suspicion, it allowed them to leave the country. The fascist authorities are maneuvering to stage the anti-North and anticommunist campaign by linking the incident with the North at any cost. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the atrocious act of arraigning and investigating innocent compatriots to attain such an impure aim.

IOC TO DISCUSS SECURITY OF SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK170924 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] It has been reported that a meeting of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Executive Committee which began on 16 September will discuss issues concerning the security of the 1988 Seoul Olympics. IOC sources said security for the Olympics have become a major concern following the bomb blast at Kimpo Airport.

CHON'S REPRESSION AFTER KIMPO BLAST DENOUNCED

SK180807 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "Influx of Repressive Orders"]

[Text] As the opening day of the Asian Games is drawing near, South Korea is being turned into a place where terrible fascist repression is rampant. In particular, with the occurrence of the bomb explosion incident at Kimpo airport as the occasion, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has issued new repressive orders in succession, thus driving the South Korean society into a more suffocating atmosphere of terror.

As soon as the bomb explosion incident took place, the Chon Tu-hwan clique issued special order Bongye [flash] Nos. 1 and 2 throughout South Korea and deployed more security forces at every corner in a bid to further strengthen police checks and searches. On 15 September, the fascist clique issued another repressive order to the police calling for further strengthening police checks and security activities.

On 16 September, in the name of the puppet's Seoul City Police Bureau, the fascist clique issued a directive to the police booths in the city calling for further intensifying security. On the same day, the fascist clique, in the name of the puppet police headquarters, issued a crackdown order on those who make and carry Molotov cocktails. Along with this, it issued a special order to the police throughout South Korea to check and search all shops dealing with explosives throughout South Korea.

On the other hand, the puppet Ministry of Home Affairs has issued to all civil defense units throughout South Korea a special security order directing them to report the moves of inhabitants.

Despite the fact that some 20 different kinds of repressive orders have already been issued throughout South Korea thus far, these new additional repressive orders have now been issued. This cannot but be an influx of repressive orders.

In accordance with these repressive orders issued by the fascist clique, all roads leading to Seoul, Kimpo airport, the Asian Games village, hotels, sports stadiums and facilities, and offices of the puppet government are now covered by tightly guarded security nets and barricades. The armed repressive forces guarding these facilities are not only checking those people who come into and go out of these facilities, but are also searching even the pedestrians near them.

The fascist clique is going so far as to search drains, drainpipes, trash cans, ashtrays, flowerpots, and public conveniences near athletic facilities twice or more each day. It is also checking food delivered to the athletes' village. This is indeed a spasmodic and scandalous drama by those who have been driven into extreme terror and uneasiness.

Large-scale international sports games of different types have been held in many countries in the world thus far. However, none of these sports games has witnessed an atmosphere as war-like as that seen in South Korea on the eve of the Asian Games this time in which the terrible emergency security alert and orders have been issued and the frantic racket of repression has been perpetrated.

The people of the world are now condemning the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, saying, "Are the Seoul Asian Games sports games or games of repression?" This is not an incidental occurrence.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's repeated issuance of such repressive orders and its frantic racket in suppressing the people on the eve of the international sports event clearly prove that the military fascist clique has been isolated and rejected by the people and that the Asian games it is going to hold soon have met with the strong opposition of the people.

At the same time, the Asian Games the puppets are going to hold in Seoul, because of their criminal nature, have met the strong opposition of youth, students, and people in South Korea. How can the South Korean youth, students, and people who have been awakened ideologically look on with folded arms while the Chon Tu-hwan ring tries to utilize the Asian Games to prolong its stay in office and as an obstacle to the independence and democratization of South Korean society?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has no choice but to resort to such repressive measures because it is trying to hold the Asian Games despite the curses of the people and against their will.

In light of the puppets' act, it is clear the rascals are going to deepen the foundation for their dirty, prolonged stay in power by holding the Asian Games at any cost even if the land of South Korea is submerged in a sea of blood. However, it is natural that anything carried out by force and against the will of the people cannot be done smoothly.

The very fact that the puppets must justify the frantic wholesale repression under the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian Games reveals that they are not qualified to host the international games. Even if the puppets manage to hold the Asian Games amid an atmosphere of terror and by force, it will leave only a disgraceful blot in the history of international sports games.

The puppets' racket of repression will only result in further increasing the people's resistance and in further laying bare their dirty appearance to the world.

GROUPS DENOUNCE ASIAD, GOVERNMENT REPRESSION

SK180735 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Approximately 40 democratic organizations, including Christian and human rights organizations, issued a joint statement on 16 September, opposing the Asian Games. In The joint statement, these organizations accused the government of using the Asian Games for impure political ends and then stated that they are opposed to the Asian Games that will be held by the military dictatorial regime even at the cost of lives.

The statement noted a [word indistinct] government is now hatching a political plot to divert public attention from pressing domestic problems. The statement also noted that the Asian Games are to be held at the expense of the poor. It continued to stress the stand of these organizations against Nakasone's visit to Seoul to participate in the opening ceremony of the Asiad, arguing that the Japanese prime minister is the standard bearer of new Japanese militarism.

These democratic organizations denounced the government for threatening to mount a large-scale crackdown on antigovernment personages and democratic forces in connection with the bombing incident at Kimpo Airport.

U.S. USING ASIAD TO INCREASE MILITARY PRESENCE

SK140624 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Unattributed talk: "The U.S. Imperialists Support the Asian Games With Arms"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists are frantically and continuously maneuvering to support the Asian Games with arms. A typical example of this is found in the fact that while continuously bringing in naval forces on the eve of the Asian Games, the imperialists have increased their Air Force military capability.

According to a news report, the U.S. imperialists have taken the criminal step of newly activating the 7th Air Force in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have deployed one Air Force division belonging to the 5th Air Force -- whose command post is in Yokoda, Japan -- in South Korea. They have decided to newly organize an Air Force unit and deploy it in South Korea. This implies a great increase in the military capability of the U.S. Air Force in South Korea. This is a new step in dangerous maneuvers to increase the offensive capability for northward invasion and to stretch the dark tentacle of aggression to countries beyond ours.

Aiming at starting a war of northward invasion by launching an aerial preemptive strike, the U.S. imperialists have increased the Air Force capability of the occupation forces over the past several months by deploying F-16 fighter bombers in South Korea. They have transferred these planes to the South Korean puppets.

By increasing the level of organization of the Air Force occupying South Korea, they have greatly increased their military capability. At the same time, they are forging ahead with the plan to move B-52 strategic bombers to South Korea from Guam.

The U.S. imperialists have continuously brought naval forces in to stage a large-scale U.S. naval mobile exercise in the East Sea during the Asian Games. On 1 September, the "Carl Vinson," the U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, crawled into Pusan port together with several destroyers, carrying more than 8,000 troops and great quantities of various military hardware, including missiles and fighters. On 5 September, eight warships, including the "Long Beach," the "Vincennes," and the "Merrill," which are the most modern cruisers, and the "(Paguo)," a frigate, crawled into Pusan with the "New Jersey," the largest battleship in the world, as the axis of this group of warships. The warships carry sophisticated missiles, including Tomahawk missiles, and heavily armed helicopters. Furthermore, they have participated in a great deal of combat, including World War II.

Due to such an adventurous military move by the U.S. imperialists, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become further strained. That the U.S. imperialists have increased their Air Force military capability and have continuously brought in naval forces on the eve of the Asian Games blatantly shows that they intend to use these games for maintaining and consolidating the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's military and dictatorial system and as a lever designed to brazenly accelerate overall implementation of their aggressive strategy toward Korea and Asia.

The Asian Games that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique plan to host are not genuine sports games but a political tool designed to support the Chon Tu-hwan ring. As is well known, at a security consultative meeting they held with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the U.S. imperialists held counsel over the matter of greatly increasing military capabilities under the pretext of supporting the Asian Games with strength. They have frantically forged ahead with this plan. As part of this plan, the U.S. imperialists have maneuvered to increase their military capability with the Asian Games as the momentum.

The U.S. imperialists are frantically running amok to stage military exercises and increase Air Force military capability by misusing the Asian Games. This constitutes an act of brazenly provoking us and a threat.

Such a maneuver by the U.S. imperialists with the Seoul Asian games at hand is chiefly aimed at suppressing the struggle of the South Korean students and people, who have risen in the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle, by threatening them. Although the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is wielding bayonets after placing South Korea under the state of emergency martial law, the struggle of the South Korean students and people has become intensified instead of being suppressed.

With the Asian Games as the momentum, the U.S. imperialists have brought in a naval fleet, increased their Air Force military capability, and conducted propaganda on their might. This is an extension of their threatening maneuvers, which they have used as a stereotypical means whenever the mass struggle has accelerated in South Korea and whenever their colonial rule has faced a crisis there.

The U.S. imperialists have raved that their maneuvers to increase their military capability and military exercise rackets are designed to prevent someone from invading the South. However, this is a shield designed to justify an adventurous military act.

This year alone, we have advanced important proposals for stopping military exercises to ease tension and provide an atmosphere for North-South dialogue, for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace, and for holding talks between those in military authority -- between those who hold real power in the military sector in the North and South.

At a time when the situation has become strained because the U.S. imperialists have continuously brought in naval forces and increased their Air Force military capability, the KPA Supreme Command has taken an epochal step for moving more than 150,000 soldiers to great socialist construction sites.

Having refused to accept our peace-loving proposals everytime, the U.S. imperialists have been absorbed in the work of increasing their military capabilities and in war exercises, with the Asian Games as the momentum. Under these circumstances, the Asian Games will leave the most disgraceful stain on sports history.

Depending on strength in our era is an anachronistic illusion. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are trying to misuse the sacred international sports games to perpetuate their colonial occupation of South Korea and to implement the aggressive strategy toward Asia, will never be able to avoid strong denuciation from our people and the people of the world.

SOUTH'S DISMISSAL OF KPA GESTURE 'UNREASONABLE'

SK120743 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 11 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 September commentary: "Will a Crow Sing in the Voice of an Oriole?"]

[Text] As is known, the KPA Supreme Command recently took the important measure of making the KPA combined units, other units, and the Korean People's Security Forces participate en masse in the peaceful construction of the country. Since the decision, huge numbers of KPA forces -- 150,000 strong in fact -- have been taking part in a large-scale move to major fronts of socialist economic construction.

Reflecting the consistent peace-loving stand of our party and the government of the republic as it does, this measure is an epochal measure that can help relax tensions and preserve peace. This measure has provoked great support and sympathy among not only our people, but also among the people of the world.

In spite of this, the South Korean puppets, once again provoking us, are now uttering perverse words. The fact that on 8 September the puppets had NAEWOE News Agency, their own government-sponsored bugler of machinations, paint the large-scale movement of our forces to sites of socialist construction as a disguised peace offensive is a case in point.

It is not because they do not know the measure we have recently taken is an important contribution to relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula that they said such things. It is nothing but unreasonable obduracy -- designed by the puppets who dream of provoking a new war in South Korea, together the U.S. imperialists, and who find no excuse for advertising the threat of southward invasion -- to cajole, at any cost, people into believing it as if it were true.

While spreading the falsehood of the threat of southward invasion, the puppets are using it as a shield to conceal every aspect of their own traitorous rule. First of all, the puppets are increasing their military forces on a large scale in South Korea under the pretext of a nonexistent threat and are keeping the war powder exercise reeking without letting up.

Under this false billboard, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have recently brought new nuclear weapons and chemical weapons into South Korea, have planned to freshly fabricate the 7th Air Force Command to deploy in South Korea, and have reduced South Korean ports into launching bases for ships belonging to the 7th Fleet.

While the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets harshly suppress the people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, which has been surging further forward with the Asian games approaching, they are trying to cloak their suppression under cover of the threat of southward invasion. Inasmuch as they use the threat of southward invasion as if it was a panacea, there is nothing strange about their refusing to accept our peace-loving proposal at face value.

Whenever we have advanced peace proposals, the puppets have habitually spread black propaganda, persisting in their own perverted theory, without due explanation, that our proposals are merely disguised peace offensives. By no means can a crow sing with an oriole's voice. By blowing the disguised peace of offensive bugle once again through the mouth of their own progovernment news agency, the puppets have openly hinted at their intention to ignore talks between military authorities aimed at relaxing tensions, while at the same time allowing the U.S. troops occupying South Korea to stay, under the pretext of a threat of southward invasion. Once again it has been made clear who it is that genuinely wishes peace on the Korean peninsula and who is scheming to provoke a war there.

If, while we repeatedly put forth peace proposals and take practical measures for detente [wanhwa], the puppets further accelerate war preparations through, they will be unable to avoid denunciation and rejection at home and abroad as war maniacs and destroyers of peace.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR UN

SK171104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-Chu left Pyongyang Wednesday by air to attend the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations and the foreign ministers conference of "Group of 77." It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CZECHOSLOVAK CP DELEGATION

Pak Song-chol Addresses Banquet

SK180443 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Speech by Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK, at the 15 September banquet at the People's Palace of Culture arranged by the WPK Central Committee in honor of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] delegation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today, we are very happy to sit at this significant gathering together with our close Czechoslovak comrades, who have come to our country with deep friendliness toward our party and people.

Comrade Vasil Bilak came to visit our country with warm friendship and fraternity toward or party and people as the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and people of our two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia have grown on the upswing for the better each day since the visit to Czechoslovakia by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song 2 years ago.

Availing myself of this opportunity, which is brimming over with friendliness, I, authorized by the WPK Central Committee, once again heartily welcome the visit to our country by the CPCZ delegation led by Comrade Vasil Bilak.

Esteemed Comrade Vasil Bilak, our people are well aware that you have made great contribututions toward developing the friendly relations between the parties and people of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia. They are also well aware of the sincere efforts you exerted to guide the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his visit to Czechoslovakia in such places as Decin, Prague, (?Hicorovo), and throughout the entire course of his sojourn in your country in particular. They have always had affection for you. So, this time we welcome Comrade Vasil Bilak with particular friendliness.

Frequent mutual visits and contacts between class brothers and friends are beneficial to promoting the victory of the common causes of socialism and communism. The fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and people of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia were further strengthened through the significant meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected Comrade Gustav Husak and are constantly developing and expanding in all fields.

The ever-deepening cooperative and friendly relations between the WPK and CPCZ have greatly contributed to accelerating the revolution and construction in our two countries and strengthening socialist forces as a whole.

The fraternal Czechoslovak people have defended socialist gains in the past class struggle against enemies within and without, while deepening militant ties with other socialist countries, and have turned their country into a developed, industrialized socialist country by successfully implementing 5-year plans a number of times.

Today, the industrious and wise Czechoslovak people have embarked upon a new march to carry out the high-stage goal of building a developed socialist society. Your 17th CPCZ Congress held last March unfolded a new bright prospect for the Czechoslovak people, who are accelerating the building of a developed socialist society. The Czechoslovak people are now engaged in a successful struggle to implement the Eighth 5-Year Plan presented by the party's 17th Congress.

Our party and people wholeheartedly congratulate the Czechoslovak people on the successes they have attained in their struggle to build a developed socialist society under the leadership of the CPCZ, led by the esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, and heartily wish them greater victory and successes in the future struggle of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people.

While strengthening adventurous maneuvers to increase nuclear arms with a view toward realizing superiority over socialism, the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, are now exacerbating the international situation to the extreme. The present situation requires that all the socialist countries counter the imperialists' reactionary offensive, acting in tandem, by uniting as one.

We fully support the peace initiatives advanced by the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak Government to prevent war and defend peace and socialism in Europe and measures taken to counter the imperialists' maneuvers for war and extend firm solidarity with them.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we also extend our full support for and firm solidarity with the CPSU and the Soviet people who, after advancing peace initiatives to ban nuclear testing, reduce nuclear arms, prevent the militarization of space, and totally abolish nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century, and recently, an initiative measure to unilaterally extend the moratorium on nuclear testing to the beginning of next year, have actively struggled to effect these peace initiatives, also struggling with the parties and people of the European socialist countries, to create nuclear-free zones of peace in various parts of the Balkan peninsula and Europe.

Amid support and encouragement from fraternal socialist countries, including yours, we are firmly defending the East guard post of socialism. To our people, who are struggling for the victory of the socialist cause and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under difficult circumstances in which the country is divided into the North and South and we stand directly face-to-face with the U.S. imperialists, the archvillain of the world reactionaries, the support and encouragement from the fraternal CPCZ and Czechoslovak people has always been a great source of encouragement.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we extend deep gratitude to the CPCZ and Czechoslovak people who have not only helped our people's revolutionary cause in the past in all sincerity, but who also positively support our people's struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the country even today.

Today, all our party members and working people, rallying firmly around the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, thoroughly embody the lines of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- in all fields to hasten the consummate victory of socialism.

In particular, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership over the revolution and construction has become an important factor enabling us to attain victories and progress without interruption in the struggle for the victory of the socialist cause. Thanks to the dear comrade Kim Chong-il's wise leadership, our party has become more consolidated organizationally and ideologically and has grown as an indomitable rank with unity and cohesion, and the role of its leadership has increased uncommonly as a weapon of the revolution and construction.

During your stay, you will see what our people's acceleration of the socialist march, with their hearts filled with firm faith and optimism in the future and with vigor and passion, has achieved.

The current visit to our country by a high-level CPCZ delegation will serve as an opportunity to help develop the joint struggle to deepen and develop the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two people and for peace and the victory of the socialist cause. Our party and people will, as they have in the past, make positive efforts to strengthen in all aspects the fraternal friendship, unity, and cooperation with your party and people in the joint struggle for peace and the victory of the socialist cause.

Wishing you greater success during your stay in our country, I propose a toast to the indomitable fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties and people of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia; to the long life and good health of esteemed Gustav Husak; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of the respected Comrade Vasil Bilak; and to the good health of our close Czechoslovak comrades!

Received by Kim Il-song

SK171059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 17 received the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Vasil Bilak member of the Presidium, and secretary of the Central Committee of the CCP, on a goodwill visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation -- Jaromir Obzina, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier and chairman of the State Commission for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment; Vaclav Sipek, member of the CCP Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Bohemian provincial party committee; Jaroslav Prokopec, Bohemia minister of public health; Vladimir Kocandrle, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and director of the experimental medical institute [name and title as received]; Frantisek Chlad, vice-director of a department of the CCP Central Committee -- and the suite.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, members and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, were on hand. Czechoslovak Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Vaclav Herman was also present.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Vasil Bilak presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

BULGARIANS ARRIVE FOR CONSULTATIVE MEETING

SK151030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Pyongyang today by air to attend the 16th meeting of the inter-governmental economic, scientific and technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Hong Si-hak, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vacil Hubchev.

VICE PREMIER MEETS HUNGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER

SK130659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- Vice Premier Kim Pok-sin met and had a friendly conversation with Hungarian Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi and his party at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on September 12. Present on the occasion were Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong, Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and Hungarian ambassador to Korea Janos Taraba.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ITALIAN DELEGATION

SK121036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 12 received Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations, and his party on a visit to our country. On hand was Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a warm and friendly conversation with the guests. They presented a gift to him. He arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION

SK131056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] headed by Asrat Wolde, member of the WPE Central Committee, on a visit to our country. Present there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. On hand was Fisseha Geda, Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation conveyed a gift of Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for the guests.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VENEZUELAN CP DELEGATION

SK162239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 16 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela headed by general secretary of its Central Committee Alonso Ojeda Olaechea on a visit to Korea. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Han Si-hae, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, were on hand.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a dinner for the guests.

PYONGYANG ATTACKS NEW U.S. ENVOY TO ROK

SK130008 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] According to a Seoul news broadcast, Reagan, war boss of the U.S. imperialists, on 10 September nominated a fellow named James R. Lilley to be the new U.S. ambassador to Seoul. This fellow has reportedly made a career of service in the U.S. CIA, which makes a business of machinations and murder, for 27 years. The fact that the U.S. imperialists have nominated a fellow who has served as a CIA agent for a long time to be a U.S. ambassador to Seoul indicates that the U.S. imperialists are about to further strengthen intelligence and machination activity in South Korea to keep their colonial rule, which is now beset by crisis, functioning.

Calls Senate Comments 'Provocative'

SK180049 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report, James R. Lilley, newly appointed as U.S. Ambassador to Seoul, made absurd and provocative remarks to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Raving about the stereotypical theory of the threat of southward invasion at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he stated that the U.S. forces in South Korea are a so-called restraint.

The provocative remarks of the new U.S. ambassador are designed to legalize the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to shift responsibility for aggravating tension onto us. His remarks are nothing new. It is clear to everyone that he could make no other remarks, being merely an errand boy serving the U.S. imperialists' invasion.

However, the fact that he babbled that South Korean, security should not be linked to the issue of human rights aroused particular indignation among the people.

POLICE ON POSSIBLE CULPRITS IN AIRPORT BOMBING

SK180108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Kang Min-chang, director of the National Police Headquarters, said yesterday that investigation authorities have not ruled out the possibility of involvement by international terrorists or Japanese leftists in the bomb attack at Kimpo International Airport.

"Therefore, it is feared that the investigation will take a long time," the police chief noted during a call on opposition New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u yesterday.

Home Minister Kim Chong-ho and Kang paid a visit to Yi.

The minister was appointed on Aug. 26.

Kang said that investigation authorities had collected 28 kinds of materials at the scene of the incident. They included Japan-made items.

Student Involvement Ruled Out

SK180902 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] The office in charge of investigating the bombing incident at Kimpo Airport on 17 September directed Song Hak-chun, chief of detectives, at the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, to go to the Main Press Center -- where reporters obtain their necessary information concerning the Asian Games -- to explain the bombing incident to the foreign correspondents.

Questioned by (Schwarter Tenbrock), correspondent for the West German news agency DPA, about whether students were involved in the bombing incident, Chief Song said: "The possibility of radical students' involvement in the bombing incident does not exist in view of the fact that the assembling of the "Composition C4" explosive requires a highly skilled hand and the boldness to target people randomly as its victims."

POLICE SEARCH CAMPUSES OF 111 UNIVERSITIES

SK180103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The police conducted search operations on campuses of 111 universities and colleges across the nation Tuesday night and early yesterday morning, collecting some 6,000 pieces of demonstration goods, including Molotov cocktails.

As a part of strengthened vigilance against possible terrorist attacks, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau crisscrossed sports facilities and other related facilities of the Asian Games Tuesday night.

It was intended to protect athletes and sports officials from such attacks as last Sunday's bombing at Kimpo International Airport.

The police also conducted a nationwide check on the streets Tuesday to arrest those carrying explosive devices or petrol bombs. Some 1,100 street gangsters and blacklisted people were caught in the checks, but no one was found possessing dangeous materials.

In the simultaneous search operations on univesity campuses, the police collected 130 Molotov cocktails and some 6,000 pieces of goods used for students demonstrations.

With three days to go before the opening of the Asian Games, a high-ranking police official said that search operations on 18 universities in Seoul and two universities in Kwangju were conducted, backed up by search warrants issued by the courts.

PRC WELCOMED TO ASIAD; IOC ON BOMBING

SK170941 Seoul YONHAP in English 0937 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) -- Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SAGOC), said Wednesday that China's participation in the Seoul Asiad will deepen understanding and friendship between South Korea and China.

In a press conference held at the main press center near the Olympic stadium, Pak said that China sent its sports delegation -- the largest ever participating in the 10th Asiad [as received] -- to Seoul in the spirit of the Olympic charter, despite the fact that Seoul and Beijing do not have diplomatic ties. He said that Chinese sports delegation, whose country will host the 11th Asiad in 1992, expressed much interest in the Seoul Asiad.

Despite the bomb blast that killed five and injured more than 30 at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport on Sunday, international sports officials, including International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch, have not any doubt about Korea's ability to safely stage the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, he said. The officials expressed the hope that such an incident will not occur again in the future.

He said that terrorist attacks have not occurred in Korea as often as in Europe and that there have never been any serious attacks affecting international events held in Korea. Pak pointed out that the terrorist who planted the bomb at Kimpo airport were unable to break through the security system set up at the airport and left the bomb outside the airport building.

As of Wednesday, 4,763 athletes representing 26 nations had submitted final entry forms. Iraq is expected to send in its final form belatedly. Thirty countries submitted preliminary entry forms. Two of the countries participating in the Asiad -- China and Bhutan -- do not have diplomatic relations with South Korea, Pak said. Under pressure from North Korea to boycott the Seoul Asiad, five member countries of the Olympic Council of Asia -- Afghanistan, Laos, Vietnam, Mongolia and South yemen -- will not particpate in the games, he said.

THIRD PRC GROUP OF 138 ATHLETES ARRIVES FOR ASIAD

SK180354 SEoul YONHAP in English 0345 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- A 138-member Chinese contingent arrived here Thursday to compete in the 10th Seoul Asian Games.

The Chinese mission, headed by Yuan Weimin, is the third Chinese group to arrive in Seoul. They came aboard a chartered flight from Beijing. A total of 520 Chinese athletes and officials will compete in the Seoul Asiad.

Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport in western Seoul, Yuan told reporters that the Chinese will do their best to get good results in the Seoul Asiad. He also said that China will place first priority in the 1990 Beijing Asiad on perfect sports facilities.

The 154-member first group, led by Ji Mingtao, assistant chief of the Chinese delegation, and the 188-member second group, headed by Li Furong and Zu Yinsheng, flew into Seoul aboard a chartered Chinese plane last Friday and Monday, respectively.

Around Sept. 27, the last batch of the Chinese Asiad team, will arrive to compete in the events of judo and athletics. The last group comprising 104 athletes and 34 officials will vie in badminton, wrestling, women's basketball, men's and women's volleyball and archery.

Six other countries -- Iraq, Japan, Singapore, Lebanon, Hong Kong and Jordan -- are scheduled to send their Asiad teams to Seoul Thursday afternoon.

PRC, TAIWAN SPORTS OFFICIALS ON MUTUAL COMPETITION

Taiwan Wants To Rejoin OCA

SK180832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0822 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- Henry Hsu, the Taiwanese member of the International Olympic Committee, said Thursday that Taiwan intends to participate in the 1990 Beijing Asiad, if his country is permitted to rejoin the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA). Hsu made the remarks Thursday afternoon, when he flew into Seoul at the invitation of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee to observe the 10th Asiad. Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport west of Seoul, he told reporters that his country is ready to participate in any international sports events, whether or not Beijing sends its sports delegation to such events.

On Monday, He Zhenliang, an executive member of China's Natiional Olympic Committee, said that if Taiwan was readmitted to the OCA they would be invited to participate in the 1990 Games, if they would agree to compete as China-Taipei. He went on to say that Taiwan submitted its application for re-entry into the OCA two years ago. He continued, however, that he doesn't know the reason why the application is still pending after two years.

He also expressed a hope that the 1986 Seoul Asiad is a success.

PRC Official on Taiwan Move

SK130959 Seoul YONHAP in English 0942 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- A door has opened part way, paving the way for competition between Taiwan and mainland China in international sports events.

Ranking sports officials from both countries confirmed at news conferences here on Thursday that their countries intend to hold sports exchanges in the future.

Henry Heng Hsu, who represents Taiwan at Intenational Olympic Committee's (OCA's) [as received] executive committee meetings, said that his country has already applied for Olympic Council of Asia [OCA] membership and is ready to comply with IOC decisions and rules at international sports meets. Hsu flew into Seoul Thursday to attend the OCA general meeting at the invitation of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee. He made the remarks at a press conference at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport.

Taiwan, which broke away from the OCA, has never participated in sports competitions held in Asia under OCA supervision. Its withdrawal from the council created a major stumbling block in sports exchanges between Beijing and Taipei.

In a press conference held earlier in the day, He Zhenliang, China's IOC member, said that his country would not oppose Taiwan's bid to regain membership in the OCA if it competes under the name "Chinese Taipei" instead of the "Republic of China," and if it uses the IOC banner and song instead of its national flag and anthem at international sport events. He also said that China will fully support Taiwan's bid to participate in the 1990 Beijing Asian Games. His remarks are interpreted here as a major change in Beijing's sports policy toward Taiwan.

If Taiwan is readmitted to the OCA at the council meeting in Seoul, it could serve as a turning point in sports exchanges between Beijing and Taipei, diplomatic sources here said.

Hsu said that Taiwan would participate in the 1990 Beijing Asiad whether or not it receives an invitation from Beijing.

PRO-PYONGYANG KOREANS IN JAPAN ARRIVE FOR ASIAD

SK171200 Seoul YONHAP in English 1157 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 17 (YONHAP) -- A total of 174 Korean residents of Japan arrived here Wednesday in three groups to watch the 10th Asian Games, scheduled to begin on Saturday. They are members of the pro-Pyongyang Association of Korean Residents in Japan. They are 20 residents from Fukuoka, 89 from Osaka and 65 from Tokyo.

During their four-day stay here, the Koreans also plan to visit the national cemetery, the national museum, the Korean folk village and their relatives.

The number of Koreans who have visited here as members of the pro-Pyongyang association has reached 40,800 since the association began the homeland visiting project in 1975.

LATE REPORT: CALLER WARNS OF 'ANOTHER BATTLE'

OW181329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1325 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 KYODO -- A man calling himself a member of an organization to destroy the 1988 Olympic Games made a phone call to the Seoul Bureau of KYODO News Service Thursday night, saying his group is planning another terrorist bomb attack similar to Sunday's explosion at Kimpo International Airport.

"Another battle will be staged before September 25 unless students and other democratic people now under detention are released," the unidentified man said.

Five people, all South Koreans, were killed and more than 30 others injured in the terrorist attack at the airport, which was believed to be sabotage against the Asian Games beginning here Saturday. But police regard the phone call as a hoax like the one made to local newspapers on the day of the airport bombing, in which a man threatened to destroy the Olympic stadium and press center.

HUN SEN MESSAGE TO UN ON ASSEMBLY OPENING

BK171258 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Sep (SPK) -- Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has sent the following message to UN Secretary General Perz de Cuellar and the President of the 41st U.N. General Assembly Session H. Rasheed Chouwdhury:

On behalf of the government and people of the PRK, we would like to extend, on the occasion of the 41st UN General Assembly session, to Your Excelliencies our warmest greetings and best wishes for success in your efforts for world peace. The Cambodian people, like the other peoples in the world, want peace and hail your efforts, and those made by the heads of states, in protecting mankind from an eventual nuclear catastrophe. This is why, we voice full support for the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, and for those taken by the socialist countries to submit to the current UN General Assembly session the draft resolution on the creation of an integral system of international security.

These decisions confer upon 1986, the International Year of Peace, a particular significance. Particularly, the peoples in Asia and Pacific regions fully support the historic speech made by M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee, on 28 July 1986 at Vladivostok, in which a new and bold initiative based on the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence was put forth to promote new equitable relations in Asia and the Pacific through a process of dialogues as in Helsinki.

Cherishing peace, stability and cooperation in the region, the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam have taken steps to open negotiations with the neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, particularly with the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, to create an atmosphere of confidence, and mutual understanding, and to achieve a genuine, lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Moreover, we wish to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China, which constitutes an important factor for peace and stability in Asia. Clearly, the present complex situation in Southeast Asia is not due to the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people have suffered so much in their recent history: The colonialist exploitation and repression in their struggle for independence against the fascist occupation, then the U.S. aggression with B-52 carpet-bombings, and lately the horror and systematic massacre under the genocidal Pol Pot-leng Sary regime, supported by the expansionists and hegemonists.

Saved from extermination in 1979 by the fraternal armed forces of Vietnam, who came at Cambodia's call, the Cambodian people have survived and rebuilt their devasted country while fighting against an undeclared war waged by imperialists and expansionists who use Thai territory as sanctuaries and the remnants of the bloody army of Pol Pot and his associates as instruments to destabilize our young people's republic. Enjoying strong support from its entire people, firm solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, wide support from the peace- and justice-loving forces and the international assistance, including humanitarian aid from a number of UN organizations, the PRK has constantly advanced with considerable progress, and controls the whole territory.

Its legitimate government has assumed, with competence, the responsibility as the sole, authentic representative of the Cambodian people. Thanks to the constant growth of our country, the PRK and the SRV have so far made five annual and partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia and will complete it by 1990. Aware of its responsibility toward the Cambodia people and concerned for quickly relieving them of sufferings, the PRK Government has stated its willingness to enter talks with groups or individulas of the opposition Khmers on the basis of the elimination of the criminal Pol Pot clique so as to achieve a policy of national reconciliation. In the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the situation in Cambodia, one can obviously see sharp contrasts between two stances. The three Indochinese countries, with their stance reaffirmed at the recent 13th conference of their foreign ministers, demand that the Pol Pot clique be eliminated -- a demand that conforms with the wish of all people of conscience--and declare the date for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. Meanwhile, the other side, with its stance, insists on the withdrawal while refusing to dissociate themselves from the Pol Pot clique. This unacceptable position is the core of the so-called "eight-point proposal" advanced on 17 March 1986 which is, in fact, aimed at abolishing the PRK Government and bringing the genocidal Pol Pot clique, under the mask of the coalition government, back to Cambodia. Polpotists must be tried as suggested by some eminent lawyers and political personalities and hanged as demanded by the Cambodian people themselves at the 1979 tribunal in Phnom Penh, at which the genocidal clique was sentenced to death.

The decision of the recent Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries in Harare to leave the Cambodian seat in the movement vacant is correct, just, realistic and full of good-will.

It is a high time for the United Nations, on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights of the Cambodian people, to oust the criminal Polpotists from the seat that they have usurped with the support of certain powers. Such a flagrant clique must be wiped out of the UN annals. We will be grateful to you if this message is circulated as an official document of the current UN General Assembly.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN FETES OUT-GOING SOVIET ENVOY

BK170803 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday evening, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, at the reception room of the Council of Ministers in Vientiane. The ambassador called on him to bid farewell before departing for home after concluding his diplomatic mission in our country after nearly 6 years.

In an intimate atmosphere filled with close friendship, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Kaysone Phomvihan wholeheartedly hailed the success scored by Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko in tirelessly carrying out his diplomatic assignments in Laos for nearly 6 years. He noted that the success has significantly contributed to developing and strengthening the time-honored friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries. General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan took the opportunity to wish the ambassador a safe trip home and success in his new assignment. Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko thanked General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan for his warm wishes and expressed profound gratitude to the Lao party, state, and people for having helped him to brilliantly fulfill his diplomatic mission here.

PHOUN SIPASEUT REPORTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK170902 Vientiane Domestic Service in lao 0500 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] At 1530 on 15 September, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs ministers, who led the LPDR delegation to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe 1-7 September, reported to the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers on the success of the summit.

Phoun Sipaseut reported briefly that the movement has increasingly strengthened its unification as can be seen from its opposition to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, and Zionism. The movement also shows its unification on the issue of peace and international security, especially by expressing grave concern over a nuclear war, which may be caused by the current arms race. At the same time, the movement also supported and hailed the Soviet initiatives on a gradual arms reduction until the end of the century. It hailed the Soviet decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to the beginning of 1987. It called on the United States to cooperate with the Soviet Union by halting nuclear arms test.

With regard to the situation in South Africa, especially the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid regime, the struggle of the Namibian people against the Pretoria apartheid regime for national independence, and the struggle by the frontline states against the threats, aggression, and sabotage perpetuated by the Pretoria apartheid regime, the movement unanimously supported these struggles and directly condemned the South African apartheid regime and the governments of some Western countries that support and protect it by refusing to implement economic sanctions against it.

As for the prominent regional problems, for instance those in Central America, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East, the movement was unified in supporting the struggles of the Nicaraguan, Libyan, Palestinian, and Arab peoples in the land occupied by Israel against the interference and aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists. The movement also expressed strong support to national liberation movements throughout the world against the remnants of colonialism. With regard to the debt problems of the developing countries, the summit thought that such debts can be paid off only when the debtor countries are consistently and rigorously developed. In addition, an appropriate agreement must be reached between the debtor and creditor countries. As for the current world economic problem, the movement unanimously considered the current international economic relations to be plagued with a serious crisis. At the same time, it reiterated that colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, interference in other countries' internal affairs, apartheid, Zionism, racism, external aggression, occupation, exploitation, expansion, hegemonism, and sabotage are all basic obstacles to the economic liberation of the developing countries.

Faced with the difficutly of setting up a new international economic order due to the obstruction of certain imperialist and capitalist countries, the movement deemed it necessary, at present, to strengthen economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries and between the nonaligned countries and other developing countries. After hearing the report by Phoun Sipaseut, the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and the Council of Ministers highly valued the success of the Eighth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which was held in a frontline state in southern Africa -- the center of the struggle of the peoples in that region against apartheid, which is considered a crime against mankind and a threat against peace and international security. This glorious success not only shows that the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement have been triumphantly preserved and protected, but it also reaffirms that the movement is following a path conforming to the aspirations of the epoch.

NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR ELECTRIC COMPANY

BK161131 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Feature article: "Lao Electric Company"]

[Text] The Lao Electric Company, like other state enterprises, is actively carrying out an experiment on implementing the new economic management mechanism -- a new, difficult and complex task. However, through experimentation this new system is gradually proving effective. The ultimate purpose of implementing the new mechanism by this company, which is composed of interlinked components, is to produce and sell electricity for the requirements of the country's economic and social development and for export. The requisitioning of salaries for fraternal cadres is based on the value of the ultimate product of each cadre calculated on the basis of the kilowatt per hour a cadre has produced. As stated by Khammon Phonkeo, head of the board of directors of the Lao Electric Comapny, after conducting a reasonable study the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts, in formulating the wage scale in relation to one's ultimate productivity for the company, has fixed 1 kip for each 10 kilowatt-hours produced from the Nam Ngum Dam. For example, in August the Nam Ngum Dam produced 97 million Kwh. The company thus received the salary of 9.7 million kip for August.

Meanwhile, work planning serves to measure labor consumption -- the main factor for regulating wages for production units. The formulation of work planning is based on the median level of labor.

Regarding complete circle [vong pit] production, it is necessary to set projections for each labor unit and for each product prior to calculating ultimate productivity or expected totals. Work targets may be set by determining how many days or hours it will take to finish a product. For example, the Nam Ngum hydroelectric power control unit must product 2,465,000 Kwh per day. In other words, 1 million Kwh will require 9 hours and 45 minutes to produce. Through this practice the company has achieved progress by leaps and bounds. All cadres and workers have had a higher sense of responsibility and have positively and offensively taken part in the production of enterprises. Comrade Somlit, head of the Phontong power distribution station, said: Since the implementation of the new mechanism everyone is active in work. Those who are already active and producing more than others are earning more income.

XIENG KHOUANG STUDIES DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK160158 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Since early this month, the propaganda and training committee of Xieng Khouang Province has organized lectures on the significance of the forthcoming Fourth LPRP Congress. The lectures were organized after the entire province had completed the significant political life campaigns to study and contribute views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee. So far, the lectures have been organized on more than 10 occasions in various production bases, services, factories or plants, and educational institutes in the municipal areas of Xieng Khouang Province. In the next stage, the lectures will be organized in various district towns as well as in various agricultural settlements throughout the province in order to help the cadres, party members, combatants, state employees, workers, and people of various tribes profoundly understand the significance of the Fourth Party Congress which will be held in the near future.

KHAMMOUANE PROVINCE ASSESSES POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

BK171204 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] A 3-day conference held by the party executive committee of Khammouane Province to observe and assess the result of provincial life campaigns ended on 13 September. More than 100 cadres and party members representing various districts, production units, and factories and plants in the province attended the conference. They made observations on, and assessed the results of, the concretization of the party's important political life campaigns. They also assessed the implementation of the two strategic tasks in the province and laid out methods for boosting socialist emulation movements in coordination with fulfillment of the province's plan for the 2d half of 1986. On this occasion, the participants voted for full and alternate members of Khammouane Province's delegation to the forthcoming Fourth Party Congress.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON TRADE CONCESSIONS TO U.S.

BK170650 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[16 September statement by Kasit Phirom, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Department; given in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Text] This month the U.S. Government and the U.S. Congress are to consider the Generalized System of Preferences [GSP] to developing countries, including Thailand. In deciding whether to increase, cut, or retain the GSP for Thailand, the United States has set as a condition Thailand's granting of certain concessions in areas of U.S. interest, namely: Our tax on certain U.S. products such as soybeans, and expanded legal protection and the use of legal measures to protect intellectual property. As a result of this U.S. condition, it is necessary for the Thai Government to decide whether or not we will comply, and what will be involved if the answer is yes.

After consultations with other government agencies concerned, the Foreign Ministry submitted a proposal to this morning's cabinet meeting. The Cabinet's decision can be summed up as follows: We are ready to respond in principle to the demands of the United States on three issues. They are: Amendment of our copyright law to match the obligations we have with the United States under the bilateral friendship and economic relations treaty so that it will cover copyright or intellectual property that must be covered or protected. Secondly, the soybean product import policy and associated measures will be revised so that the quota system will be replaced by an import tariff. Thirdly, a bill on protection of trademarks will be proposed to the Thai Parliament within 6 months.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON TRADE PROBLEMS WITH U.S.

BK180836 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 Sep 86

["News in Perspective" feature]

[Text] Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro on Tuesday raised various trade problems between Thailand and the United States during a meeting with the American ambassador to Thailand, William Brown. Issues discussed included the United States Farm Act which has an impact on Thailand's exports of rice and sugar.

During the meeting, Police Captain Surat asked the American envoy to convey the Thai message to Washington on the Farm Act's impact on Thai rice trade in the international market. He said that the subsidies provided under the Farm Act's rice provisions have depressed world rice prices and credit sales offered by the United States Commodity Credit Corporation. [sentence as heard] Police Captain Surat said that the subsidies provided for rice export benefit only 10,000 American farmers while 35 million Thai farming families have been adversely affected by the policies. He pointed out the unfair practice of the United States regarding sales to Latin American countries and the Middle East at lower price because Thai farmers have not received government assistance. At the same time, he said the United States rice pricing seems to be predatory.

Police Captain Surat also raised the problems of United States sugar sale to China, up to 140,000 tons, at a lower price.

He protested to the envoy that the United States should refrain from market dumping by releasing more sugar from its stockpile until world prices for the commodity have improved. At the same time, he asked the United States to reconsider increasing the import quota allocation because Thailand received a quota for only 21,000 ton this year.

Police Captain Surat also raised the problem in maize trade competition which has become a major concern for Thailand as it has to follow the United States price trend. The commerce minister, however, pointed out that U.S. maize sales to Taiwan, South Korea and the Philippines under long-term credit are causing difficulties to Thailand's exports of the crop.

He also brought to the attention of the United States envoy the difficulties for Thai food products to enter the United States market. American Customs and Food and Drug Administration authorities have set the rules for Thai food products to be put on the retention list.

The envoy pledged to bring up this issue for talks with authorities concerned in Washington.

VNA REPORTS HANDOVER OF MIA REMAINS TO U.S.

OW171608 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17 -- A representative of the Vietnamese office for seeking missing personnel today handed over the remains of one American serviceman who died during the Vietnam war to a representative of the U.S. Government. The U.S. representative thanked the Vietnamese Government for its humane policy toward the seeking of Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war.

VNA REPORTERS REPORTEDLY TO COVER SEOUL GAMES

OW171439 Tokyo KYODO in English 1434 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 17 KYODO -- Two Vietnamese reporters left Vietnam for South Korea Wednesday to cover the upcoming Asian Games, sources here said. It is the first visit to South Korea by Vietnamese journalists since Vietnam was unified in 1975.

Vietnam has joined North Korea in boycotting the Asian Games, but the dispatch of the two journalists has fueled speculation that it may take part in the 1988 Olympics, also scheduled to be held in Seoul. The two reporters, from the official VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY (VNA), were traveling to Seoul via Bangkok. The two will be traveling in South Korea as part of a delegation of journalists sponsored by OANA, a regional news exchange organization in Asia.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN EDITIORTAL ON PARTY UNITY

BK161633 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Unity Within the Party"]

[Text] Unity is a valuable tradition and also the original source of strength for our party. The party and esteemed Uncle Ho have pointed out that we must preserve unity and singlemindedness within the party as we do the apple of our own eyes and must always strive to enhance unity within the party. This is because only when there are unity and singlemindedness within the party can the party control the minds of the collective, uphold the experience and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members, and make the entire party as well as each party organization truly a center or a nucleus through which the masses are united and guided to implement all revolutionary tasks successfully.

The self-criticism and criticism drive recently conducted in the entire party shows that wherever there is high unity and singlemindedness within the party, the unit concerned also displays high unity and singlemindedness and is able to implement successfully all its assigned missions. Conversely, wherever there is a lack of unity within the party, the unit concerned also displays a lack of unity, poor discipline, and numerous negative phenomena and is unable to fulfill its assigned missions.

It is necessary to promote close unity within the party, especially unity based on party members' high awareness of revolutionary goals and ideals, of the lines and standpoints of the party, of the tasks of the revolution and of the unit itself, and of responsibilities as party members. All party members must be loyal to revolutionary undertakings, put the interests of the party and the collective above their personal interests, always attentively care for the party's leadership power, and regard the building of internal unity and singlemindedness both as their duty and as a matter of maintaining their lofty political ethics and qualities.

We absolutely should not regard as unity those phenomena such as ganging up, helping one another conceal shortcomings, deceiving higher echelons and the masses, and creating a false facade of unity. Those involved are nothing more than a group of people colluding with one another in holding sway and manipulating the masses.

Regularly conducting self-criticism and criticism frankly and seriously and improving the combative character of party activities are very important for promoting increased internal unity. All party members, whatever their positions, must steel themselves in all respects in a serious and exemplary manner. They must uphold a sense of frugality, incorruptibility, justice, and impartiality and must resolutely struggle against all indications of individualism, opportunism, self-betterment, jealousy over positions, officialism, bureaucratism, haughtiness, paternalism, and a bureaucratic and militaristic attitude. These are the root causes of many negative phenomena inside the party, creating disunity and division, harming the leadership of party organizations and discrediting party members before the masses.

Experience obtained from the recent criticism drive also shows that the main reasons for the prolonged lack of unity and singlemindedness within the party are that there are disunity and envious feelings among unit leaders and commanders and that they have failed to respect the rules on party building, to develop a democratic spirit in party activities, and to constantly observe the patterns of self-criticism and criticism, especially in those party chapters and party orgnizations with members serving as high-ranking cadres.

This is because in these units, those party members holding high positions have refused to mingle with their organizations and to place themselves under the close management and education of their respective party chapters. They have become subjective and arrogant, have overlooked the leadership role of the collective, and have refused to listen to the opinions of party members, thus causing lower echelons to disrespect higher echelons and higher echelons to distrust lower echelons and the internal ranks to become disunited.

Building unity within the party is the duty of all party members. However, the role played by party committee members, party committee secretaries, unit commanders, and those party members serving as key cadres is of decisive importance. Unit commanders and party committee secretaries must serve as a central point of unity and must be able to rally all party members around them. Unit commanders and party committee secretaries must take the initiative in dealing with and resolving satisfactorily the relationship between leadership and command and must be determined to overcome the practice of giving consideration or favor to certain persons as this will lead to lowering the role of party organizations.

While trying to perform their duties and functions in an exemplary manner, those party members serving as key cadres must attach importance to the learning of principles in party character. As a top leader of his unit who is performing his duties assigned to him by the party committee echelon concerned, a party member serving as a cadre-in-charge must steel himself voluntarily and must be modest in learning from others. He must not rely on his authority to overlook the organization, disassociate himself from party character, and limit the role of party leadership as this will affect internal unity.

Building unity within the party must not be separated from building the close relationship between party organizations and the masses.

All party committee echelons must clearly realize the importance of promoting democracy and must support the system under which the masses contribute their critical opinions about leadership and training to party members. They must listen respectfully and attentively to all constructive opinions of the masses and must correct their shortcomings as advised. Only by so doing can they make the masses confident in and attached to the party while trying to perform satisfactorily all assigned missions with a high sense of responsibility.

The unity with in the party is a decisive factor for building solidarity within units. Every party member must strive to cultivate his qualities as a communist and must attentively care to foster and build a true unity within the party, between the party and the masses, between higher echelons and lower echelons, and between cadres and combatants. They must strive to build their unit into a bloc of united minds and deeds and must turn it into a great strength capable of overcoming all difficulties and ordeals and fulfilling successfully all missions.

VCP MEMBERS NOT 'TO INDULGE IN PRIVATE TRADE'

BK180034 Hong Kong AFP in English 0027 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 17 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Communist Party members have been told by the party's Central Committee here that they must stop indulging in private and illegal trade. In a directive published Wednesday in the daily newspaper HANOI MOI, the capital's leaders said "party members are no longer allowed to indulge in private trade" and added that those running shops must "turn towards family cottage industries or service."

Party members whose families live by private trade must also "persuade their families to find other occupations," the directive added. But it acknowledged that some party members, facing economic difficulties, had indulged in small-time trading and allowed them to continue doing so temporarily. In the face of numerous economic difficulties it was necessary to encourage party members to "develop gardening, animal breeding and family cottage industries." the directive said.

Average wages scarcely allow workers, even in the best of cases, to feed themselves for more than one week a month. Most of the country's urban population, party members included, supplement their wages through small-time trading skirting the edges of legality if not totally outside the law, observers said. But the directive said there were certain boundaries that a good Communist must never cross. "Party members must not have illegal revenues," nor profit from overseas trips by indulging in commerce, the directive said.

BORDER DEFENSE FORCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK170717 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] After completing various party chapter congresses in August, basic unit and higher level party organizations of the Border Defense Force have held party congresses in accordance with the party Central Committee and the Military Commission of the CPV Central Committee directive.

Despite its busy tasks supervising various border defence units' combat readiness, improving defense measures to oppose the enemy's new scheme and actions along the border areas, and enhancing leadership organization and strength in accordance with the party directive, the Border Defense Force party organization has consistently carried out its tasks effectively, assigning comrades in its standing body and other party committees' members to help organize and supervise party organization congresses at various levels, especially key party organizations having many pressing problems.

The Border Defense Force party committee has selected Border Defense unit No 1 as the pilot unit for the organization of party congresses. The unit's experience will form the basis upon which other party organizations will draw.

As of 30 August, various Border Defense Force basic and higher level party organizations had completed their congresses, meeting all requirements set forth by the force's party committee. Elections of party committees and delegations to attend party organization congresses at high levels have been correctly carried out in accordance with the set standards and regulations.

Young party members at basic party organizations now account for 38.8 percent, most of them were elected to the party committees for the first time; while young party members who were elected to party organizations at higher levels account for 48.6 percent. The average age of the party committees is 2-3 years younger than in previous committees. Many party committees' members are young, but they have been trained comprehensively and formed by ordeals, combat, and difficult tasks.

Comrades selected to attend party organizations congresses at higher levels are those who have acquired fine qualities and capabilities, symbolizing the revolutionary impetus and the party organization's intelligence. Three of them are heroes of the People's Armed Forces and are holding command positions at key military units.

HA TRUNG DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK151534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Ha Trung District, Thanh Hoa Province, recently held the 14th district party organization congress. The congress carefully discussed the party Central Committee's political report and made many suggestions concerning the assessment of the situation and economic development orientations for the next 5 years. The congress also unanimously noted the successes of the party organization during the last term of office in leading the district people to overcome all objective and subjective difficulties and in enabling Ha Trung District, which had originally been a weak and lagging unit, to achieve considerable results in production and life betterment.

In the past few years, Ha Trung District has come to better realize its special characteristic of production instability in the 10th-month crop season; and consequently, it has concentrated guidance, labor, capital, and technical supplies on carrying out intensive cultivation and increasing crop output in the 5th-month crop season. The district's 5th-month spring rice output has increased from 23 quintals per hectare in 1983 to 29 quintals in 1985 and 35 quintals in 1986, attaining the province's average and equal to the annual output of previous years.

The congress pointed out a number of shortcomings that must be promptly overcome. The district has yet to realize production in the 10th-month crop season. Only poor results have been achieved in tapping the economic potentials of hilly and forested areas. In particular, the population growth rate still remains high -- over 2 percent -- and, as a result of this, although production has developed, the district people's living conditions are still unstable. Some 15-20 percent of the families in the district are experiencing difficulties in their daily life.

After adopting the goals of socioeconomic development in the next 3 years, the congress devoted much time to discussing ways to realize these goals. The delegates concentrated on discussing methods for ensuring that by 1988, the district will produce 40,000 metric tons of grain. Along with making more investments in water conservancy to control drought and waterlogging during the 10th-month crop season and rationally rearranging the crop schedule and seed cultivation pattern, the district will uphold the spirit of self-reliance and organize forces to produce coal, lime, fertilizer, and apatite ore in support of intensive crop cultivation. The congress pointed out in its resolution: To ensure 20-30 kg of lime for each 360 square meters of ricefield to neutralize soil acidity, the district will expand the operation of the local coal enterprise and supply the cooperatives with adequate coal for producing lime.

AUSTRALIA

DEFENSE CHIEF SAYS NO NUCLEAR WEAPONS ACCIDENTS

BK170935 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Beazley, says there has been no nuclear weapons accidents in Australian waters nor, as far as the government is aware, have there been any in South Pacific waters. Answering a question on notice in Parliament, Mr Beazley said the United States Navy had acknowledged that during the 20 years to 1985, its nuclear weapons accident reporting system had received 630 reports of mishaps. The defense minister said that of these only two could be properly classified as nuclear weapons accidents, and those involved the loss of weapons at sea -- one in the Western Pacific, and the other in the North Atlantic. Mr Beazley said more than half of the reported mishaps involved dummy weapons used for training purposes and the remainder were minor, such as flat tires on trailers and sprinkler systems being wrongly activated. Mr Beazley said none involved leakage of radioactivity.

Investigation Planned

BK180210 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] A parliamentary inquiry is to be held into safety procedures relating to nuclear warships visiting Australia. A senate committee will convene within 2 months and a Radio Australia Canberra reporter, Will Atkins, says it will look at ways of handling any accidental release of radioactivity from visiting vessels. [Begin Atkins recording] The inquiry has been ordered by the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense after it found major differences in the ways the states approach the issue of port safety and radioactivity accidents. The committee's chairman, Senator Gordon McIntosh, said recently released port safety plans in Western Australia did not cover nuclear weapons accidents nor accidents in country ports visited by nuclear-capable warships. As well, one major state, which he would not name, has said it will not accept responsibility for port safety in the event of a nuclear accident. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

SOVIET FISHERMAN JUMPS SHIP, SEEKS RESIDENCE

HK170850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0830 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, Sept 17 (AFP) -- A sailor on a Soviet fishing vessel has jumped ship and asked to remain as a permanent resident in New Zealand, the government confirmed Wednesday. The man, first mate on the Soviet trawler Lesogorsk, left the vessel a week ago during a routine call at the port of Dunedin on South Island. The sailor, whom New Zealand authorities and government ministers declined to identify, walked from the wharf area into a local department store where he asked for local police assistance.

Immigration Minister Kerry Burke said Wednesday that the man has a valid temporary entry permit and "he has decided he likes the place." "He's not waving his fists and criticising his home country. He's not seeking asylum or refugee status, but merely the conversion of his temporary permit into a permanent residence permit, like hundreds seek each year." The man works on a Soviet trawler with a crew of about eighty that is involved in a joint venture fishing programme with the New Zealand firm Nelson Amalgamated Coolstores. The Soviet Embassy has discussed the sailor with the New Zealand Foreign Ministry, but is making no comment on the case at this stage.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MITTERRAND STATE VISIT

More on Suharto-Mitterrand Talks

BK170835 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The visiting French President, Francois Mitterrand, today is observing the Indonesian Nusantara Aircraft Industry and the Bandung Institute of Technology.

Yesterday several hours after arriving in Jakarta, President Mitterrand held talks with President Suharto on bilateral as well as international issues. [Passage omitted] During the talks between the two heads of state, they came to an agreement that both Indonesia and France shared the same views on various problems, including economic issues, especially concerning the need to set up the new world economic order. They also adopted the same principles such as on issues concerning Kampuchea, Afghanistan, South Africa, and Palestine. The two leaders also agreed that nuclear war threatened the lives of human beings and stated their support to disarmament campaigns as well as the proposal for the holding of a summit meeting between the superpowers. President Mitterrand and his entourage are on a 4-day state visit to Indonesia. President Mitterrand is scheduled to leave Indonesia after visiting the famous Bali Island on Friday.

Mokhtar Meets French Counterpart

BK170708 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Following his meeting with President Suharto in the state palace, Jakarta, this morning, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told newsmen that the committee which draws up the agenda for the United Nations General Assembly has again excluded the East Timor issue from discussion at this year's General Assembly. He said Indonesia is very happy with the postponement.

On his meeting with the French foreign minister, who is accompanying French President Mitterrand to Indonesia, he said the French foreign minister had briefed him on the latest developments in efforts to solve the Cambodian issue, including Prince Sihanouk's proposal on the need for a private meeting in Cambodia with the Phnom Penh government. In the meeting they also touched on Soviet leader Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok recently concerning East-West tension, as well as the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

PAPERS CITED ON RUPIAH DEVALUATION, PRICES

BK180704 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 18 Sep 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Bandung PIKIRAN RAKYAT notes that the prices of basic commodities are in fact gradually rising against the wishes of the people, especially the low-income group. They live difficult lives, must they be more difficult? PIKIRAN RAKYAT wonders whether or not our economists had anticipated an increase in the prices of basic commodities before devaluating the rupiah. PIKIRAN RAKYAT quotes Mining and Energy Minister Subroto at the Parliamentary Budget Commission working meeting on Monday as saying that it is still uncertain whether the prices of fuel for domestic use will have to be increased or subsidized by the government. We certainly do not expect this uncertainty to drag on. In addition, PIKIRAN RAKYAT hopes that traders will not exploit the current situation to reap excessive profits.

Similarly, SUARA KARYA remarks on the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] commander's instructions to ABRI members to be vigilant and take firm action against those attempting to disproportionately increase prices of the nine basic commodities. SUARA KARYA calls on all parties to pay attention to the ABRI commander's instruction to ensure that normal price readjustments will not be affected or abused. SUARA KARYA says further that the success or failure of this devaluation will put national credibility at stake at home and abroad.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHIEF VIEWS ELECTION PROSPECTS

BK161535 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 13 Sep 86 p 20

[Interview with Indonesian Democratic Party Chairman Suryadi by TEMPO correspondent A. Luqman in Jakarta on 7 September]

[Text] [Luqman] What are the main obstacles faced by the Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI] in this coming general election?

[Suryadi] We have difficulties complying with the obligation to send a witness to the polling booths at several places. There are two reasons for this, namely we do not have enough manpower in places like Sulawesi, Bali, and East Nusatenggara because we really do not have personnel in these places. The second reason, which really makes us unhappy, is the fact that even if we manage to find people to become witnesses, they will usually withdraw for unclear reasons. We notice from past elections that there was a kind of insecure feeling among those who became PDI witnesses.

[Luqman] Do you then agree with the Functional Group [Golkar] leaders' claims that they are in total control of the eastern part of Indonesia?

[Suryadi] If they claim they have a strong power base in the eastern part of the country, I think they are right. However, if they say they are in total control, let us just wait and see when the elections come. The PDI is optimistic that the party will be more successful in all parts of the country than the previous elections. In East Nusatenggara, for instance, we did not have a single parliamentary seat. I think we will capture more than one seat during this coming election.

[Luqman] What percentage of votes will be your target?

[Suryadi] We have no target, but we want at least to maintain our old numbers. We will be happy if we can surpass them. I know it will hurt if we get less votes.

[Luqman] Do you think the PDC will be able to gain more votes than the United Development Party [PPP]?

[Suryadi] That is our wish, but we have not reached a stage where we can assess other party's strength because we are still busy with our own internal affairs.

[Luqman] Is there a possibility that the PDI might suffer a humiliating defeat?

[Suryadi] We never expect that to happen. Hopefully not.

[Luqman] If the PDI gets a very small number of votes, is there any intention to merge with Golkar?

[Suryadi] We have never thought about that. [laughter]

[Luqman] Do you think it is a dangerous thing for Golkar to win an absolute majority?

[Suryadi] If that happens, there will be at least the impression of a monolithic society. We respect Golkar and the PPP, but a monolithic situation will be incompatible with the principle of togetherness that we follow. The laws clearly stipulate that there are three sociopolitical groups in the country. Viewed from the cultural and ideological angle, the concept of consultation for the sake of consensus requires the existence of the three sociopolitical groups. Now, if there is only one group, that means an absence of such a concept. Viewed from the actual political reality, I do not think such a situation is proper. I think it is better for the three groups to exist together for the sake of holding consultations and reaching consensus.

[Luqman] Will you use the system of vote getter [two preceeding words in English] in the 1987 elections?

[Suryadi] Those who will select the vote getter are human beings like us and they will select certain personalities. The vote getter will have certain significance to the voters in various areas and have no negative effect on the party. This means that if those certain personalities instead turn people away from the PDI, they are useless.

(Note: One vote getter willing to work for the PDI is Sucipto Suntoro, a former national soccer player. SUARA KARYA daily reported that Gareng, Sucipto's nickname, will be fielded in Central Java. "I shall be happy to be given any task for the benefit of PDI," said Sucipto, who is now active in the research and development division of the PDI.)

[Luqman] Do you have any plan to capitalize on the relatives of Bung Karno [late President Sukarno]?

[Suryadi] There is such a plan. Some of them have even come to us and expressed interest in working for PDI in the coming elections. However, they have come on their own behalf, not on behalf of the Bung Karno family.

[Luqman] Do you have any plans to visit and pay respect to Bung Karno's tomb?

[Suryadi] I have not thought about it, but people like me go and pay respect to the graves of our parents and parents-in-laws once a year.

(Note: According to Rahmawati, Bung Karno's daughter, up to now not a single son or daughter or Bung Karno has expressed a desire to campaign for the PDI. Their stand remains the same as that in the last elections: "We will support all groups, an attitude which is in line with Bung Karno's teachings.")

[Luqman] Some quarters have viewed the PDI's decision to support the nomination of President Suharto for another presidential term as a move taken too early. Do you agree with what they say -- that the move is aimed at gaining a certain political advantage?

[Suryadi] It can be intrepreted that way. In fact, the move is part of the election preparations. I do not think it was too early because it was only taken last April.

[Luqman] Do you think there will be problems in selecting the PDI election candidates?

[Suryadi] I am sure there will be no problem. You mean will there be a rival party leadership? That will never happen. There will be no external pressure, either.

[Luqman] Do you consider the frequent rural trips by the Golkar chief as a sort of preelection campaigning?

[Suryadi] No. If the PDI can do it, we will. We believe that it is a normal thing to consolidate one's power base -- something that other political parties should also do.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR DEFENDS 'NEW ECONOMIC POLICY'

BK180721 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0702 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Thursday the government will not compromise in the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) which will be continued until its objectives are achieved. "This policy has already reflected the willingness of UMNO and the Malays to compromise with the Non-Bumiputeras," the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) president said at the opening of the 37th UMNO General Assembly here. He reminded the opposers of the NEP not to assume that UMNO and the Malays were in the wrong or were weak when they remained silent when challenged.

"The Malays did not fight for independence together so that they can be the poor people in their own country. We have no intention of robbing anyone of his rights. But don't anyone try to rob us of ours," he said. Dr Mahathir said that in the other countries the race with the political and economic power had never entertained the other races which were left behind. In Malaysia, although the bumiputeras (sons of the soil) had political but not economic power, they still took care of the interests of the others, he added.

He said that all this while UMNO and the Malays had kept quiet when harsh words were used in the press, when the chauvinists talked as if the Malays had no rights in their own country and as if Malaysia was orginally not a Malay country but part of a foreign land. Likewise, the Malays had kept quiet when the non-Malays said they did not like the word "bumiputera," that they did not want to hear the NEP mentioned and that they did not want any programmes to safeguard the lot of the bumiputeras and the Malays after the NEP. He said that actually the non-Malays knew that the objectives of the NEP would not be achieved when the period for its implementation expired, he added. "They also know that actually the achievements of the non-Malays have exceeded 40 percent although the period had not expired."

The prime minister said that according to projections, part of the quotas for the bumiputeras and foreigners would fall into the hands of the non-bumiputeras in 1990. "But from way back they had threatened that there will be tension if efforts to achieve the objectives of the NEP are continued after the target date in 1990." Dr Mahathir said UMNO, a major component party in the ruling National Front, and the Malays had not wanted to press the matter or to debate it "because we do not want to give the impression that the races in Malaysia are not in agreement." This was because UMNO and the Malays did not like to be dragged into an open debate as such action would cause tension and frighten off both the local and foreign investors, he said. "We do not want the country's economic growth to be affected by squabblings among ourselves and among the races in Malaysia. "Wherever we go we talk about stability and peace and Malaysia as an asset in attracting tourists and investors," he said.

However, it was unfortunate that such an attitude was interpreted by certain groups as the stand of the guilty and the weak and had resulted in "open threats being made." He said they purposely threatened the harmony and stability in the country so as to ensure that the implementation of the NEP was not continued until their objectives were met.

"They purposely give the wrong interpretation to the foreigners and investors to undermine the economic growth," he added.

He said the Malays wanted harmony, stability and strong economic growth but not at the expense of lowering their dignity. "We will not trade our respectability to the extent that our grandchildren are unable to lift their heads." The Malays would not barge in just for materialistic gains, he added. He said UMNO and the Malays had made many sacrifices, including accepting the fact that they were now one of the races in a multi-racial country. "It looks like the 'Bangsa Melayu' [Malay nation] has disappeared ... What remains is only the 'kaum melayu bangsa malaysia,' [Malaysians of Malay race] he said. He added that the Malays were prepared to curb their Malay feelings in politics and to fight the Malay extremists to the very end just to be friends with the other races.

He said certain quarters had blamed the NEP for several aspects of the general election results, giving the impression that the NEP was good but that the implementation was wrong and that it had only succeeded in creating several Malay millionaires. Denying such allegations, he said the NEP covered all economic and social activities which were of benefit not only to the Malays but also to the other races in the country. It was only after having the NEP that more children from the villages had become professionals and there were some Malay millionaires.

The prime minister asked whether it was a crime for the bumiputeras to become millionaires when prior to this there were many non-Malay millionaries wearing only singlets. He said that for every Malay millionaire there were probably at least 10 non-bumiputera millionaries. He said it was not a crime for one to become a millionaire because under a free economic system anyone with intelligence and initiative could become rich.

Dr Mahathir said that if Malaysia wanted to progress all the races must have a place and UMNO would work with its colleagues in the National Front to ensure that everyone got the place he deserved. He said UMNO and the Malays were prepared to cooperate with all the races although the urban Chinese had proved their chauvinism and rejected the hand of friendship extended in the recent general elections.

AQUINO MEETS REAGAN, GETS ENDORSEMENT

HK180231 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan lavished praise on Philippine President Corazon Aquino and strongly endorsed her political and economic policies. President Reagan, after a 15-minute private meeting in the Oval Office, said that his government would do all it could to help Mrs Aquino. President Reagan specifically endorsed Mrs Aquino's policy of talking to rebels of the New People's Army. He said Mrs Aquino has done her level best to unite a richly diverse people in a land of freedom and opportunity, and her efforts to reconcile all elements of her society and bring them into the democratic process are applauded in Washington. He said Washington was thinking about ways the bases could make more a contribution to the Philippines economy [as heard]. Mrs Aquino said she was gratified by President Reagan's support but issued a warning that her government was not prepared to accept direction from its former colonial ruler.

Another highlight of the president's 2d day in the United States was a meeting with the Filipino-American community. In her brief remarks after a Mass, the president thanked the U.S.-based supporters for helping restore freedom in the Philippines.

[Begin Aquino recording] ...our uprising in Manila. I would say that freedom was our great [words indistinct], was the reaffirmation of our faith [words indistinct]. The Filipino today [word indistinct] has turned a new face to the world, a face of faith and courage. And so it is that I think you today for your prayers and ask you to continue with them. I stand here as living proof of [words indistinct]. We need them in our country still. Freedom is priceless but memories are short. I ask you to pray for me, that I be (seriously) guided in every decision that I make. I request that you pray for our government [words indistinct] organization of men for the control [words indistinct]. [end recording]

LAUREL, ENRILE ASSURE PEOPLE ON PEACE, ORDER

HK1711145 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile assured the people yesterday that the peace and order situation is under control and that the government is taking vigorous measures against insurgency.

Laurel told newsmen that there "is nothing to worry about" as he dismissed reports that pro-Marcos fanatics might stage a coup during the absence of President Aquino.

Speaking at necrological services for slain former Magalang mayor Daniel Lacson, Enrile said that the government is determined to protect the people from "any atrocities by communist guerrillas and other lawless elements."

Yesterday at the 6th anniversary of Christian Fellowship, a charismatic group, he urged "all believers of any faith to join hands to fight" the communist menace.

Laurel noted that there has been no change in the situation since Mrs Aquino left that would disrupt government operations.

Laurel had earlier been referred to as "chief" or caretaker by Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, but there was no confirmation whether he said it in jest or in seriousness.

The President had announced that she would follow tradition by designating Arroyo as officer-in-charge.

The vice president said Arroyo did report to him for instructions as he had promised. Laurel, however, declined to divulge his instructions.

Laurel said he had sounded out the members of the National Security Council (NSC) on the possible need to convene the body, stressing he would call it to a session if necessary.

But he said he would inform the president first by telephone if the need to convene the NSC arises. One of the precautionary measures that the council could take up is the suspension of operations at the Laoag airport after 6 p.m., he said.

This is to prevent any plane from landing after that time following reports that deposed President Marcos might attempt to return here.

In a brief message in observance of "International Day of Peace" at the National Folk Arts Center in Mt. Makiling, Laguna, Laurel said it is imperative for Filipinos to work together to keep the peace.

He said the government under the leadership of President Aquino has embarked on nationwide campaign for human rights, equality and dignity, reconciliation and justice.

RAMOS TO 'HIT BACK HARD' AGAINST NPA ATTACKS

BK180136 Manila PNA in English 0049 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (OANA/PNA) -- Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos Wednesday declared that from here on, the military will hit back hard against the NPAs to counteract the incessant rebel attacks. Ramos' move came at a time when some 150 NPAs raided a PC [Philippine Constabulary] detachment in San Pablo City, 70 kms from Metro Manila at dawn today killing one person and wounding ten others, including seven PC troopers.

In his strongest statement so far, Ramos said the Armed Forces will hit hard as it is necessary for the purpose in protecting and securing the population. As far as NPA [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] is concerned, there is no ceasefire other than those already negotiated on local levels based on the guidelines on government authorities which have the approval of the president and in which the NAFP took part in the preparation, Ramos said.

The NPA has been on the rampage lately ambushing government forces and attacking army outposts in various parts of the country. Ramos said the NPA attacks seem to negate, is contradictory to the recent pronouncement of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the NPA through the National Democratic Front (NDF), the fraud organization reportedly authorized to negotiate with the government. [sentence as received]

Based on statistics, a total of 1,489 violent incidents were recorded during the past six months pending Sept 15, which resulted in the killing of 307 soldiers, 189 Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF), and 90 policemen all over the country. This percentage is higher by 11 percent as compared to the same period immediately preceeding before [as received] the February revolution. Ramos also said that of the 1,489 violent incidents, 70 percent or 1,042 were initiated by the NPAs.

Records also show that more than 600 NPAs were killed from March 1 to Sept 15 in various clashes with government forces during the same period. In addition, 502 civilians including 58 government officials were also killed by the NPAs. During the period, Ramos said.

Although the current total number of government troops is lower by five percent as compared to the same period immediately preceeding, the quality of fatalities on the government side has increased, he said. He said there were more military officers killed now than before.

From March 1 to Sept 15, a total of 15 officers, one mayor and three Sangguniang Bayan members were killed as compared to 14 officers, one governor and one mayor to the period immediately preceeding, he added. Ramos also said that civilian fatalities slightly increased by three percent. He said there is a decreasing ratio of NPAs killed as compared before [as received].

Today, more than ever, the communist terrorist no longer descriminate on [as received] their targets. Defenseless civilians and children are being attacked, Ramos said. As part of the communist action, the rebels attacked townhalls, police stations and even carting away valuable office equipment.

Ramos said that more than ever before, the NPAs have become bolder perpetrating more atrocities and inflicting heavy casualties on the government side. It is believed that these armed activities are intended to destroy the fighting will of the soldiers and a deliberate effort to strengthen its position in the current ceasefire negotiations.

He also condemned the CPP-NPAs recent press statements that rightists in and outside the government may stage fake ambushes, attack on military camps and assassination and put the blame on the rebels. How can this be when we are the ones suffering? Ramos asked.

In fact, Ramos said, it was President Aquino who offered the hand of reconciliation to the insurgents last April 20. He said, it was the president who first offered the possibility of a ceasefire. These pronouncements of President Aquino have been consistently followed faithfully by the military, he said.

Orders 'All-Out' Action

HK180239 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos reacted angrily yesterday [17 Sep] to the continuing atttacks by NPA rebels despite sincere government efforts towards peace and reconciliation. The chief of staff ordered all-out vigorous military actions against the rebels. In a virtual declaration of total war against the NPA, Gen Ramos said that henceforth the military will hit back hard against the NPA to counter incessant rebel attacks. Ramos' statement came at a time when some 150 NPA's raided a PC [Philippine Constabulary] detachment in San Pablo City, killing 1 and wounding 10 others. Gen Ramos also gave assurances that the country's internal security is very much under control. He admitted however that there continue to be some violent incidents which he said are perpetrated by communist rebels.

[Begin Ramos recording] While this government has been very, very consistent and sincere in following a policy of reconciliation and peace with honor, it is the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army], consistent with their track record of the past 50 or 55 years, since 1930, that has been engaging in various forms of the struggle -- a combination of the parliamentary or legal struggle and the armed struggle -- and which, at this time, they have heightened these policies of violence and terrorism in the countryside and propaganda and political initiatives and their sort of parliamentary struggle. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

24 KILLED, 25 WOUNDED IN RECENT NPA CLASHES

HK171113 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Twenty-four men were killed and 25 others wounded in various insurgency-related incidents in the last 4 days throughout the country. The incidents included the massacre of five children and the kidnap and murder of a senior officer of the communist guerrillas. This report reached the office of Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos today. The death toll includes seven NPA members, 5 militarymen, and the others are either policemen, civilian Home Defense Forces men, or civilians. Most of the wounded are soldiers or policemen.

NPA SEES MOVE TO 'RESTORE FASCIST RULE'

HK171251 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] The New People's Army (NPA) general staff accused the "ultrarightists" in and outside the government yesterday of attempting to topple the Aquino government and "restore fascist rule in the country."

In a press statement, the NPA charged that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was in collusion with the "loyalists" in "crude maneuvers" to destabilize the government "during and right after" President Aquino's visit to the United States.

Furthermore, they plan to put the blame on he revolutioanry forces, thus providing them justification which they sorely need to stage a coup d'etat, the NPA statement said.

It also accused Enrile of "whipping up anticommunist hysteria among the people by blowing out of proportion" incidents linked with the revolutionary movement.

Citing the Campo Aguinaldo shooting as a case in point, the NPA said that "it was made to appear that the gunman was an NPA partisan and the incident was part of a plot to attack military installations in the metropolis."

"Nothing can be farther from the truth," the NPA said.

It also charged that "Fake ambushes, attacks on military camps, assassinations" would be staged and the blame placed on the NPA.

Saying that the NPA is solidly supporting the peace initiatives of the National Democratic Front (NDF), the statement said that "we will not engage in acts that would unduly jeopardize the ongoing talks or be used by the fascists in their bid to return to power."

Ramos Dismisses Claims

HK171157 Hong Kong AFP in English 1153 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 17 (AFP) -- Philippine Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos Wednesday dismissed communist claims that the military may stage fake rebel attacks to justify a coup as he released statistics showing the mounting death toll in the insurgency.

"How can this be, when we are the ones suffering?" Gen. Ramos said in a statement, citing statistics which showed more than 900 government soldiers have been killed in clashes with the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) rebels during the past seven months.

The NPA's "General Staff," in a statement received here Tuesday, had repeated a denial of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's charge that the NPA was responsible for the killing of two soldiers in an attack on the suburban Manila main armed forces camp last week.

"They are also not far from staging fake ambushes, attacks on military camps, assassinations and similar acts placing the blame on the NPA and other revolutionary forces," said the one-page statement.

It said this would provide the alleged plotters with a "justification which they sorely need to stage a coup d'etat."

The NPA is one of the groups under the National Democratic Front (NDF) alliance, whichu is represented by former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel in current peace talks with the government.

Mr Enrile, whose mutiny against former President Ferdinand Marcos sparked the February revolt that swept Mrs Aquino to power, is cynical of the government's peace talks with communists, saying the left merely wants to share power and later take over.

The NPA statement, dropped off at news agencies here a day after Mrs Aquino's departure for a U.S. visit, charged Mr Enrile of having an "unholy alliance" with backers of Mr Marcos and the "military establishment" to destabilize the Aquino government.

"We vow to thwart all moves by Enrile and his ilk to regain fascist power and destroy all the hard-won democratic gains of the people," it said. [passage omitted]

NPA ACTIVITY INCREASES IN NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

HK170613 Davao City PERYODIKO DABAW in English 3 Sep 86 p 5

[By Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Bacolod City (COBRA-ANS/PNF) -- Battle lines have been drawn between progressive forces and elements whipping up anticommunist hysteria in Negros Occidental.

What triggered the emerging confrontation was the modified land use and land-sharing program of government and the liberal land owners' organizations and the successful demand of workers and farmers to curtail military governments.

Some three weeks ago, planters in the Murcia area, some 20 kilometers east of Bacolod City, agitated for the deployment of military forces there in the wake of successive raids by unidentified armed men who burned farm equipment, stole carabaos and harvested rice belonging to planters in that area. Most of those victimized, it was gathered by COBRA-ANS/PNF [Expansion unkown/Philippine News and Features], were landowners known to have supported the deposed Marcos dictatorhsip.

The military attributed the incidents to New People's Army guerillas operating in the area. Some Negrenses, however, pointed out that there were various armed bands in that part of Negros.

After a meeting between planters and the military, Murcia townfolk awoke one morning in the company of soldiers deployed in their town.

An Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) accompanied the troopers, who numbered about a hundred.

Alarmed at the military deployment, workers and farmers trooped to Bacolod, vowing not to return home unless civil and military authorities promised to limit the movement of troops.

An agreement was later forged between all parties, with safeguards on the peopole's lives and property.

It was evidently a development the military and the planters resented.

The military maintained that the mass action in Bacolod was part of an NPA "psywar".

Later, the military headed by its top-ranking officials here, stepped up its campaign among the planters, the upper middle classes and even students against the NPA.

They said hold-ups and robberies were the work of the NPA in the cities.

A top-ranking military officer said during his propaganda campaign that most of the sectoral groups were fronts of the CPP-NPA-NDF (Communist Party-New People's Army-National Democratic Front.)

Members of the Women of Negros, an umbrella organization of various women's groups, were enlisted in the anti-communist campaign which included even the members of the clergy as targets.

Leaflets were even distributed at the public plaza during celebrations marking Senator Benigno Aquino's third death anniversary. Carrying the title, Negros Anti-Communist Crusade, the leaflet once more repeated its charges that the militant labor union, the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), was a communist front.

The leaflet also said most cause-oriented organizations were "fronts" of the CPP-NPA-NDF.

LOCAL OFFICIALS CLAIM INSURGENCY 'NOT CRITICAL'

HK161311 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimental Jr. said yesterday majority of the local officials nationwide believe that the insurgency problem in the country is not as critical as reported in newspapers.

Pimentel told members of the Rajah Sulaiman Rotary Club at the Manila Hilton that a survey conducted among 1,600 town and city mayors and provincial governors showed that the local officials feel that the problem with the rebels is "not a threat to the stability" of the 7-month Aquino government.

Almost half the officials polled, however, rejected a proposal to make Cordillera an autonomous region. Thirty-four per cent of the 1,600 officials favored the proposal, Pimentel said.

Pimentel said 56 per cent of the 1,600 officials said the communist insurgency is not critical.

He said, however, 23.11 per cent of the officials believe the insurgency problem is critical with 4.92 per cent describing the problem as "very critical."

Pimentel said local officials from Southern Tagalog, Eastern Visayas and Western Visayas reported they have a "very critical" insurgency problem.

The officials traced the problem to poverty, failure of the government to fulfill promises, military abuses, human rights violations, unequal distribution of land and non-implementation of a genuine land reform program.

MILITARIZATION IN VISAYAS REPORTED INCREASING

HK170619 Davao city PERYODIKO DABAW in English 4 Sep 86 p 4

[By Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Cebu City -- Militarization continues to haunt the masses in the Philippine countryside as government security forces try to neutralize the New People's Army, armed wing of the clandestine Communist Party of Philippines.

In the Visayas region, 160 political prisoners are still in military detention camps. Some have been charged with criminal offenses; others have not been charged with criminal offenses; others have not been charged at all. Fifty-six were arrested after the February uprising that toppled the 20-year Marcos dictatorship.

The Cebu-based Visayas Secretariat of Social Action (VISSA) has reported that 540 people were detained from January-June; 380 were freed when President Aquino ordered the military to release all political detainees.

Military abuses appear to be escalating in the island of Negros where 25 farmers have reportedly been summarily executed by soldiers. There were 80 politically related killings in the entire Visayas from January to June, compared to 42 for the same period last year.

Nine persons were abducted by security forces in the provinces of Negros Occidental, Leyte, Southern Leyte and Western Samar.

Eleven villages in the region have been desolated as a result of the Armed Forces of the Philippines' counter-insurgency drive. In Camindangan, Siplalay, Negros Occidental, twenty-four houses were burned by troopers pursuing communist-led NPA guerrillas.

Government militiamen and various anti-communist religious cults, aside from regular as the culprits in the massacre of 17 villagers and the indiscriminate shooting of 3 others.

The abuses being committed by uniformed men seem more brutal than those during the Marcos rule. Here are the most significant cases:

The wife and two daughters of Marcos Ramirez, a farmer of Barangay Bito, Taft, Eastern Samar were found to have been sexually abused before being killed allegedly by Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] elements last May 2.

Seven-year-old Pablo Hilardes became a man overnight after his parents and older brother were hacked to death by an armed band. Conchita Hilardes, his mother, bore stab wounds in both breasts, and had been tortured and sexually molested. Machete-wielding troopers of the 47th Army Infantry Batalilion (IB), and the CHDF in Aklan allegedly hacked to death Joelde Tomas and Leodegario Irojo, both members of the militant Aklan Peasants' Association.

Villagers who openly display their support for President Aquino are also harassed, questioned, arrested and tortured, if not outrightly executed by soldiers loyal to former President Marcos.

Despite the Aquino government's attempt to end the 17-year-old NPA guerilla war, the military has also deployed more soldiers in the region.

Five full-size Army battalions and other combat units have been pouring into the southern islands since last May.

Battle-tested soldiers of the 12th IB, PA [Philippine Army] from Mindanao and a hundred more combat-ready men were assigned in Panay recently to replenish existing units, including the 7th Field Artillery Battalion.

The 5th and 6th IB, PA were placed in Negros island despite protests from local residents.

Two battlions of the 56th and 57th IB were also deployed in Samar Last June.

In Leyte, a complete battalion of trainees is reportedly undergoing intensive combat training in San Miguel, where a military camp is located.

On the other hand, Boholanos have succeeded in blocking attempts of the military to send a battalion to the island.

But extensive recruitment and training of men is reportedly being conducted in Cebu island for counter-insurgency warfare. Until recently, a military chopper used to fly over the metropolis daily apparently for reconnaissance missions.

Some segments of the military are also arming anti-communist fanatic groups.

In Northern Samar, members of the little-known Material Spiritual Transcendental Inc. (MSTI) allegedly killed Noel Calespara and Megildo Baldistoy last May 28.

Farther east of Samar island, a group named "Tikasan", which in Waray-waray means robbers composed of active and non-active CHDF troopers, terrorize the residents in the hinterland villages.

A roving pseudo-religious group, known as Sagrado Corazon Se-or [sacred heart] or Tadtad, which earned its barbaric reputation from its practice of chopping up its victims, roam the mountain villages of Balaban, Tuburan and Asturias in Cebu, and in Negros Oriental and Bohol.

Other religious cults who wreak havoc and terror in the region are the "Rizalista" or "Filipinista in Leyte, the Philippine Divine Missionary Council, White Rock, Tres Cantos [three songs] Amahan Kristo Rizal [Father Christ], Putian and Pulahan [whites and reds].

The armed men of political warlords like Armin Gustilo and Ramon Durano are also active in counter-insrugency. They have reportedly been absorbed into the CHDF.

COMMUNISTS ASSAIL AQUINO-BALWEG ACCORD

HK171133 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 86 p 11

[By reporter Carmel M. Pizarro]

[Text] Baguio City -- Top leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] New People's Army criticized Fr. Conrado Balweg, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] and the peace pact forged between CPLA and President Corzaon C. Aquino last Saturday at Mt. Data Lodge, in Mountain Province.

Ignacio Capigsan, a high ranking member of the CPP; William Salag-ey, an NPA commander; and their colleague Andres Fernando claimed that Balweg has actually "surrendered" and that the CPLA has acquired a legal status of being a paramilitary unit like the Civil Home Defense Forces.

In a news briefing Monday night, the three said CPLA has allegedly received armalite last Sept 7 from the government even before Mrs. Aquino met with Balweg. The CPLA has become a potential enemy of the NPA, they added.

Salag-ey said the baby armalite given by President Aquino at the peace talks at Mr. Data Lodge is not the first time CPLA received arms from the Aquino government.

Because of this, the possibility of fighting between NPA and CPLA is not remote, they said.

However, according to Fernando, if trouble erupts it will not be instigated by the NPA. "It will probably be instigated by the military."

Capigsan added that they don't want confrontation betweeen the NPA and the CPLA accelerated since it is bad for their image.

Capigsan added that based on experience the CPLA will disintegrate if left alone.

Capigsan also criticized the CPLA in forging a peace pact with the Aquino Government because it has no clear political basis.

On the concession the CPLA got from the government, Capigsan belittled such concession.

The only important thing the CPLA got is the freedom to move unharmed around the Cordillera, he added.

On the freeze of the construction of the Chico River Dam and cessation of operation of the Cellophil Resources Corp., Capigsan said these have long been granted to the Cordillera people.

CORDILLERA POSITION PAPER LISTS 26 DEMANDS

HK171457 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 sep 86 p 11

[By reporter Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA] of Catholic priest Conrado Balweg is asking for the Aquino government's recognition of a "Cordillera nation" and respect for its indigenous social institutions which the CPLA considers "socialistic" and of "pristine democracy."

In a package of 25 demands contained in a position paper submitted by the rebel priest to President Corazon C. Aquino during their meeting last Saturday, the CPLA would like the Cordillera tribesmen's traditional government, communal land tenure and economy, and practice of "direct democracy" to continue; and internal taxation system to be allowed; and other rights they would enjoy as an autonomous nation.

The position paper actually lists 26 demands in all, including the declaration of a ceasefire between the CPLA and government troops. But the truce was forged during last Saturday's talks with the holding of a native Cordillera rite.

The paper will form the basis of negotiations between the Aquino government and the tribesmen for a permanent poltiical solution to the "Cordillera problem."

It was issued in the name of the Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA) -- the proposed autonomous government, the CPLA, and the Northern Luzon National Front (NLNF).

The paper explained that the Cordillera nation would be composed of all tribal communities in the Gran Cordillera Central and adjoining areas of the Sierra Madre and Caraballo.

Fr. Balweg also said during the talks that non-indigenous people who now reside permanently in the Cordillera form part of the Cordillera nation.

Another demand has been partially met. The paper asks for guarantees from the Aquino government that it would abolish the pine logging and processing project of Cellophil Resources Corp. largely based in Abra and the project of the National Power Corp. to build a hydroelectric dam in Bontok and Kalinga.

The two projects opened 200,000 hectares of the Tinggian peoples' communal forest to private logging or would have drowned several villages and farmlands of the Bontok and Kalinga people. More than any other, these projects fed the Cordillera rebellion against the Manila-based government.

The tribesmen seek the abolition of current political boundaries. These separate the homelands of the various tribal communities between two regions and break up those of the same language groups or even tribes among different provinces.

They call for the Aquino government's recogntion of their "Cordillera Autonomous Socialist State" within a "Federal Republic of the Philippines."

One demand put forward by the tribesmen calls for reparations for the "wanton exploitation" of the Cordillera natural resources by the majority people.

They point out that these exploiters were the "colonized people" under Spain, the United States and Japan -- and foreign interests which they said were ushered in by the government of the Philippine Republic.

The outsiders' exploitation of the Cordillera forests and mineral deposits, the paper points out, not only "has scarcely any respect for the personal and social lives of people" but also has no "iota of regard for the natural ecology."

"The greed for private profit and irresponsibility with regards to everything else that attends the outsiders' intrusion into the lands and lives of the Cordillera people stand in glaring contrast with the traditional care that they take to conserve resources and maintain the natural balance of the environment," the paper said.

The tribesmen's position paper talks of "internal colonialism" which they now suffer. They charge that while they, together with the Muslims, successfully fought the Spanish empire which colonized the rest of the Philippines, there has been a reversal of roles. The former colonized people now continue "the ways of the (foreign) colonial masters."

The Cordillera Bedong Association -- Cordillera People's Liberation Army -- Northern Luzon National Front ask the Philippine government to:

-- Recognize the autonomy of the people composing the Cordillera nation in their existing homelands in the Gran Cordillera Central and contiguous areas.

-- Recognize also the autonomy of similar tribal people in Northern Luzon that properly belongs to the Cordillera nations.

-- Respect the integrity of the Cordillera national community and dismantle artifical political boundaries cutting across tribal peoples of the Gran Cordillera Central and Contiguous areas "in complete disregard of their common indigenous culture binding them together in a single society with a distinct identify."

-- Guarantee the independence and freedom of the Cordillera nation in preserving and developing its ingenous socialist way of life and more order.

-- Guarantee the Cordillera nation's equality with the rest of the Philippine's Citizenry.

-- Set up a Federal Republic of the Philippines that allows the existence within its framework of autonomous and co-equal states, including a Cordillera autonomous socialist state, a Bangsa Moro republic as demanded by the Moro nation, as well as similar state or states of other minority national communities and of the rest of the Filipinos.

-- Recognize the primary ownership by the people of the Cordillera nation of the lands, natural resources and other ancestral patrimonies in their own homelands, as well as their right to determine the disposition and utilization of these.

-- Recognize the prior operation of the traditional and indigenous system of communal ownership, stewardship and tenure for lands, natural resources or other national patrimonies of the Cordillera peoples "over the Torrens system of private titling of properties introduced from the outside."

-- Abolish presidential decrees Nos. 410 and 705 and all other Philippine laws that "alienate" from the Cordillera people their lands, forest, stands, mineral resources and other communal patrimonies.

-- Recognize the Cordillera Bodong Association as the organ of self-government of the Cordillera nation.

-- Recognize the system of direct democracy expressed in village or tribal assemblies and councils as the basis of the Cordillera autonomous state's legislative system.

-- Recognize the custom laws and traditional mores, indigenous systems of enforcing these customs and administering justice as the autonomus state's legal and judicial system.

-- Integrate the codified custom laws and mores of the Cordillera people into the Philippine system of laws, "which shall have prior operation within the autonomous state over and above external laws."

-- Guarantee the integrity of the legislative and judical systems of the autnomous state within the framework of the Philippine legislative and judicial systems.

-- Respect the integrity of the communal and natural economy of the autonomous state and "allow its consolidation as the foundation upon which modern industry, finance and trade an be developed."

-- Allow an internal taxation system in the autonomous state "with provision for the sharing of the tax proceeds with the government of the Philippine Republic, instead of direct tax levying and collection by the latter."

-- Transfer to the government of the Cordillera state the ownership, operation and mamagement of all business corporations or shares of corporate equity within the state owned by the government of the Philippine Republic.

-- Pay reparations in terms of funds and development assistance from the government of the Philippine Republic to the Cordillera nation "for the decade of wanton exploitation of its natural resources with the consequent irreparable damage to its peoples' lives, economy and ecology."

-- Respect the "sovereign right" of the Cordillera nation to defend its people and homeland from external aggression and to maintain the CPLA as the internal security force of the autonomous state.

-- Leave the enforcement of internal security in the autonomous state "primarily with members of the Cordillera nation."

-- Respect the right of the Cordillera nation to conserve and protect its natural resources and "to maintain the natural ecosystem in the autonomous state against the act of outsiders who represent a different life philosophy, moral value, and attitude towards their environment."

-- Guarantee the permanent abolition of the projects of Cellophil and the National Power Corporation.

-- Respect the right of the Cordillera people to preserve their own cultures, modes of worship, languages, and their freedom to evolve their own national language.

-- Respect the freedom of the Cordillera nation to receive humanitarian or development aid from outside sources and cultivate cultural relations with foreign people.

-- "Sign a written agreement binding the government of the Philippine Republic to honor and implement its undertaking to fulfill the above conditions for settlement of the Cordillera war of national liberation."

MILITARY CONFIRMS PRO-AQUINO 'YELLOW ARMY'

HK171019 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 17 Sep 86 pp 1, 5

[By Vittorio Vitug]

[Text] The military confirmed yesterday the existence of the so-called "Yellow Army." A right-wing armed force loyal to President Aquino, is being trained by Israeli commandos band which recently arrived in the country.

A declassified intelligence report leaked to newsmen said the Israeli commandos belong to the "Mossad," the intelligence unit of the Israeli army. Israelis are known for their expertise in military combat skills.

The report said the "Yellow Army," which reportedly has 2,000 members, is being trained at the sprawling grounds of Hacienda Luisita in Tarlac, owned by the President.

The report was the first official document confirming the existence of the army. Government and military authorities have remained tight-lipped on the matter.

The reporter said Central Luzon security authorities have "positively confirmed" the training of the army members and the arrival of the Israeli nationals. The number of the Israelis, however, was not stated in the report.

The report further said the weapons being used by the trainees are made in Israel. They include the powerful Galil rifle and the Uzi, a machine pistol.

Members of the Presidential Guard Battalion are being trained side by side with the "Yellow Army," the report said.

The "Yellow Army" is at present taking the basic combat driving course and VIP security courses.

The report said a "tie-up" between the training and the recent Malacanang directive ordering that all firearms confiscated from the customs be turned over to the Palace is possible.

The order a senior officer said, authorizes Palace officials to claim all seized guns.

MINDANAO INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT SAID GROWING

HK161403 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By F.V. Maragay]

[Text] The recognized leader of the Mindanao Independence Movement [MIM] said recently that a growing number of Muslims and Christians in Mindanao now favor the move to form their own separate, independent republic.

Reuben Canoy, founding chairman of the MIM, said in a television program aired Saturday night that the people of Mindanao will attain true political and economic liberation not through "limited autonomy" but through real autonomy which is nothing short of independence.

He argued that the social discontent in Mindanao will not end unless the people inhabiting the island are given full control over the management of their own resources.

Canoy, who ran as a presidential candidate in the February election, accused the central government based in Manila of making Mindanao a "milking cow" which contributes more than 50 percent of the country's gross national product but which gets only 14 percent in government budgetary spending.

He said the MIM shares the sentiments of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in trying to secure the independence of Mindanao although he did not say whether the MIM and the MNLF have forged a link to attain their common secessionist objective.

He said he saw little signs that the Aquino government will be able to change the decades-old neglect of the problems of Mindanao.

Former MP Homobono Adaza, another panelist in the program, cited the establishment of a federal Mindanao state as a better alternative to secession.

Adaza said federalization will enable the people of Mindanao to attain a great degree of self-rule without dismembering the Philippine republic.

Stressing that the federal system is "a happy compromise between independence and autonomy," the Mindanao politican said "all aspects of autonomy envisioned under the Tripoli Agreement" can be implemented by the federal state.

Datu Firduasi Abbas, executive council chairman of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party (BMIP), assailed Nur Misuari, leader of an MNLF splinter group, for insisting on the creation of a separate Muslim state which, he said, is in defiance of the wishes of the Organization of Islamic Countries [as published] (OIC).

Abbas pointed out that Misuari's stand will not succeed because "he does not represent the Bangsa Moro people or the people of Mindanao."

He accused Misuari of violating the demand of the OIC for a common MNLF panel, composed of the MNLF's three main factions, to negotiate a peace settlement with the Aquino government. The two other factions are the Moro Islamic Liberation Front headed by Hashim Salamat and the MNLF reformist group of Dimas Pundato.

Abbas said Misurari did not support the formation of the panel because he feared that he, being for secession, may be outvoted by the moderate MNLF factions, who are for autonomy.

He said it was Misuari, not President Aquino, who gained much from the government-sponsored peace talks recently held in Jolo, Sulu.

Abbas said that by talking to the President, Misuari was able to project himself as a leader who speaks for the whole MNLF and the Muslim Filipinos, which, he said, is far from what he is in reality.

"There were no gains achieved on the part of the Philippine government in the Jolo meeting," he said. "No gains were achieved on the part of the Bangsa Moro. All gains were only on the part of Misuari. What was accomplished was nothing more than a big theatrical show," he added.

DEPUTY MINISTER TO MEET MNLF FACTION LEADERS

HK151125 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano will meet other factions of the Moro National Liberation Front, or MNLF. For more details, here is Marilou Linggad: [Begin recording] Tamano is expected to leave for Saudi Arabia on Thursday to meet with Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pundato. The two are leaders of different factions in the MNLF and both are based in Jeddah. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tamano was ordered by President Aquino, who wanted other MNLF factions to join in the search for a solution to the Mindanao problem. Tamano's meetings with Salamat and Pundato were agreed upon at the Islamic Conference Organization meeting. Last week, President Aquino met with Nur Misuari, MNLF leader, in Sulu and reached a ceasefire agreement. While in Saudi Arabia, Tamano will also look into the conditions of Filipino workers in Riyadh and Jeddah. [end recording]

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S & T COOPERATION WITH USSR TO INCREASE

OW191033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union ended four days of talks on science and technology cooperation in Tokyo Friday with an agreement to promote cooperation in agriculture, the peaceful use of nuclear power and other fields, a Foreign Ministry official said. The talks were the first of their kind in seven years after an earlier series was broken off, partly due to Japanese sanctions against Moscow in connection with the situation in Poland.

Soviet and Japanese delegates to the talks agreed to promote cooperation in the agricultural and nuclear power fields -- the two areas they had cooperated in previously. Specific new topics in these fields will be decided through diplomatic channels. Japan is interested in the epidemiological aspects of nuclear power, while the Soviets show interest in nuclear fusion, the offical said. In agriculture, Japan proposed cooperation in the use of genetic resources. It also showed interest in exchanges of information on electric generation and wave gears, the official said. The Soviets proposed such new areas as the peaceful use of space, research on marine resources, systems for forecasting big earthquakes, and biotechnology among others.

The two nations agreed to hold the next talks in Moscow next year, the official said.

JAPANESE TO MAKE GRAVE VISITS TO USSR MAINLAND

OW190839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0833 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Japanese with ancestral graves in mainland Soviet Union will be allowed to pay homage at their tombs between September 23 and 30 for the first time in 10 years, the Foreign Ministry said Friday. Five Japanese visitors, accompanied by two government officials, will leave Niigata on September 23 for Khabarovsk and Okha, carrying only identification cards issued by the Japanese Government. Based on the July agreement, similar grave visits to the two Soviet-held northern islands -- Shikotan and Habomai -- and Sakhalin were conducted in July and August. The September visits will be the final ones allowed this year, according to the agreement. Grave visits to mainland Soviet Union were permitted until 1976.

NEW DOMESTIC PUMP-PRIMING MEASURES ANNOUNCED

'To Ward Off U.S. Pressure'

OW190129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0108 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The government Friday adopted a 3.6 trillion yen package of pump-priming measures with the aim of mitigating the adverse effects on the economy of the sharp rise in the yen's exchange value. The government expects the eight-point package, approved at a meeting of economic ministers, to expand domestic demand mainly by ensuring an extra 3 trillion yen worth of public investment to increse public works and to encourage purchases of houses. It is the largest additional public investment contained in such an economic measure.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said earlier this week that the government will make its best efforts to attain the official 4 percent annual growth goal set for the current fiscal year ending next March. The set of "comprehensive' measures is also aimed at warding off U.S. pressures for Japan to boost its domestic demand and thereby increase its imports of U.S. products. The United States has called on Japan and West Germany to increase their domestic demand as a means of helping to correct trade imbalances. The package, the largest of its kind, follows similar reflationary packages the government announced in April and May.

The government has not specified how it will finance the envisaged projects, saying it will leave the "funding" issue to later discussions. The matter will likely be decided next month when the government submits a supplementary budget to the Diet. The government is widely expected to increase issuance of "construction" bonds to finance the package despite Nakasone's avowed policy of terminating budgetary dependence on deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990.

The latest package is being unveiled against the backdrop of an economic slowdown stemming from the yen's upswing since September last year. The yen has risen more than 50 percent against the dollar in the 12 months since then, cutting into export earnings of Japanese firms. The economy contracted in the first quarter this year -- for the first time in 11 years -- by 0.5 percent in real terms and showed a marginal 0.9 percent growth in the second quarter.

Officials who briefed reporters on the package said the government is not able to say, in figures, what effects the latest measure will have on the economy.

Along with the expansion of public works, the package features a 5 percent subsidy for the cost of large-scale private projects to be inaugurated in fiscal 1986 and 1987, targeting the creation of about 120 billion yen worth of new projects in the current fiscal year.

The measures also include plans for promotion of housing construction, increased capital investment by private industries, additional tax credits to bail out small businesses hit hard by the yen's upswing, increased employment and the passing on of windfall profits from the yen's rise to consumers.

The package also includes a broadly worded paragraph on Japan's monetary policy, apparently leaving the issue to the Bank of Japan to decide. "Monetary policy will be managed properly and flexibly," it says. The U.S. has urged Japan and West Germany to reduce their official discount rate, a fee charged on lending to commercial banks, to relax credit conditions, also as a spur to their domestic economies. But the central banks of Japan and West Germany have so far refused to comply with the U.S. request.

The last item in the package is the government's pledge to make further efforts to contribute to international society, especially by "flexibly" extending its economic aid to developing countries. But the section is lacking substance as it merely reiterates such previously announced intentions as participation in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, an agency sponsored by the World Bank to attract more private investment to developing countries.

Measures Outlined

OW190111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The following are highlights of the eight-point economic package announced by the government Friday.

(1) The government will seek to ensure additional spending of 3 trillion yen for public investment including 1.4 trillion yen for public works and 700 billion yen for expanding the quota of mortgages available from the governmental Housing Loan Corp. by 30,000 units.

(2) Official housing loan systems for individuals will be expanded to promote housing construction, and capital investment by utilities and telecommunications companies will be encouraged.

(3) The government will promote deregulation and provide incentives to spur urban redevelopment and to increase private-sector projects including the initiation in fiscal 1986 of the construction of a road crossing the Tokyo Bay and leisure centers.

(4) The government will provide loans with "ultra low" interest rates to bail out small firms in specific areas hit hard by the yen's appreciation.

(5) Necessary measures will be taken to prevent further employment and to promote employment.

(6) Windfall profits from the yen's rise and lower crude oil prices will be further refunded to consumers through such measures as a cut in the price of imported beef and in air fares.

(7) The government will employ monetary policies properly and flexibly with due attention paid to economic conditions within and outside Japan and the international monetary environment.

(8) Japan will participate in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) to ensure a continued flow of funds to developing countries in financial difficulties.

NAKASONE'S ROK VISIT, S. KOREAN OPPOSITION VIEWED

OW181319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will visit Seoul Saturday and Sunday to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games and meet President Chon Tu-hwan following a serious diplomatic row over remarks made by a Japanese cabinet minister.

Tokyo-Seoul relations also became awkward due to the postponement of a Seoul visit by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko for her health reasons. President Chon invited the prince, heir to the throne, as proxy of his father Emperior Hirohito who was supreme leader of both Japan and Korea when the Korean peninsula was under Japanese colonial rule between 1910 and 1945.

Japanese Government sources said there would not be a Seoul visit by Nakasone if the royal trip set for this autumn was not postponed.

The attendance of a foreign government leader at a sports event like the Asian Games is "quite unusual," the sources added.

The South Korean Government will roll out the red carpet and provide maximum security for Nakasone in the wake of the bombing at Kimpo International Airport Sunday followed by the brief seizure of the Japanese Embassy's Culture Center in Seoul Wednesday by a group of five knife-wielding students protesting the prime minister's visit. Five Koreans were killed and more than 30 others injured in the terrorist attack at the airport which, South Korean authorities suspect, was aimed at sabotaging the Asian Games by North Korean agents or subversive elements loyal to Pyongyang.

The student activists, including two women, said in leaflets they distributed that Nakasone is coming to Seoul to bolster the Chon administration and that the Asian Games will only perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

Major South Korean newspapers also objected to the Nakasone visit with the TONG-A ILBO saying in an editorial: "We do not sincerely welcome Prime Minister Nakasone raising his hands in the (Olympic) Stadium built by our blood and sweat." The CHOSON ILBO, the newspaper with the largest circulation, also said in an editiorial the Nakasone visit should be reconsidered.

The Japanese sources characterize Nakasone's Seoul trip as a "goodwill visit designed to show Japan's support to the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics" also to be held in Seoul.

It will be Nakasone's second visit to Seoul in almost four years. He broke Japan's diplomatic practice when he chose South Korea, not the United States, in January 1983 for his first overseas trip as prime minister. It was the first official visit to South Korea by a Japanese prime minister since normalization of Tokyo-Seoul ties in 1965. Chon came to Tokyo in September 1984, also the first official visit to Japan by a South Korean president. The Seoul government lauds Nakasone for enhancing bilateral relations to the highest level since that time.

Ironically, he is going to Seoul following what many South Koreans and Japanese believe to be the most serious diplomatic crisis between the two countries. It was caused by Masayuki Fujio who, as education minister, angered the Koreans when he recently said Korea was partly responsible for Japan's annexation of the Korean peninsula in 1910, the start of Japan's colonial rule which lasted until the end of World War II in 1945.

Seoul reacted to the statement by threatening to put off the first bilateral ministerial meeting set for earlier this month and suggested that Fujio resign. Nakasone dismissed Fujio from the cabinet member. [as received] The action pleased the Chon government, which sent Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to Tokyo for a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari on September 10. In a rare action, Nakasone made a personal apology for the Fujio statement in a meeting with Choe. "In all sincerity, we will continue efforts to promote bilateral relations of friendship and goodwill in order to heal the wound" the Koreans sustained, Nakasone was quoted as telling Choe.

Apart from the diplomatic row, South Korea is also complaining about its huge trade deficit with Japan and the status of Koreans living in Japan, particularly the fingerprinting requirement under the Japanese Alien Registration Law.

The Nakasone-Chon meeting is expected to cover these issues as well as the regional and world situation, the Japanese Government sources said.

NKDP Leaders Oppose Visit

OW181343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 18 KYODO -- South Korean opposition party leader Yi Min-u opposes Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Seoul this weekend, Eiichi Nagasue, vice chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), said Thursday. Nagasue met Nakasone to brief the prime minister on his recent trip to South Korea in his capacity as vice president of Socialist International, the London-based organization of socialist parties in capitalist countries. Nagasue quoted Yi, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, as saying he opposes any foreign government supporting the "militarist" government of President Chon Tu-hwan.

It is not good for Nakasone to visit Seoul at present because of hard feelings the Koreans have toward Japan as a result of former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio's remarks on Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910, Nagasue quoted Yi as saying. Nakasone dismissed Fujio as cabinet member because of the statement.

Nagasue said two other prominent dissident leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, also voiced objection to Nakasone's Seoul visit to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games Saturday.

Nakasone will also meet Chun to discuss bilateral and international problems, government sources said.

ONCE-ONLY FINGERPRINTING OF FOREIGNERS PROPOSED

OW181335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 18 KYODO -- The government has finalized its policy to change the controversial alien registration law and limit the fingerprinting for foreigners to only once instead of every five years as it is required at present, a senior government official disclosed Thursday. The official said the government will submit to the next Diet session foreign nationals aged 16 or older living in Japan for one year or longer to give their fingerprint only once when they initially go through the alien registration. The law currently requires such foreigners to be fingerprinted each time they apply for renewal of their alien registration certificate every five years.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will inform South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan about the change when he visits Seoul Saturday and Sunday to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games and hold talks with Chon.

The official said the new policy was finalized within the related ministries of the government, saying that "a conclusion has been drawan. Police are not against it. The matter was discussed between the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and the National Police Agency, the official said.

Many foreign residents, mostly Koreans, refused to be fingerprinted, charging that the requirement infringes human dignity.

The deterioration of relations with South Korea, caused by a statement by then Education Minister Masayuki Fujio that Korea is partly responsible for Japan's 1910-1945 annexation of the Korean peninsula, prompted the government to decide on changing the fingerprinting requirement, as Nakasone is to visit South Korea this weekend, political analysts said.

NEW SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA ANNOUNCED

OW190207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The government announced Friday four additional sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on new orders for imports of iron and steel, to press the white-led Pretoria Government to abolish the system of apartheid, or racial segregation. The sanctions, approved by the day's cabinet meeting, were announced by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda.

They include suspension of issuance of visas to South Africans wishing to come to Japan for tourism and discouraging Japanese tourists from going to South Africa. The punitive measures also include suspension of reciprocal landing of each country's airliners and a ban on Japanese public servants using international flights of South African Airlines. Although there have been no chartered flights between the two countries over the past 20 years nor an agreement on regular flights, the cut in air links will have an impact as a punitive measure, according to government officials.

The government, however, excluded an embargo on iron and steel imports which have already been contracted as well as iron ore imports. Japan imported 196 million dollars worth of iron and steel from South Africa in 1985, which accounted for 11 percent of Japan's total imports from South Africa. It was also equivalent to 9 percent of South Africa's total exports of the products.

The government did not ban imports of South African coal, in line with the 12-member European Community (EC) which imposed sanctions taken against the Pretoria government Tuesday. A Foreign Ministry official explained that coal was excluded following close consultations with EC and U.S. officials on coordinated sanctions. The EC's sanctions are limited to such measures as a ban on new investment in South Africa and an embargo on imports of South African iron and steel and on gold coins. Government officials said Japan wanted sanctions that were "neither stronger nor weaker" than those imposed by the EC and the U.S. The U.S. Congress has already approved a package of tough sanctions, including a ban on new investment and an import ban on uranium, coal, iron and steel, to which President Ronald Reagan has expressed strong opposition.

Japan has previously limited diplomatic links with South Africa to the consulate-general level, regulated investment and loans and limited exchanges in the fields of sport, culture and education in protest against apartheid. It has also banned exports of computers to the South African Army and police and halted imports of krugerrand coins.

The statement said the additional measures were taken to make clear Japan's position on the South African issue. The measures will remain in effect "until the South African Government shows a concrete will to abolish apartheid," it said.

In the statement, Japan called on all parties concerned to resolve the issue through talks. It urged the South African Government to release unconditionally antiapartheid campaigner Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, make a political decision to legalize the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and other antiapartheid groups, and begin talks as soon as possible with black leaders on a wide level. "Japan wishes the apartheid problem to be resolved at the earliest possible date," the statement said. It also said Japan, together with other countries, has called on the South African Government at every possible opportunity to promote fundamental changes to abolish apartheid. But no signs of improvement have been observed in the South African situation so far, and the situation has become so serious that it cannot be left unresolved, it said.

The import ban on iron and steel will be implemented possibly within a month after legal procedures based on the trade control law are completed, a Foreign Ministry official said. Other sanctions will be carried out immediately, he said.

The official said Japan cannot expect South Africa to take quick action to change its apartheid system, but the sanctions will help create an environment for talks on the issue.

Japan pledged in the statement to offer further cooperation to help improve the status of South African blacks and extend economic assistance to South Africa's neighboring countries which have been affected by the problem.

Gotoda Issues Statement

OW190333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The following is an unofficial translation of the statement issued Friday by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda on apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. The translation was made by the Foreign Press Center, which is affiliated with the Foreign Ministry.

1. The Government of Japan, desiring that the problem of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa would be peacefully solved as early as possible, has appealed, in concert with other countries, to the South African Government on various occasions to take steps for fundamental reforms aimed at abolishing apartheid, and to all the parties concerned to begin talks toward a solution.

With a view to conveying to the Government of South Africa Japan's consistent position that fundamental reforms aimed at abolishing apartheid should be made, the Government of Japan has kept its relations with South Africa down to consular, not diplomatic, level; restricted investment and financing; forbidden the exports of arms to South Africa; refrained from importing arms from that country; prohibited, by applying more strictly existing laws and regulations, the exports of computers which might assist the activities of such organizations as the armed forces and the police which enforce apartheid, and urged all those concerned to cooperate in voluntary halting of imports of krugerrands and all other South African gold coins.

2. However, the situation in the South Africa, which shows no sign of improvement, has led to such a serious stage that some steps must be taken.

The Government of Japan, therefore, renews its appeal to all the parties concerned to reach a solution of the problem through dialogue, and it especially requests the South African Government to make a political decision to release unconditionally Mr. Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, to lift the existing ban in anti-apartheid organizations such as the ANC and PAC, and to begin talks with a wide range of black leaders as soon as possible.

The Government of Japan will take, in a spirit of cooperation with other countries, the following additional restrictive measures with a view to conveying its position until the Government of South Africa, taking into consideration those requests of the Government of Japan, demonstrates its concrete will to abolish apartheid:

(1) to forbid imports of iron and steel

(2) to suspend issuance of tourist visas for South African nationals and to request Japanese people to refrain voluntarily from touring to South Africa

(3) to confirm suspension of air links with South Africa

(4) to prohibit to use the international airlines of South Africa Airways by government officials.

3. It is the intention of the Government of Japan to continue to expand and strengthen its cooperation to raise the social status of the black people of South Africa, aiming at the creation of an environment conducive to the solution of the problem through dialogue. It is also determined to strengthen its economic cooperation with the neighboring countries which may suffer economic difficulties from the development of the South African situation.

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES JAPAN FOR SINGAPORE

OW180839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0656 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Burmese Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha wound up his nine-day Japan visit Thursday and left for Singapore. Kha arrived here September 9 and met Emperor Hirohito and had talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

NIGER'S KOUNTCHE LEAVES JAPAN FOR NORTH KOREA

OW190513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 19 KYODO -- Seyni Kountche, president of Niger's Supreme Military Council, left here Friday for Pyongyang after ending a four-day official visit to Japan.

During the four-day visit, Kountche met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to exchange views on Japan's cooperation in providing technical assistance to Niger and Japan's economic sanctions against South Africa. Kountche told reporters Thursday that he can return home encouraged that future relations between Japan and his country will be bright.

FORMER NLC HEAD TO JOIN NAKASONE FACTION

OW180939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 18 KYODO -- Toshio Yamaguchi, former secretary general of the recently disbanded New Liberal Club (NLC), expressed his wish to join the LDP's faction led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a meeting Thursday with the premier.

Yamaguchi, a newly enrolled member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, is the fourth to enter the Nakasone faction from the disbanded NLC, following Takashi Kosugi, Akira Amari and Juro Morita.

With the entry of Yamaguchi, the Nakasone faction, the third largest faction within the LDP, will increase its strength to 88 Diet members, 63 of them from the powerful Lower House. The strength of other LDP factions as of Thursday was: Tanaka faction, 141; Suzuki faction, 89; Abe faction, 83; and Komoto faction, 28.

CHON ACCUSATIONS AGAINST NORTH IN BOMBING DECRIED

SK190720 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] On 17 September, the Chon Tu-hwan ring announced a so-called interim report on the outcome of the investigation into the bombing incident at Kimpo airport. In the announcement, the ring preposterously concluded that the bombing incident had been committed either by spy agents or some impure elements incited by the North.

Such maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring concerning the bombing incident at Kimpo airport are designed to suppress our students and people who are struggling to check the Asian Games by linking them to the North and to hold the Asiad successfully at any cost.

No sooner had the bombing incident taken place at Kimpo airport than the Chon Tu-hwan ring linked it to the North and conducted the investigation on the basis of such a premise. Even the interim report on the investigation was also announced on the basis of this assumption, without due cause. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has systematically maneuvered to use the bombing incident to suppress students, youths, and our popular masses engaged in the anti-Asiad struggle by linking them to the North.

Whenever it is faced with crises or unfavorable incidents, the Chun Tu-hwan ring habitually employs the hackneyed trick of suppressing by linking these problems to the masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should know that it can never stop our masses' struggle against the Asian Games no matter what brazen-faced tricks it may employ.

STUDENT STRUGGLE WILL INTENSIFY DURING ASIAD

SK181233 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 15 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 September commentary: "Is the Closing of Campuses Part of the Sports Games?"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have perpetrated the fascist outrage of forcibly closing campuses on the pretext of staging the Asian Games. According to a report, on 13 September the puppets convened emergency meetings at many universities, including Seoul National University, and decided there to close the school gates and prevent students from having access to universities.

On 12 September, the puppets held a meeting of chiefs of the School Affairs departments of 23 universities and colleges in Seoul, Inchon, and other areas of Kyonggi Province and decided to recess classes at those universities and colleges where table tennis, taekwondo, and volleyball games are to be held during the Asian Games. Such an early decision by the puppets to close the campuses is an expression of their uneasiness and fear and a blantant reactionary offensive against the campuses.

South Korea has been turned into a place where fascism and violence are rampant.

When an international sports event can be held smoothly only by forcibly closing campuses, while not being satisfied with the present situation in which all athletic stadiums and facilities are heavily fortified with barbed wire and campuses have been surrounded by the heavily armed puppet police forces and armored vehicles, we can easily predict what will become of the international games.

The puppets are advertising that their forcible closure of these campuses was a step to smoothly hold the Asian Games and that, therefore, it was inevitable. However, this is a foolish and clumsy trick.

The South Korean students' opposition to the holding of the Asian games in Seoul is due to the fact that the puppets are attempting to utilize the games for their insidious political purposes. The South Korean students are condenming the holding of the Asian Games in Seoul, claiming that the games are designed to fatten the U.S. imperialists, maintain and strengthen the military dictatorship, perpetuate division, and obliterate the masses of people.

Capitalizing on the Asian Games, the puppets are running wild to suffocate the movement for independence and democracy, to maintain and prolong the military fascist rule, to inspire North-South confrontation, and to create circumstances for permanent national division. This being the case, how can the youth and students who are burning with justice look on with folded arms?

The puppets persistently invited the sports games, which the people have unanimously opposed, and have gone so far as to enforce a political vacation at the point of a bayonet simply because the students are opposing the games. Nothing can justify this.

The struggle of the South Korean youths and students against the Asian Games has now been further intensified in South Korea, and this struggle is anticipated to be further intensified from this week. The people of all strata, including religionists, have joined this struggle. As a result, this struggle has become more fervent.

With their order to close campuses, the puppets are trying to dampen the fighting spirit of youths and students and to hold Asiad events in an empty school grounds in a bid to achieve their criminal aim. The sports games the puppets are trying to host, while expelling students from the campuses, locking up citizens in their homes, and unleashing puppet army soldiers and police in plain clothes and special agents on the streets, will be a disgrace to the history of the Asian Games.

The South Korean youths, students, and people have declared that they will more stubbornly wage their struggle while the games are held. The puppets can close the gates of some universities and colleges, but they will not be able to dampen the fighting spirit of youths and students.

RADIO HAILS 'INVINCIBLE' KOREA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP

SK190524 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0925 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Unattributed talk entitled "The Invincible Korea-China Friendship is Based on Relations of Intimacy Between the Leaders of the Two Countries"]

[Text] Korea-China friendship is being deepened and is blossoming beautifully as time passes.

Various impressive facts and special friendly relations are overflowing in the chronicle of relations between Korea and China, which were forged amid the arduous struggle against the imperialists and have been strengthened and developed by overcoming various trials and storms.

The year 1982 was marked as a significant year in the history of Korea-China friendship. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who treasures the Korea-China friendship and always pays deep attention to developing this friendship, visited the PRC from 16 to 26 September. The great leader's visit to China in 1982 was an historic event which further strengthened and developed onto a higher stage the militant friendship and unity forged with blood between the parties and people of Korea and China. Throughout his visit to China that year, the great leader made great contributions to accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries of Korea and China -- powerful socialist strongholds in the East -- toward consolidating peace in Asia and in the world, and toward strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist forces.

When we ask about the Korean-China friendship, which is being consolidated into an invincible friendship, we cannot think of it without the relations of intimacy between the leaders of the parties and the states of the two countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The leaders and people of Korea and China long ago came to a mutual understanding and deepened mutual trust and intimacy by frequently visiting and meeting with each other without adhering to diplomatic customs and formality. It has thus become a tradition that the leaders of the two countries come to mutual understandings and deepened trust while frequently visiting and meeting with each other without adhering to diplomatic practices and formality. This tradition has been excellently passed on generation after generation.

The respected leader, who realized and developed the great tradition of Korea-China friendship through relations of deep intimacy with Chinese party and state leaders, visited China and further deepened the relations between the people of the two countries, who jointly struggle and advance while helping and supporting each other.

In June 1983, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il visited China. This visit was an epochal event which realized a new milestone in the chronicle of Korea-China friendship. Respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, again visited our country in May 1984, and then again last May.

Through such visits, especially amicable relations and communist faith have been deepened between the party and state leaders of Korea and China. Because there are such relations, the destinies of the people of Korea and China have been permanently linked with each other and the Korea-China friendship is being further consolidated so as to be invincible.

The party and state leaders of Korea and China discussed questions of mutual interest and reached agreement whenever they visited each other, expressing full support for and firm solidarity with the struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. This served as a great contribution toward accelerating the revolution and construction in the two countries of Korea and China, toward ensuring peace and security in Asia and around the world, and toward expediting the victory of the world people's anti-imperialist cause for independence.

The Korea-China friendship, which has a long historic tradition of over a half century, is a common asset more precious to the people of the two countries than anything else. Safeguarding this great invincible friendship and inheriting and developing it generation after generation correspond to the basic interests of the revolution and to the aspirations of the people of the two countries.

In the future, as in the past, our people will treasure the Korea-China friendship and make every effort possible to defend and develop this friendship. The great Korea-China friendship will blossom over the generations by overcoming any storm, no matter how violent it may be.

CHONG CHUN-KI SPEECH ON STRUGGLING AGAINST U.S.

SK181058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 18 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting was held Wednesday at the February 8 House of Culture to mark the 40th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Expose and Smash the Revolutionary Manoeuvres of the U.S. Imperialists", a concluding speech delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea on September 18, 1946.

Attending the meeting together with working people of all walks of life in Pyongyang were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other cadres. Chong Chon-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, made a report at the meeting. The reporter said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his concluding speech clearly indicated the principled stand to be firmly adhered to by our people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and ways and tasks to wage the anti-U.S. struggle. In the work the great leader clarified how the Korean people approach the United States entirely depends on the U.S. attitude toward our country.

This reflects the independent principles of our party's foreign policy of maintaining friendship with the country which respects the interests of our nation and supports the democratic independence and sovereignty of our country and of thoroughly rejecting and fighting against any state which encroaches upon our nation's dignity and interests.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the republic have maintained the basic policy of realising the national reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic principle without any outside interference, proceeding from the firm chuche-based stand that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves at any cost, and put forward a large number of reasonable proposals and propositions for its realisation. But our reasonable proposals and patent efforts failed to yield the desired fruit.

Chong Chon-ki further said: At the beginning of this year we took a new epochal step of forgoing military exercises and urged the United States and the South Korean side to respond to this and advanced the proposal for talks of military authorities in June last.

We took even a step for sending more than 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army to the peaceful construction sites and called upon the United States and South Korean authorities to adopt the same peace measure as ours.

However, our proposals and propositions have not yet been realized, and the United States and the South Korean side have not positively responded to our sincere and untiring efforts. It is entirely due to the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and their manoeuvres for a new war of aggression that our fair and reasonable proposals and peace initiatives for national reunification have not been realized and our nation has suffered the tragedy of division for over 40 years. He exposed the crafty plots woven by the U.S. imperialists to get the '86 Asian Games and '88 Olympic Games staged in Seoul and use them for the creation of "two Koreas" and consolidation of the military fascist dictatorial system.

The reporter continued: As unanimously demanded by the South Korean people and students, the U.S. imperialists should not pursue its colonial rule in South Korea any longer but go home at once, taking along the aggressive forces and nuclear and all other lethal weapons which they illegally shipped into that part of Korea.

In order to remove the source of war from the Korean peninsula and to create prerequisite to the peaceful reunification, the tripartite talks and talks of military authorities proposed by us should be realized. Whether the United States and the South Korean authorities respond to the proposal for the tripartite talks and talks of military authorities or not will be a touchstone showing whether they truly want peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification or not.

The Korean peninsula should be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone to prevent a war and consolidate peace in our country. We strongly hold that the United States take a step for dismantling nuclear weapons and equipment deployed in South Korea, stopping all forms of nuclear war exercises and withdrawing its troops without delay.

In order to ease tension and confrontation on the Korean peninsula and open a favourable phase for its peaceful reunification, the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the North and the South.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION

SK191039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on a visit to Korea. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Hong Si-hak, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented President Kim Il-song with a gift from Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING JAPANESE MAN IN BOMBING

SK190256 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The joint investigation team in charge of investigating the terrorist bombing at Kimpo airport is now tracing the conduct of a Japanese national, Koma (Pipisu), 50, who entered Korea through Kimpo airport on 14 September, the day the bomb blew up at Kimpo airport.

According to employees of a hotel in Seoul where Mr Koma had stayed, Mr Koma spoke the Pyongyang dialect and Chinese fluently and had many suspicious aspects about him, including assumed Korean and Chinese names.

In particular, the police obtained information about Mr Koma from a Korean woman in her thirties named Han, known as Mr Koma's lover. According to this woman, Mr Koma told her "Everything has been completed. I will go back to Japan," shortly before his departure for home on 17 September. Suspecting that he might be involved in the bombing incident, the police are now investigating him.

According to the police, over the past 5 years, Mr Koma has made many trips to Korea and met frequently with the woman Han. He reportedly stayed in a hotel in Seoul after arriving in Seoul on 14 September on the day the bombing took place and stayed there for 4 days, until 17 September, when he left for home in Japan.

SAUDI CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES FOR ASIAN GAMES

SK181221 Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 18 (YONHAP) -- Crown Prince Faysal 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia arrived here Thursday afternoon with a 17-member entourage to attend the general assembly meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) and observe the 10th Seoul Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20-Oct. 5.

Upon his arrival at Sungnam Airfield on the outskirts of Seoul, Faysal said he will make utmost effort for his Saudi Arabian athletes to achieve good results in the Seoul Asiad. Faisal is a member of the International Olympic Committee and president of the Saudi National Olympic Committee. He also heads the Saudi Youth Welfare Ministry.

The Saudi Crown Prince voiced confidence that his kingdom would win a gold medal in soccer. The Saudi soccer team has trained in a camp for seven months to prepare for the games, he said.

He went on to say that a special committee was formed this year in his kingdom to promote exchanges of sports and youths between Seoul and Riyadh.

THAI DAILY ON KHUN SA BATTLE WITH RIVALS

BK190117 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Khun Sa, a narcotics warlord, yesterday dispatched troops from the Burmese interior to strengthen his force battling other Burmese rebel groups for control of opium-producing areas and smuggling routes along the Burmese-Thai border.

Border Patrol Police (BPP) sources said Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) sent about 250 fighters from its Muang Tuan andd Muang Sad bases, located about 50-70 kilometres from the mountainous border, to the SUA stronghold of Doi Lang in anticipation of attacks by the Burma Communist Party (BCP) and the Wa National Army (WNA) guerrillas.

The SUA stronghold is located on Doi Lang mountain, about two kilometres from the Thai border opposite Mae Ai District in the northern province of Chiang Mai.

A senior BPP officer predicted a new round of fighting between the rival forces on Doi Man Thong Luang mountain which serves as a SUA base since the BCP and the Wa minority ethnic guerrillas are preparing for the attack.

He said about 600 Khun Sa's followers still hold Lak Taeng, Man Thong Luang and Doi Lang mountains, controlling the opium fields, heroin refineries and smuggling routes along a 10-kilometre border strip.

The BPP officer said the SUA lost its base on San Doi Laem mountain to the allied forces of the BCP and the WNA during a week-long battle which started on September 12.

About 700-800 Wa and communist guerrillas, he said, drove the SUA fighters off Doi Laem and seized three heroin refineries belonging to Khun Sa.

He said the warring forces were in need of fresh ammunition and food supplies, and that was probably why there was a lull in fighting yesterday.

Seven Wa and BCP rebels have been killed while 20 wounded in the fighting in which 30 SUA soldiers were killed and many injured, said the BPP source.

He said it was too early to predict the outcome of the fighting, the latest in two decades of battles to control the huge narcotics profits in the Golden Triangle, which borders Thailand, Burma and Laos.

Khun Sa founded the SUA in 1964 and now controls more than 70 percent of the Golden Triangle's opium and heroin trade.

The BCP needed the heroin profits to enroll more soldiers for its 38-year-old armed rebellion against Rangoon since Beijing cut off all financial aid seven years ago to improve relations with the Burmese government.

The communist movement had earlier agreed to form an alliance with a faction in the WNA to fight Khun Sa's forces. The agreement had been worked out for their common interest in drug trafficking.

HUN SEN CONDOLES PHAM VAN DONG ON TYPHOON DAMAGE

BK180822 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a condolence message to Comrade Pham Van Dong, president of the SRV Council of Ministers. The message says:

I was very moved and sad upon learning that on 6 September, Typhoon No 5, called "Wayne," caused loss of life and a lot of damage to state and collective property in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Ha Son Binh Provinces.

On behalf of the entire Cambodian people, the PRK Council of Ministers, and in my own name, I would like to share with you, and through you, the suffering of the fraternal Vietnamese people in the affected areas. Under the clear-sighted and astute leadership of the SRV Government, I am convinced that the fraternal Vietnamese people, with a tradition of valiant struggle to brave difficulties, will overcome the consequences of this natural disaster and quickly normalize the victims' lives.

SIHANOUK LEAVES BEIJING FOR PARIS 16 SEP

BK180736 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Reports from Beijing say that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, CGDK president and chairman of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] left Beijing last Tuesday for Paris, France. Afterwards he will attend the UN General Assembly in New York.

The reports say that during his week-long stay in Paris, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will meet French leaders and some high-ranking and important French officials. The Samdech will continue his journey to New York to attend the 41st session of the UN General Assembly which opened last Tuesday.

SITTHI SAYS COPYRIGHT CONCESSION QUID PRO QUO

BK190135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that amending the copyright law to comply with U.S. demands is a "quid pro quo" for the U.S. extending Thailand's Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) for exports to the United States.

He said the copyright concessions are like using "a small shrimp to catch a bigger fish."

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said that when he negotiates with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on trade issues, the Government's decision to amend the copyright law to protect U.S. goods will give him more bargaining power.

Citing an eariler case, ACM Sitthi said Thailand lowered import duties on cotton from the U.S. to avert "a calamity" in its textile industry from the Jenkins Bill, later vetoed by President Reagan.

He said that this time round Thailand has to give up something again in exchange for the eight-year extension of GSP. The amendment will help in future trade negotiations with the U.S. too, he said.

Whether this will completely satisfy the U.S. is not the problem, he said, since the copyright protection is only one of 15 concessions demanded by the U.S.

ACM Sitthi said that if the public decides the copyright amendment is harmful to national interests, the legislation can be amended during its scrutiny stage in Parliament.

The Foreign Minister said he feels that Thailand has not offered much at all to the U.S. in exchange for the GSP extension.

He said that such issues as the patenting of pharmaceutical products, have not been raised yet. Thailand agreed to only three concessions -- one of which is the copyright amendment -- in order to maintain preferential treatment for its goods under the GSP.

1ST ARMY REGION COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

BK181429 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 14 Sep 86 pp 54, 55

[Interview with Major General Watthanachai Wutthisiri, commander of the 1st Army Region; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] The 1st Army Region played a role in past coups, what are your views now that you are the commander?

[Watthanachai] The past is past. As far as I am concerned, we should use laws, rules, and regulations to deal with problems. I will try to respect the law. [paragraph continues]

We have said that we will act democratically and we will honor that. We will not resort to force. That is what I feel. As for myself, I must obey my superiors' orders -- the prime minister, the defense minister, and the army commander. I don't think I will become involved in politics. But as a senator I have the right to consult with fellow senators and MP's about the country's affairs. We will have to help each other and cannot just ignore things if we intend to be honest and loyal to the country. There should be no problems. MP's love the country and the ministers work with determination. The country should march ahead. This is what I feel.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Would a coup still be necessary in the event of a crisis?

[Watthanachai] I never think about it. It is better not to think about it or to broach the subject. I dislike people who make suggestions about what should or should not be done. Different people have different ideas. We should not talk about the past, this is how I feel. A large paper would say: If you don't behave, the military may.... I think it is better not to put words in other people's mouths. I feel that changes that take place within the limits of the system are all right. If things do not work out, parliament is dissolved or government is changed, that is all right. If this happens three or four times things will improve. This is what I feel, I don't know what others may think. It is fair to let the democratic system make decisions.

However, certain naive people have criticized the prime minister about various matters. How can you criticize him after you yourself chose him as prime minister? Why did you choose him in the first place then? But once he was chosen, he was criticized by students, among others, who should know the rules. The MP's chose the prime minister, why should protests be directed at him? I don't understand it. Why didn't they pick someone else? I am just using this as an example. We must play by the rules.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] The military reportedly does not accept political party leaders; will you comment?

[Watthanachai] This is just hearsay. Who are they whom the military does not accept? I don't know of anyone. It is all hearsay spread by the press. How can you not accept the people whom you elected? I don't know what other people may think but that is how I feel. I do not like the fact that politicians do not forgive each other but would rather continue attacking each other. People will become tired of this. It is all right as long as nobody lights a fuse. I think in this system, the winners are happy and the losers are disappointed. It seems to be a custom that in our democratic system there must be arguments.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Which parties do you like?

[Watthanachai] The democratic system takes time to work properly. I feel that political parties are not stable because MP's and ministers change parties. They should try to stick with one party and try to do a good job and one day they will be rewarded. The law now prevents party switching but people who want to switch will do so before registering for new elections; this makes the party system unstable. If MP's waver and continue to change parties, people will not know for whom or what party to vote. [passage omitted]

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] What do you think about the current political situation?

[Watthanachai] I cannot comment on that now because the current parliament was just formed and I don't have inside information. But I think the situation will improve because fortunately there are many contributing factors, as well as the decrease in interest rates. Looking at it as a citizen, things should improve.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Will you comment on the security situation?

[Watthanachai] There should be no security problems now. I think the direction that the army commander has taken is correct. There is no place that is inaccessible now.

[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN] Does the 1st Army Region continue to implement Policy 66/23?

[Watthanachai] Yes, the 1st Army Region now has only a few communist terrorists in the areas where Prachuap Khirikhan and Rat Buri Provinces meet. Their numbers are dwindling. Actually they are not communists but people who came from other areas to smuggle goods or cut logs illegally.

OFFICER ON COMMUNIST TRAINING OF YOUNG RECRUITS

BK180915 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] A jungle camp overrun by soldiers in Trang last Sunday was used by communist insurgents to train young recruits, Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong said yesterday.

Wanchai said the recruits trained at the camp in Palian District, about 44 kms from the provincial seat, were between 15 to 18 years old.

"They are not serious ideologues but only youngsters who were fond of having their hands on weapons," he said.

But he did not say how many recruits were trained at the camp, which was located in a jungle about 50-60 kms from the district. Photos captured from the camp showed some of the recruits during training, he added.

Wanchai said soldiers discovered the camp after a band of gunmen clashed with policemen at a checkpoint and fled into the jungle.

"We then sent in soldiers in pursuit and found the camp," he said.

SOUTHERN MP'S QUESTION PREM APPOINTMENTS

BK181409 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] According to a report from Pattani Province, on 8 September the Islamic Committee of the five southern provinces of Pattani, Narathiwat, Songkhla, Satun, and Yala sent a letter to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon about cabinet appointments. [paragraph continues]

The letter pointed out that six Democrat MP's were elected in the five southern provinces and that the Democrat Party secretary general had pledged to voters in three Malaysian border provinces that if the party won five seats or more in those provinces it would give a cabinet post to one of the MP's. As it turned out, the party won five seats in those three provinces but the prime minister did not appoint any minister from among the five MP's whose names were on the list submitted to him by the Democrat Party. The letter sought clarification from the prime minister.

BANK OFFICIAL CITES TRADE DEFICIT FIGURES

BK181355 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] According to Praphaphim Sakuntaphai, director of the office of the director of the Bank of Thailand, in August Thailand suffered a 100 million-baht trade deficit. Exports in August totaled 18,800 million baht, a 4.6 percent decrease from the previous month, while imports totaled 18,900 million baht, a 10.8 percent decrease from July, largely due to a decrease in oil prices. Balance of payments in August registered a 3,532 million baht surplus. Capital inflow was 1,700 million baht, of which the private sector accounted for 1,000 million baht.

From January-August, there were 23,000 million baht in balance of payment surplus; only 4,700 million baht balance of payment surplus were registered in the same period of 1985. During the period, export value increased by 17.5 percent, while import value decreased by 7.6 percent, resulting in a trade deficit of only 8,000 million baht, compared with previous year's deficit of 43,700 million baht.

HANOI CALLS CHEMICAL WEAPONS CHARGE 'SLANDEROUS'

BK181201 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing radio reported on 16 September that at the 15 September Geneva conference on chemical weapons, the chief delegate of so-called Democratic Kampuchea claimed that Vietnamese troops had used chemical weapons to inflict casualties on the Cambodian people.

This is a familiar slanderous allegation aimed at smearing the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia, deceiving world public opinion, and diverting public attention from China's unchanged attempt to constantly breathe life into the genocidal Pol Pot clique to undermine the security of the PRK and the rebirth and national reconstruction of the Cambodian people.

It is noteworthy that Beijing radio has spread this slanderous and fabricated news. This is an ill-intentioned move aimed at misleading public opinion at a time when the world is demanding the setting up of a court to try the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

FORMER USSR ENVOY RECEIVES HO CHI MINH ORDER

BK181717 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 18 -- The Vietnamese Council of State has decided to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy foreign (?minister) of the USSR and former Soviet ambassador to Vietnam. At a ceremony held in Moscow on Sept. 17, Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem handed the Vietnam's [as received] distinction over to B.N. Chaplin.

Speaking at the ceremony, Dinh Nho Liem brought out the outstanding contributions of the former Soviet ambassador to Vietnam in promoting the comprehensive Soviet-Vietnamese relations over the past 10 years.

In reply, B.N. Chaplin thanked the Vietnamese party and state for presenting him with Vietnam's high honour. He said he would do his best to further enhance the unshakable friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples as expounded in the agreement reached by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Truong Chinh at a meeting on August 12.

NHAN DAN URGES CONTINUED MANAGEMENT RENOVATION

BK161022 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Sep 86

[16 September NHAN DAN Editorial: "Continue Renovating the Economic Management System and Ensuring the Autonomy of Basic Units"]

[Text] To abolish the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidization resolutely and shift completely to the system of socialist economic accounting and business with planning as the central task in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum, the Political Bureau has issued a draft resolution on guaranteeing the basic economic units' autonomy in production and business.

Encouraged by the new management system and due to the favorable conditions created by this system for them to step up production, many factories, state enterprises, and small industry and handicraft cooperatives have obtained good initial results in a situation replete with difficulties. Various textile mills of the Federation of Textile Enterprises have gained considerable useful experience in implementing the new management system, and their achievements in production have proved the correctness of the Political Bureau's draft resolution on guaranteeing the basic units' autonomy in production and business as well as of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eithth plenum.

Some outstanding features of the renovation of management and the progress in production at these textile factories can be cited as follows:

-- First, production and management have been rearranged and reorganized, and the management apparatus has been streamlined and made more efficient to achieve high economic results;

-- Second, the textile factories are procuring sufficient raw materials by themselves by drawing from many different sources and by absolutely practicing economization;

-- Third, a dynamic planning system is being applied in conjunction with the implementation of the socialist economic accounting and business system, and plans are linked with the market and society's demands; and

-- Fourth, initiative is being taken to apply measures aimed at promoting technical advances and in-depth investments.

All central state-operated textile enterprises have fulfilled their production plans. If the few pieces of their equipment which is too old are replaced and a sufficient supply of spare parts ensured, the output of these enterprises can be increased by 150 percent over their current production.

The renovation of the economic management system should continue to be concretized and institutionalized. Some changes in the division of managerial responsibilties and in guaranteeing the basic units' autonomy in production and business should be verified in practice and should continue to be amended and perfected. Initial results have shown that we must resolutely renovate the economic management system in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum and that the Political Bureau's draft resolution on ensuring the basic units' autonomy in production and business should continue to be implemented.

This is an extremely important guideline aimed at creating the momentum to bring into full play the role of laborers as masters along with their enthusiasm, to give rise to a mass movement for zealously carrying out the three revolutions, to make the best use of all production capacities, to step up production with high economic efficiency, and to stabilize the people's living conditions. This is also a correct implementation of the principle of democratic centralism in economic management.

The center, composed of various central sectors, has the right to make decisions in key fields of activity and on the disposition of the national economy's strategic materials, which should be placed under centralized, unified management. The basic economic units have the right to autonomy in production and business and to procure sufficient raw materials by themselves to develop production according to the guidelines and tasks set by the state. They must strictly practice economic accounting, conduct business honestly, and respect the law.

In the process of practicing their autonomy in production and business, the basic units are encountering many difficulties regarding supplies, import-export, finance, pricing, bonuses, and wages, which they have neither the capability nor the power to overcome. All echelons and sectors concerned should continue guiding and assisting the basic units in removing these obstacles. Resolutely renovating the economic management system and continuing to ensure the basic economic units' autonomy in production and business are to help promote the development of production and stabilize the people's living conditions.

HUE CITY PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK181011 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Report by NHAN DAN correspondent Anh Trang from Hue Municipality]

[Summary] "From 12 to 16 September, the communists in Hue Municipality held their Fourth Party Congress with the pride of having turned the dependent consumer municipality into a productive and cultural city of tourism where the people live off their own labor."

After liberation, the U.S.-puppet regime left behind in Hue many serious social vices, especially the scourge of unemployment. "Among the 83,000 people of working age in the inner city, there were only 6,000 who had stable jobs, 21,500 traders, 50,000 jobless, and thousands of heroin-addicted youths."

In order to find employment for the people, the municipal party committee has motivated the people to restore various traditional professions such as welding, brass molding, sculpture, carpentry, embroidery, and conical hat making. More new professions have also developed. "So far, the city has set up 7 enterprises, 73 cooperatives, and 173 handicraft and small-industry teams. The handicraft and small-industry sector alone has absorbed over 30,000 workers who, mostly shiftly from trade business to production, are working in 14 different branches that produces 450 groups of merchandise consisting of thousands of different items. A number of goods have been sent as supplies not only to the province itself but also to other provinces. These goods include conical hats and other items made from aluminum and wood. Many export goods made from locally available raw materials in large quantities such as broomsticks, rattan and bamboo items, blinds, wooden articles, and traditional fine art objects contributed to raising the province's 1985 export production value to 4.3 million rubles."

Agriculturally, the city has been able to "increase its annual rice cultivation area by nearly 10,000 hectares, and with the application of various intensive cultivation steps, the city has been able to increase its annual volume of rice production by 3 and 1/2 times more than in the preliberation period."

Not satisfied with what has been gained so far, 320 delegates representing 4,817 party members in the city to the congress scrupulously reviewed their deficiencies and shortcomings such as "failing to stage a vigorous struggle between the two paths and to carry out harmoniously the three revolutions. The greatest difficulties now encountered by Hue City are that its material-technical bases are still weak; its production development efforts are slow; the quality of certain products turned out by the city is poor; its efforts to control the sources of goods and money are still confused; and its management mechanism is heavily characterized by a subsidy-based administration. Tens of thousands of laborers have yet to get stable jobs. The lives of cadres and laboring people continue to face numerous difficulties."

In addition, "a few party cadres and members have degenerated and become ideologically deviant, thus affecting the party's prestige."

Those participating in the congress aired hundreds of opinions about the questions of assessing the country's actual socioeconomic situation, maintaining control over distribution, circulation, pricies, wages, and money, strengthening the state apparatus and the state's management role, and bolstering the leadership skills of the party and its fighting strength.

In order to make Hue a cultural and tourism center of the country and an industrial, distribution, and circulation center of Binh Tri Thien Province, "from now until 1990, the party organization and people of Hue Municipality will strive to increase their industrial, handicraft, and small-industry production value by 1.6-fold, agricultural production value by 1.2-fold, gross social products by 15 percent, and state-run economic sector revenue by 14.7 percent over those in 1985; further stabilize and improve the people's lives; and carry out family planning in order to reduce the population growth rate to 1.5 percent."

The congress elected a new executive committee for the municipal party committee consisting of 51 members who are much younger and better educated than those of the previous committee. The congress also launched an emulation movement to score achievements to greet the upcoming fourth provincial party organization congress and the Sixth National CPV Congress.

DISTRICT IN HA NAM NINH HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK141500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

["Article" by radio correspondent (Tran Ngoc Ho) on "19th Party Organization Congress" of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province]

[Summary] "The party organization of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, held a 5-day congress from 26 to 30 August. The 280 delegates representing more than 12,000 party members of various grass-roots party organizations in the district who attended the congress worked intensively, seriously, and with a high sense of responsibility toward the local party organization and people as well as toward the upper echelons.

"The congress conducted lively discussions on, gained a thorough understanding of, and contributed practical suggestions to the draft documents of the party Central Committee and the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee. It also enthusiastically discussed and unanimously adopted a report on the status and tasks of the executive committee of the Hai Hau District party organization. The congress elected a new district party committee of 49 members representing the intellect of the entire district party organization. The new party committee is responsible for leading the local party organization and people in successfully implementing the resolution of the congress and electing a delegation composed of 40 comrades typifying the intellect and revolutionary militancy of the Hai Hau District party organization to attend the fourth congress of delegates of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization.

"The success of the 19th congress of the Hai Hau District party organization takes on an extremely important significance. Coming in the wake of the broad political drive to implement various directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat on carrying out self-criticism and criticism and held immediately after the congresses or various grass-roots and district party organizations, the congress of the Hai Hau District party organization has really achieved a new step of development and has improved the party organization's perception of its political tasks in the new stage and its capability to guide the implementation of these tasks. The congress has also infused fresh vigor into the mass revolutionary movement and further strengthened its solidarity with the party and various administrative and mass organizations to develop strong points, resolutely overcome shortcomings, and strive to successfully fulfill the tasks and plans laid down recenlty."

Hai Hau is a large district in the Bac Bo Delta with nearly 15,000 hectares of cultivable farmland and a population of more than 270,000. Since 1981, due to the renovation of its economic management system and to the elimination of bureaucratism and state subsidies, Hai Hau has increased its rice yield from 5-6 to more than 8 metric tons per hectare and its grain output from about 98,000 to more than 116,000 metric tons. The district's contributions to the state, the building of material and technical bases for cooperatives and the district itself, and the people's living standards have been increased fairly substantially.

"While holding discussions and maing analyses to correctly assess the district's recent strong points and achievements, the congress of the Hai Hau party organization paid attention to drawing lessons from its experiences in firmly grasping and creatively implementing various party Central Committee resolutions; from the province's leadership and guidance; and from the will for the revolutionary offensive, the spirit of self-reliance, the bold thinking and actions, the readiness to assume responsibility, the bold innovations, the concrete, realistic, and dynamic style of leadership of the party organizations, administration, and mass organizations from the district to the village level."

A noteworthy feature of the congress of the Hai Hau District party organization was its readiness to look squarely at remaining weaknesses and shortcomings so as to seek ways to overcome them. During the self-criticism and criticism drive, the district party committee had attached importance to closely guiding the efforts to eliminate the tendency of overemphasizing accomplishments and the fear of mentioning shortcomings.

The congress unanimously adopted the guidelines for Hai Hau's tasks and its planned targets for the next 3 years. The district will strive to increase rice outpout to 85 quintals per hectare by 1988; to step up salt, salt-water fish, and small industry and handicraft production; to deliver to the state 21-22,500 metric tons of paddy annually; to reduce the population growth rate to 1.6 percent; and to send about 5,000 people to build new economic zones each year.

To achieve these objectives, the congress adopted a series of measures including increasing investments for production; building additional material and technical bases; consolidating and perfecting the new production relations; and continuing to renovate the managerial mechanism more vigorously to improve the product contract system in agriculture, strictly control trade and the market and, especially, implement various policies aimed at ensuring the laborer's legitimate interests, augmenting accumulation of the collective's capital, and completing the deliveries of products and goods to the state.

Attention will be given to building party, administrative, and mass organizations; correctly and harmoniously settling relations between the party leadership, the working people's mastery, and state management; and really bringing into full play the people's right to mastery in all fields of state, social, and economic management. All work must be brought to the knowledge of the people, decided by the people, voluntarily carried out by the people, and controlled by the people.

"Along with setting forth new guidelines and tasks which require great efforts to accomplish, the Hai Hau District party congress has electecd a new, younger executive committee endowed with higher capabilities and quality. The average age of the new district pary committee members is 40.2, a drop of 1.4 years from the previous committee. Two of the committee members are under 30 years old."

With its absolute confidence in the party Central Committee and in the people's strength, the Hai Hau District party organization is determined to strive to effect a more drastic and comprehensive new change in its new term

BEN TRE PROVINCE AIDS DISTRICT CONGRESSES

BK181354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee has assigned members of its standing body to district and city party organizations to help them hold party congresses. Various district party organization congresses reviewed their tasks and discussed measures to exploit potentials on labor, land, and materials. They also discussed ways and means to improve the people's daily life, overcome shortcomings raised in the recent self-criticism and criticism drive, build pure and strong party organizations, while combining economic building with national defense task to fulfill all obligations toward the state.

The province has helped Ba Tri, Binh Dai, and Thanh Phu Districts formulate general plans and improve the agricultural, fishery, forestry, and industrial economic structures, thereby closely combining economic building with national defense. Giong Trom, Chau Thanh, Mo Cay, and Cho Lach Districts and Ben Tre City have strengthened the agroindustrial structure and combined socioeconomic development with national defense tasks. Various districts and cities of Ben Tre have also sent candidates for joining party committees and strived to meet requirements on energy and materials, while electing more young male and female cadres to various executive committees of district party organizations.

DISTRICT IN HA TUYEN HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK190743 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Since completing basic party organization congresses, the Ha Tuyen Provincial Party Committee has assigned many cadres to various districts and towns to help them organize district party organizations congresses.

Vi Xuyen district party organization has held a congress to discuss tasks and orientations for the days ahead, contribute ideas to documents to be submitted at the Sixth Nationwide CPV Congress, and discuss the political report of the provincial party congress. Various basic party organization congresses in the province have elected their new executive committees to ensure the fulfillment of various tasks and enhance the quality of cadres at grass-roots units.

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR OPENS 37TH UMNO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Cites Foreign Policy Objectives

BK180933 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0916 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- United Malays National Organization [UMNO] president Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Thursday the UMNO-led government will give priority to ASEAN as a regional pact though the objective of establishing a common market has yet to be achieved. Malaysia would continue cooperating with Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore but the extent of its relations with the Philippines would be determined after that country had formulated its new constitution. Opening the 37th UMNO General Assembly here, he said it would be in order for the government to reiterate its policies, including its foreign policy, as the country had only recently formed a new government. On Singapore, the prime minister said Malaysia was ready to consider the republic's request for help in water supply but its recognition of the importance of water to Singapore would not be at the expense of its own interests. Dr Mahathir said the government would also make a detailed study of Malaysia's membership in the Commonwealth to ascertain the benefits from such membership and compare it with Britain's relationship, especially with non-Commonwealth countries. Malaysia, he said, needed friends of the same standing as it and not big powers that viewed this country as a "client state." After ASEAN, Malaysia's priority in terms of its foreign policy and relations was:

The Organization of Islamic Conference (ICO).

The Non-Aligned Movement and support for the United Nations and a number of its agencies.

Dr Mahathir said a detailed study of Malaysia's membership in the Commonwealth was necessary because of a marked difference in the treatment of the white and non-white members. He observed that students from Europe and the United States who were not members of the Commonwealth, for instance, were getting special treatment while Malaysian students were subjected to tuition fees that were so high "we end up indirectly helping the English and other students." Dr Mahathir also said that from its relations with other non-aligned countries, Malaysia was not likely to get any assistance from them. However, as the "third force", they acted as a balance in the rivalry between the Eastern and Western blocs. He said Malaysia still wished to have cooperation with Islamic nations and Muslims wherever they might be although it was aware that: "There were Islamic nations that liked to create trouble in other Islamic countries."

Fears 'Brainwashing' of Media

BK181231 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1153 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 18 (ONA-BERNAMA) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad Thursday expressed fears of the possibility of some local journalists and newspapers having been "brainwashed" by the foreign mass media into carrying out activities to subvert Malaysian life values and culture.

There was also a likelihood of the foreign press having succeeded in using opposition parties for the purpose of destroying this country, the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] president said when opening the 37th UMNO general assembly at the UMNO complex here. He said that in the beginning, only the foreign mass media was engaged in the brainwashing process in the country, leading to a gradual change in the people's values. But now, there were local journalists and newspapers that had been converted by the brainwashing, he added. "It is no longer necessary for the foreign press to subvert our life values and culture. We ourselves have taken over this role," he said. On the "connection" between the foreign mass media and opposition parties, Dr Mahathir said that in other countries, racialists, racists and chauvinists were generally condemned by the foreign press. But for Malaysia, these same newspapers supported the racialist and racist parties like the Democratic Action Party (DAP) and the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party or Parti Islam Semalaysia (PAS), he added. He said he was puzzled by this and wanted to know whether there was a link between these foreign newspapers and PAS and the DAP.

Dr Mahathir also asked whether there was a possibility of PAS and the DAP being used as tools for the destruction of Malaysia, which numbered among the Muslim-ruled countries that were democratic and stable. He criticised the foreign mass media which he said was actively trying to undermine the economic strength and unity of Malaysia. He said that in the economic front, foreign Zionist-owned media were found to have helped the non-Malay racialist parties disseminate statements overseas claiming the Malaysian Government was not strong, did not have the people's support, was corrupt and likely to fall at any time. This had led to foreign investors losing some of their confidence in the country's stability. Dr Mahathir also referred to Malaysians who made use of the names of foreign media and magazines to discredit national leaders, including himself. He said the rumour mongers had at one time claimed that the FORTUNE magazine had published an article saying the Malaysian prime minister was the richest prime minister in the world. When nobody could confirm having read the article, they resorted to various prevarications, claiming that the particular issue of the magazine had been banned in Malaysia or that the magazine in question was not the FORTUNE but the BUSINESS WEEK or FORBES magazine. He said that although the report was proven to be untrue, the lie continued to be spread until today.

"There were Islamic nations that frequently clashed with one another and practised a nationalism that was so extreme as to relegate Islam to second place.

"There were Islamic nations that had become Marxist or client states of the United States. [quotation marks as received] He said Malaysia only supported the United Nations and its agencies to serve as a forum when it needed to speak to the rest of the world. Malaysia would attend United Nations General Assembly sessions and meetings in dealing with the drug menace as this was a problem of not just this country but also the whole world. Dr Mahathir said the Look East policy would be continued because the cultures and morality of Eastern nations were compatible with those of Malaysia.

Admits Tin Purchases

BK190302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 19 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad has confirmed controversial Malaysian Government tin purchases on the London Metal Exchange (LME) in 1980 in a bid to shore up prices.

He told the annual convention of his United Malays National Organization (UMNO) Thursday that the foray failed because the LME changed its rules to protect shortsellers. "With that (the change in rules) their members were saved and the tin price came crashing down," he said. Businessmen said that Dr. Mahathir's disclosure was the first official admission of government intervention in the LME.

Dr. Mahathir did not disclose the amount of money the Malaysian Government lost in its abortive bid to corner the tin market but industry sources said that it probably ran into tens of millions of Malaysian dollars. He said that the operation, approved by the cabinet in 1980, was aimed at saving jobs in the tin industry. Dr. Mahathir said that the government moved into the LME to buy up tin after a group of LME members began selling forward tin at discounts. "They did not own even a single pound (of tin) but hoped their actions would reduce tin purchases and depress the price," he said.

Dr. Mahathir said that the government moved in at this stage to mop up the contracts to force the sellers to buy back higher priced metal to fulfill their contracts at a later date. "But the LME cheated by changing the rules of trading when the time came for its members to fulfil their promises," Dr. Mahathir said, adding "they said that these promises need not be kept."

MAHATHIR SAYS GROUP EMULATING ZIONISTS IN U.S.

BK181307 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1158 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sep 18 (OANA-BERNAM) -- A movement has emerged in Malaysia seeking to emulate the Zionist hold on the political, economic and social spheres of the United States, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Thursday. He said this was gathered from books written by two American on the Zionist movement and by a doctorate student from India.

A comparison showed that the Malaysian movement was similar to the movement in the U.S. he told reporters after opening the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] general assembly here. Dr Mahathir was elaborating on his speech at the assembly in which he said the Zionists were trying to undermine the government as they could not accept the fact that a country governed by Muslims could be stable.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO STUDY NEW ECONOMIC POLICY

BK181037 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A 15-man committee headed by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba has been formed to determine why the objectives of the New Economic Policy have not been achieved. The committee will work out the measures required to achieve the objectives. Members of the committee include five ministers, Malay businessmen, and senior government officials.

These details were given by the prime ministers, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur after opening the 37th general assembly of the United Malays National Organization, UMNO, the main component party of the ruling National Front. He said that the views of all, including those who give adverse comments about various aspects of the implementation, will also be taken into consideration. [passage omitted]

Singapore

SINGAPORE PREMIER ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN TRADE

PM181417 Paris LE FIGARO In French 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Interview with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by Alain Peyrefitte -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Alain Peyrefitte: After many years of exemplary development, Singapore suffered a severe recession in 1985. How do you plan to overcome it?

Lee Kuan Yew: The 1985 recession had both external and internal causes. We are not capable of influencing the external factors, other than by campaigning for more trade freedom. We have tackled the internal factors. Our production costs were becoming too high. We have therefore reduced contributions to the Central Provident Fund (retirement fund) for 12 percent of employees, frozen wages, and in general reduced general costs such as rents and property tax. We have also reduced company tax and income tax to stimulate business and encourage investment.

New investments are the key to future development. We need such investment to set up new growth industries. We have also increased our productivity and improved our position compared with our competitors -- Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea. If we are competitive we will attract new investment and will diversity our economy and in this way we will keep up with innovations and changes.

Alain Peyrefitte: Singapore has not yet normalized its relations with China, despite your visits to Beijing and Deng Xiaoping's visit to Singapore (unlike France which normalized its relations with China 22 years ago, although it does not have the same geographical and ethnic links with that country as Singapore). Do you intend to put an end to this anomaly?

Lee Kuan Yew: We will end this anomaly when the Indonesians have normalized their relations with China. Singapore will not benefit from being ahead of its partners in the region. We have exchanged trade missions. Business trips and tourism between our countries have been made easier. Our economic relations are being developed beyond traditional trade with new spheres of activity such as the refining of Chinese crude oil, hotel management, an airport and port development. Progress is slow because China does not have much foreign exchange.

Alain Peyrefitte: Your government wants to diversify its trade partners to consolidate its independence. France wants to do the same. How do you explain the fact that France holds such a modest place as 15th position among your partners?

Lee Kuan Yew: Historically speaking, our commercial and economic relations were established first with the countries in the region and then with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth countries. I presume France's main ties were with its European neighbors and its former colonies, especially in Africa.

French companies have not concentrated their activities in this region as the Germans have done. That is a pity. France excels in many technological spheres and could win a greater share of the Asian market. The French hoped for a resumption of ties with the Indochinese states during the Vietnam war. Unfortunately, that did not happen. [paragraph continues]

The war ended in 1975 and the Vietnamese started a new Indochinese war in 1978 when they attacked and occupied Cambodia. Until that war ends and rebuilding really begins, France ought to concentrate its attention on the ASEAN countries.... [Passage omitted]

BURMESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

BK181611 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Burmese prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha, has arrived for his first official visit to Singapore. He is here at the invitation of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who was in Burma last January for an official visit. U Maung Maung Kha and his delegation were met on arrival at Changi Airport by the acting labor minister and minister-in-attendance, Mr Lee Yock Suan, and senior officials. Tomorrow, the Burmese prime minister, who is on a 3-day visit, will call on President Wee Kim Wee at the Istana [Palace -- FBIS]. U Maung Maung Kha will also hold discussions with Mr Lee Kuan Yew and attend a dinner hosted by the prime minister.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AQUINO'S VISIT TO U.S.

U.S. Support Assured

HK190325 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan vowed to give all-out support to the Philippine Government, including the build-up of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to enable it to cope with any threat. The U.S. support was assured by President Reagan when he released for disbursement the $150 million appropriated by the U.S. Congress for the Philippines. One hundred million dollars will be for economic assistance, $50 million for military aid and $20 million in medical aid [figures as heard]. Both President Aquino and President Reagan also agreed that the Philippine-U.S. military bases agreement will be respected through its current term until 1991.

Still on President Aquino's visit, to the U.S., the Philippines expects to get a total of $996.7 million assistance and loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund as a result of President Aquino's visit there. The visit also elicited an announcement from President Reagan that the United States stands ready to back President Aquino in her efforts to create a stable and secure land. It also elicited a positive response from the American business sector to invest in the Philippines, particularly in agribusiness, international communications and export-oriented industries. The U.S. will also assist Philippine efforts to expand its exports to other nations.

In Manila, the U.S. Embassy said President Aquino and President Reagan have agreed to cooperate to expand trade and investments between their two countries. It also said that Secretary of State George Shultz and Philippine Minister of Trade and Industry Jose Concepcion agreed to establish a sub-cabinet special working group to expand exports from the Philippines and encourage U.S. private investment in the Philippines.

Prospects 'Bright' for Loan Terms

HK180748 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] In Washington, prospects were bright for the Philippines to acquire liberal terms on the payment of the $26 billion loan from the World Bank, the IMF, and some 400 creditor banks. This resulted from a meeting between President Corazon Aquino and top officials of the World Bank and the IMF last Tuesday -- Wednesday Manila time.

Meanwhile, President Aquino may also get more aid pledges aside from the $505.4 million U.S. assistance already promised for 1986, said a senior administration official. The official, who requested anonymity, stated that any declaration on more assistance will be made following Mrs Aquino's meeting with President Reagan on Wednesday. Philippine officials reported that the entire U.S. assistance, including the $200 million presented earlier by Secretary Shultz, were all promised to the country even before the assumption to power of Mrs Aquino. Thus, this plus the new pledges would bring to $800 million the U.S. aid to the Philippines.

Medical Aid for Military

HK190717 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Some 83,000 kilograms of medical supplies are expected to arraive in Manila from the United States tomorrow. The supplies are being sent by the Pentagon under orders from President Ronald Reagan. The Pentagon announced that it would provide $10 million worth of medical assistance to the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Meanwhile, President Reagan also approved the sale of more supplies by Filipino businessmen at the Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base. He also authorized a 10 percent salary increase to 45,000 Filipino workers on the two American bases. All these were the results of President Aquino's visit in the United States.

STUDENTS CRITICIZE AQUINO FOR 'BEGGING' FOR AID

HK190840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0834 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 19 (AFP) -- Students Friday criticized President Corazon Aquino here for "begging" for aid during her current U.S. visit and said they expected her to follow Washington's dictates on her return. Some 100 members of the left-leaning League of Filipino Students (LFS) chided her in between anti-U.S. tirades at a rally near the U.S. Embassy after she met President Ronald Reagan and addressed a joint session of Congress.

"The president seems to be begging," LFS officer Robert de Castro, a university student, told the demonstrators at a park across from the embassy. He said U.S. aid sought by Mrs. Aquino was being used by Washington as "economic blackmail" to retain its two military bases in the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino's firm stand, which she repeated to Mr. Reagan, has been to "keep our options open" on the fate of Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval base after their lease expires in 1991. Talks on the issue are due in 1991.

Mr. de Castro said he expected Mrs. Aquino to return next week carrying out U.S. orders to "eliminate all the rebels in the Philippines."

"This is why the root problem of the Philippines is U.S. imperialism."

Mrs. Aquino told Mr. Reagan and the U.S. Congress that she was determined to exhaust all peaceful means to end a 17-year-old communist insurgency so that she will have a moral basis to use force if such efforts fail.

Posters carried by the demonstrators and addressed to Mrs. Aquino said "What music will we dance to now?" and "Cory, we are your troops against the imperialist Americans."

CON-COM DISCARDS ZONE OF NEUTRALITY PROVISION

HK190723 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] has approved by a vote of 29-15 the removal of Section 3 of the constitution which would designate the Philippines as a zone of neutrality, banning all foreign troops, bases and facilities. Also discarded is the transitory provision banning these after the expiration in 1991 of the treaty between the Philippines and the U.S. on the matter of the military bases. The Con-Com, after a second reading, passed a compromise provision proposed by twenty-six of the commissioners which states that the Philippines will uphold its national interests and an independent foreign policy, with its sovereign rights and self-determination as the most vital consideration in all future agreements.

Further on Neutrality Vote

OW181205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 18 (KYODO) -- A commission drafting a new constitution for the Philippines Thursday scrapped a provision advocating neutrality and banning the presence of foreign military bases in the country. The 47-member commission voted 29-15 to delete the provision earlier approved by a committee which formulated the article on general principles in the proposed charter. The commission, however, appears likely to retain a provision declaring the Philippines 'a nuclear-free country.'

The commission was created by President Corazon Aquino last March to frame a new charter to replace the 1973 Constitution which critics say was tailored to fit the needs of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

The United States maintains its two largest overseas military facilities, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, in the central part of the main Philippines island of Luzon. An agreement on the bases between the U.S. and the Philippines expires in 1991 and is scheduled for renegotiation in 1988. Aquino has said that she will respect the treaty until 1991 but stressed that she will keep her 'options open.'

A proposed substitute provision signed by 26 commission members said that foreign military facilities can remain only under a new treaty which may be ratified on a referendum called by the congress.

PROVISION MAY ALLOW NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE

OW190923 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 19 KYODO -- The 47-member commission in drafting a new constitution for the Philippines Friday approved a provision in the proposed charter which may allow the storage of nuclear weapons in the country. The commission voted 26-0 to reverse an earlier proposal completely banning nuclear weapons and declaring the Philippines a nuclear-free country. The rest of the commission members were absent when the vote was taken.

Commissioner Adolfo Azcuna, sponsor of the provision on the floor, told reporters the new provision allows the storage of nuclear weapons if it is "consistent with the national interest."

The provision, Section 4 of Article II (Declaration of Principles and State Policies) of the proposed charter, was approved following the defeat Thursday of another provision advocating Philippine neutrality and the banning of foreign military bases in the country. The new provision states: "The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

The United States maintains its two largest overseas military facilities, the Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base, in the central part of the main Philippine island of Luzon. The U.S. has maintained a policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons in these bases but anti-nuke groups claim certain indirect evidence confirms their existence.

MILITARY LAUNCHES REPRISAL OPERATION AGAINST NPA

HK190645 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The New Armed Forces of the Philippines announced that it has launched a massive operation to capture some 150 NPA rebels who attacked a PC [Philippine Constabulary] detachment in Barangay San Francisco, San Pablo City the other day [17 Sep]. In the said NPA raid, one civilian was killed and 7 soldiers wounded.

As this report goes on air, the military continues with its operations in San Pablo City and nearby towns in order to capture the rebels who escaped in an army truck. When informed of the NPA violence, Armed Forces chief General Fidel V. Ramos announced yesterday that the military will go all out against the CPP-NPA.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL WARNS OF COMING NPA 'STORM'

HK190153 Manila PNA in English 0047 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 19 (OANA/PNA) -- A top defense official Thursday accused the communists of spreading rumor of a military coup d'etat as a smokescreen of their plot to grab power. Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary of defense for plans and programs, described the handiwork of the communists as like a magician showing his right hand but manipulating with his left hand.

The communists are very tricky and we should watch out, he said. That is exactly what the communists are doiong to fool the people to show that they support the Aquino government but in reality, they are the ones out to seize political power, Agunod said. He said the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the New People's Army (NPA) and its political arm, the National Democratic Front (NDF), are determined to ruin the country's economy. Agunod attributed this to the continued NPA ambuscades and attacks on military detachments and townshalls. He also said the unprecedented strikes by labor unions across the country were communist-instigated. Agunod said that to frighten the businessmen, the CPP-NPA has intensified its so-called progressive tax collections in the countryside.

He said the guerrillas are now on their second storm of their armed struggle to topple the government. Under this phase, the NPA can muster between 100-200 armed men during raids and attacks of military units. The first storm was completed when former President Marcos fled the country last February. During the Marcos era, the communists were able to isolate the people from the government by blaming Marcos for all the ills in the country, Agunod added.

Agunod warned it would be futile to wage a war with the NPA's if they would reach the so-called third storm wherein they would gather the strength of 1,000 men to attack military units. We can kiss goodbye if we reach that stage, God forbid, Agunod said. The fourth storm is the actual occupation of government and the bloody purging of the population, Agunod said. While there is still time, the people must now lend their support to the government to fight communism once and for all, he said.

EX-NPA REBEL REVEALS ILOCOS NORTE TERROR PLAN

HK181341 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Sep 86 p 22

[Text] A former New People's Army amazon yesterday confirmed a plan of the Communist Party of the Philippines-NPA to sow terror in Ilocos Norte.

Mylene F. Gambiao, 20, alias Ka [comrade] Rea, revealed this in a signed statement which she gave to lawyer Don Alciar, chairman of Vintar, Ilocos Norte peace and order council after she had surrendered to military aurthorities.

She said the planned terrorism is a prelude to the merger of the Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Benquet, Mt. Province, Ifugao, Kalinga-Apayao, Isabela, Cagayan, Nueva Vizcaya and Quirino under the communist sphere influence.

Ka Rea, as she was known among insurgents in Ilocos Norte, narrated how she and her group went around on CPP instructions to conduct political training seminars among the barrio folk in Ilocos Norte.

She said Ilocos Norte is "covered," adding that the same is happening to all the other neighboring provinces in the north.

She said the rebels plan to seize the Laoag City, the capital of Ilocos Norte, to give CPP access to their international undertakings.

She also cited areas for political and military training and rendezvous points where contacts of communist countries are to be made.

Ka Rea, who said she was disgusted with the movement, also named the active supporters of the insurgency movement in the North, including civilian and government personalities.

Assassinations and ambush cases were deliberately planned by the local party chapter, Ka Rea said. Among these cases is the execution of an NPA commander by his own men.

She said liquidation squads called "Unit Partisano" and "sparrow unit" carry out these operations.

The "Unit Partisano" or city partisans are lightly armed and performed their activities in urban areas, she said. The "sparrow unit" conducts its missions along highways and are mobile and heavily armed, she added.

Higher party operatives are lightly armed to make them inconspicuous while going about their business, she said.

Ka Rea dismissed the ongoing ceasefire talks adding that the CPP/NPA is not bound by whatever arrangements the NDF and the Philippine Government will arrive at.

"The struggle will continue to its projected and logical conclusion," she said.

CORDILLERA GUERRILLA LEADER REJOINS NPA

HK170559 Davao City PERYODIKO DABAW in English 4 Sep 86 p 4

[By Cordillera News & Features]

[Text] A ranking member of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), which split from the New People's Army (NPA) four months ago recently rejoined the NPA.

In a signed statement, addressed "to the Filipino people in general, and to the Cordillera people in particular," Ka [short for Kasama, meaning comrade] Bing, former member of the CPLA military commission and a leading medical center, called on her former colleagues in the CPLA to return to the NPA and "the mainstream of the revolutionary movement."

Ka Bing explained that she and her comrades split from the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA because they were "confused in our search for a particular political line for the Cordillera in the context of the national democratic revolution.

She said "the political line that we chose, which negated class struggle, was like that of the Lavas and the Tarucs, who after the defeat of Japanese imperialism, embraced the return of American imperialism and the landlord class, even in liberated areas where the revolutionary movement was strong. That was a classic example of capitulation to the enemy and collaboration with the exploiting classes."

In the same statement, Ka Bing chided some leaders of the CPLA as being more intent on projecting themselves as personalities rather than working for the collective upliftment of the masses. "We meant well when we split from the CPP-NPA. But it is now becoming clear to us that it was the enemy that gained from the split and not the exploited whom we intended to serve," she added.

Ka Bing, who was also a member of the negotiation panel sent by the CPLA to dialogue with the CPP-NPA, further claimed that CPLA personalities such as Molina, Moises Lingayo, and Fathers Balweg and Ortega have been implementing a program unknown to the rest of the CPLA members.

"It was also foolish for us to separate the Cordillera struggle from the national democratic revolution," Ka Bing concluded.

Meanwhile, an NPA commander interviewed by CNF [Cordillera News and Features] confirmed the return of Ka Bing to the organization. "CPLA fighters are confused," he said. "They expected to be warmly welcomed by the people: instead, the first thing the people asked them was why they split from the NPA. Ka Bing's return to us will surely be a big blow to them."

It seems that contradictory statements made by CPLA commanders in the past are now causing major disagreements in their ranks. Another thing that seems to be working against them is the obvious boredom of their fighters, seasoned veterans now confined to a rapidly shrinking area of influence.

The CPLA was formed last April 7 by the four personalities earlier mentioned. It adopted an electric political line which swung from a demand for a separate Cordillera nation to a federation of states -- the Cordilleras, Mindanao and the rest of the Philippines -- to an autonomous state.

BALWEG'S MILITARY CONTACT REPORTEDLY MURDERED

HK181323 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A PC [Philippine Constabulary] officer, who was believed to have contributed to the breakup of the New People's Army and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army [CPLA], was found dead Tuesday in a hinterland town in Kalinga Apayao.

A sketchy report from the PC provincial command said that the victim, Lt. Col. Rex Baquiran, was kidnapped by a suspected NPA band shortly before noon Saturday in barangay Ammacia, Pinukpok town, Kalinga Apayao.

Baquiran, assigned with the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Civil Relations Service based in Isabela, was in Kalinga-Apayao on a civic action mission, and had been involved in rabbit and coffee raising and marketing of farmers' products in that province.

A military officer said Baquiran was a native of that province and a close friend of rebel priest Conrado Balweg, CPLA head, who recently struck a peace agreement with President Aquino.

As this developed, Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos disclosed an early morning attack by suspected communist rebels yesterday on a town near San Pablo City, Laguna, leaving a town resident and three other residents and seven PC soldiers wounded.

He said that a military team organized by Gen. Restituto Padilla, senior military commander in Region 4, was pursuing the rebel band which has retreated to a nearby mountainous area between Mounts Cristobal and Baranao.

Meanwhile, a policeman, a PC soldier and four suspected rebels were killed in an overnight battle with an NPA band Sunday through Monday in Isabela.

Killed were Pat. Vigilio Jose of the San Mariano Police Station, and one identified only as Constable Mandac.

In a report to Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, PC chief, Col. Manuel Avila, Region 2 PC commander said that Jose was killed and two other policemen were wounded when their team was ambushed by a suspected rebel band at about 10:30 p.m. Sunday while on a foot patrol mission in San Mariano.

A joint PC and police team under Sgt. Voltaire Benavidez of the 133rd PC Company was sent to pursue the NPAs.

On Monday, at 1:30 a.m., the team caught up with the rebels. Mandac and four unidentified rebels were killed and three PC soldiers were wounded in the gunbattle.

PROPOSED MNLF-CORDILLERA ALLIANCE REPORTED

HK181411 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The leaders of two rebel groups, both already committed to a truce with the government, want to meet each other in a bid to strengthen their campaign for self-rule in their two regions.

Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Conrado Balweg of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) met on separate occasions last week with President Aquino and entered into a ceasefire pact with the military.

"I heard about their own revolution in the Cordilleras, and I would very much want to meet Fr. Balweg." Misuari told a film director doing a documentary on the problem in the South.

Multi-awarded film-maker Amable "Tikoy" Aguiluz VI gave the INQUIRER an advanced screening of his film -- tentatively titled "Moro Conflict" -- where Misuari expressed his intention to meet Balweg. Aguiluz's exclusive interview with the Muslim leader took place days after the 2nd Bangsa Moro National Congress which ended 10 days ago, inside a rebel camp where abandoned tanks taken from the military provided the background.

Earlier, Balweg told the INQUIRER that there are plans to set up an alliance between the two groups.

"The situation in Mindanao is similar to the Cordillera experience," Balweg said. "I hope we can soon meet with our brothers in the South."

Sources in the MNLF and the CPLA confirmed this desire to meet, adding that both sides have exchanged emissaries.

Misuari was a founding member of the Kabataang Makabayan (KM) [Nationalist Youth] the youth group CPP founding chairman Jose M. Sison founded in 1964. The NPA also operates in a number of provinces in Mindanao.

Misuari claims control over 200,000 armed MNLF fighters who operate in the southern island of Mindanao. The Muslim separatist leader remains firm on his stand that the Bangsa Moro Islamic Republic -- which they declared in 1981, should be recognized by the Aquino government.

On the other hand, the CPLA is a five-month old splinter group of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP) in the Cordilleras. The CPLA claims to be the dominant rebel group in three of the Cordillera's five provinces.

Although avowedly non-communist, the two groups maintain relations with the New People's Army (NPA), the communists' military arm.

The CPLA-NPA relations, however, were strained the last few months because of charges and countercharges. The communist rebels in the Cordilleras, though, were forced to abandon military operations against the armed forces in the region following an agreement with the tribal people to maintain peace in the area.

The CPLA proposes a federal type of government providing for independent autonomous states for Cordillera and Muslim Mindanao. In a paper submitted to the President, the CPLA said their autonomous state would be socialist-inclined.

On the other hand, the CPP considers the MNLF a "tactical ally" since they both advocate armed struggle for the advancement of their cause. Misuari denies the link, however, saying in a press converence: "I became a communist only because Mr. Marcos called me so. I am not a communist, and the MNLF does not have any ties at all with the CPP or the NPA."

Underground sources told the INQUIRER that the meeting may not take place immediately as Misuari is slated to return to the Middle East soon, but hinted that an emissary of the Cordillera rebels is on his way for a meeting with the Muslim leaders.

MISUARI ORDERS PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT CREATED

HK181419 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[By Manuel Del Carmen]

[Text] Cabcaban, Basilan -- Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] chairman Nur Misuari directed Tuesday the Basilan Revolutionary Council to establish a provisional government in the province preparatory to the declaration of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Republic during the first state congress held here.

Misuari, who was in Zamboanga City yesterday to issue the same directive, also urged the Bangsa Moro people to cast aside differences and unite for a common cause to attain the aspirations of the people envisioned under the Islamic Republic.

This developed even as the government and the Moro National Liberation Front signed Tuesday an agreement to put up a national secretariat to facilitate talks for the eventual resolution of the 14-year-old secessionist problem in Mindanao, the Philippines News Agency reported.

The agreement was signed in a makeshift stage in this hinterland barangay between Agapito Aquino, civilian government coordinator, and Ustadz Sharif Zain Jali of the MNLF in a simple ceremony in the presence of MNLF chairman Nur Misuari and about 4,000 armed MNLF civilians attending the Bangsa Moro Congress here, the PNA said.

Zain Jali said the secretariat will be housed at the Al Makhdum Islamic University at Pitogo barangay, Zamboanga City.

Both Aquino and Zain Jali are expected to come out with their respective panels within a few days to finally work out arrangements to solve the MNLF problem the report added.

Misuari earlier met with President Aquino in Sulu and agreed to a continued cessation of armed hostilities between their military forces while negotiations are under way to achieve permanent peace in Mindanao.

However, the Sept. 5 meeting did not dwell on whether the Muslims would like independence or autonomy for Mindanao.

Executive secretary Joker Arroyo has said this issue would be discussed during the meeting between the MNLF and the government panels.

"There is no turning back," Misuari said, "we have gone a long way to hopefully see our dream of independence be transformed soon into a living reality."

Misuari said that the MNLF has 200,000 freedom fighters armed with sophisticated weapons that will reach half a million in six months.

He said the MNLF has fought the much superior Armed Forces of the Philippines in the past with bladed weapoons. "There is no reason why the Bangsa Moro cannot succeed now," he added.

"But more than the strength of numbers, the thing to reckon with is that the MNLF is recognized by the Organization of Islamic Countries composed of 46 nations, a link that no government can destroy," the MNLF chieftain said.

During the consultation congress, Misuari also clarified the accusation of Hashim Salamat, chairman of the splinter group Moro Islamic Liberation Front, that MNLF violated an agreement with the former.

Salamat, in a statement released to the media, said the MNLF violated its agreement with MILF that the Salamat faction would be included in talks between the MNLF and the Philippine government.

"There is no such an agreement," Misuari said.

GOVERNMENT, MNLF AGREE ON MORO SECRETARIAT

BK180126 Manila PNA in English 0058 GMT 18 Sep 86

[By Felino M. Santos]

[Text] Manila, Sept 18 (OANA/PNA) -- The government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Tuesday signed an agreement to put up a national secretariat to facilitate talks for the eventual resolution of the 14-year-old secessionist problem in southern Philippines.

The agreement was signed between Agapito 'Butz' Aquino, civilian government coordinator, and Ustadz Sharif Zain Jali of the MNLF in a simple ceremony in the presence of top MNLF leaders, including MNLF chairman Nur Misuari and about 4,000 armed MNLF's civilians attending a Bangsa Moro congress in Basilan, about 940 km south of Manila.

Ustadz Zain Jali said the secretariat will be housed at the Al Makhdum Islamic University at Pitogo Barangay, Zamboanga City.

Both Aquino and Zain Jali are expected to come out with their respective panels within a few days to finally work out arrangements to solve the MNLF problem.

Accompanying Aquino to this Bangsa Moro congress were Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Philipinas (PDSP) and Ramon Pedrosa of the August Twenty One Movement (ATOM). Both flew in by helicopter from Zamboanga to witness the congress.

The agreement also sought to have the government allow the funneling of funds for the secretariat, including from foreign sources and that this funding for peace purposes will be recognized by both the Philippines government and the MNLF.

The congress, which started Tuesday and expected to wind up today, is the second consultation of Misuari with Muslim leaders after a congress in Maimbung, Sulu, from Sept 2 to 5.

Misuari arrived here by motor launch from Maimbung.

In his address in Tausog dialect, Misuari emphasized that the MNLF loves peace more than it loves war and hoped that the government will continue to remain sincere in its effort to resolve the Mindanao problem.

Misuari is conducting a series of consultations among the Bangsa Moro people, both MNLF members and non-MNLF Muslims.

Misuari is scheduled to meet with other MNLF commanders from the Zamboanga peninsula at Sacol today.

DEPUTY MINISTER TO MEET SALAMAT IN SAUDI ARABIA

HK180746 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano will meet Filipino Muslim rebels in Saudi Arabia as part of negotiations for peace talks between the government and the rebels. Tamano will leave Manila today for Riyadh to meet with Hashim Salamat, head of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF]. The meeting was arranged by Abdulla [name indistinct], secretary of the Jeddah-based Muslim group. During an interview, Salamat said that he is not opposed to meeting with Tamano [words indistinct] with the MILF [words indistinct] between President Aquino and MNLF leader Nur Misuari.

BMIP WELCOMES OFFER FOR MUSLIMS TO JOIN TALKS

HK181305 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The Bangsa Moro Islamic Party (BMIP) said it welcomes the decision of President Aquino to invite other Muslim leaders to a peace talk to end the 14-year secessionist war in Mindanao and Sulu.

Datu Firdausi Abbas, Secretary-General of the BMIP, told a press conference yesterday the President's move was a sound step to end hostilities in the South.

He said the move was the right approach in solving the Mindanao conflict, which had claimed more than 60,000 casualties and left about 250,000 Muslims homeless.

Last Monday, President Aquino asked deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano to invite leaders of other Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) factions to a peace conference.

A week before President Aquino left for the United States for an official working visit, the President met with secessionist leader Nur Misuari in Jolo to pave way for a possible peaceful solution to the Mindanao problem.

Abbas said the meeting with Misuari, however, did not produce positive gains. Instead, fraternal genocide escalated, with intense and fierce fighting between rival MNLF factions expected in the next few weeks.

To date, at least 46 people, 18 of them combatants, have been killed in three big clashes beteen MNLF factions.

Two of the clashes were between forces of secessionist leader Misuari and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) under Ustadz Hashim Salamat. The third was between Misuari's forces and Dimas Pundato's reformist forces.

Abbas claimed the meeting between Aquino and Misuarsi was not sanctioned by the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). He said the military had also objected to the plan of meeting only with Misuari.

Abbas said the next peace talks invitation between the government and splintered MNLF forces should be coursed through the OIC and other Muslim political, religious and traditional leaders should be invited for the meeting.

HONASAN, KAPUNAN ON CEASE-FIRE, STABILITY

HK181121 Quezon City VERITAS in English 11-17 Sep 86 pp 18-19

[Text] They are called the "Enrile boys": Col. Gregorio Honasan [GH] better known as Gringo, defense ministry security chief; and Lt. Col. Eduardo Kapunan [EK], better known as -- of all things -- "Red", head of MND [Ministry of National Defense] intelligence. Both are 38 years old, both driven by what they call a "vision," both having the power, resources and determination to pursue it. That both are keenly intelligent is at once reassuring as it is unsettling, depending on your politics.

In the end, the interview with VERITAS' Reina B. Casenas reveals one thing. Each, despite charges that they are "dog-loyal to Enrile," is unmistakably his own man.

When they say, "consistent kasi siya (Enrile) sa visions namin," ["he (Enrile) is consistent with our visions"], you are given the feeling that they chose Enrile...not the other way round.

The excerpts:

VERITAS: What parameters do you use to determine the stability of a government?

HONASAN: We can define it only within the parameters of our area of competence which is peace and order and, of course, in our capacity as private citizens. As a citizen, I would look at the economic factors: What is the buying power of the peso, the stability of the foreign exchange rate --

KAPUNAN: There are political, economic and social factors. These were the same factors we considered during the Marcos administration which was very unstable.

SA [on] Economic: Are the local investors willing to invest in business? Normally, the foreign investors would look at the local investors first. Then you look at capital flow. Is it going in or out, would local investors rather invest their money abroad?

Sa [on] Social aspect, you look at the groupings, the aspirations of people. During the time of Marcos, people went beyond basic needs and became very political. Dahil wala nang pag-asa [because there was no hope]. Ngayon, kung ang basic needs, halimbawa, hindi ma-fulfill [Now, for example, if the basic needs are not fulfilled], there will again be a resurgence of going back to things which they perceive as a solution to alleviate their basic needs.

Right now, the pattern is the same, although I don't know if it can be considered as a contributing factor in the stability or instability of government.

VERITAS: What is your assessment of the peace and order situation?

GH: Well, there are the negotiations for regional and national ceasefire. We can see a lot of sincerity on the party of the government, especially President Aquino. But this has not been met with an equal amount of sincerity on the part of the armed component of the Communist Party. While we have implemented government policy and adopted a passive defense posture -- we only go out when the security of the civilian sector is threatened -- the NPA has continued...indiscriminately.

This does not really promote stability in the sense that our people are beginning to wonder if we are talking to the right people on the other side. We anticipated this, since we knew they will use (ceasefire talks) for what they perceive as a no-win situation, unless they can really achieve political power.

They have not set a timetable for destroying the Armed Forces of the Philippines, although they have been offering the NPA as the alternative armed forces of the people. But they have set a timetable for achieving political power. So I'm just wondering if we are playing the right ball game, wondering if we are not actually getting the raw end of the deal.

EK: Look, during Marcos' time, the organizational structure of the party had the Central Committee, below that are the propaganda arm and the armed component, then a dotted line below connects the NDF [National Democratic Front]. Ngayon, anong ipinapalabas nila [now, what are they trying to put forth]? It's now the NDF on top, seemingly a broad coalition of forces to establish a strong position in the negotiation table.

HH [as published]: and now here is a partido ng bayan [people's party] advoacting legal struggle. Yet they don't want to renounce the armed struggle. So they want to wage war on all fronts.

Fortunately, there are encouraging indications that the President is beginning to perceive this attitude of the Communists for what it is.

KK [as published]: Isa pa d'yan [there is another thing]. If you are a government in the process of making a constitution, knowing that the constitution is your basic law, your basic bottomline whenever you talk about your country, does it mean to say now that we do not have a basic bottom-line?

Now we have the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines], we have the MNLF negotiating with the government. What bottom-line do we use? If there is negotiation, meron ka nang position [you have a position] and the negotiation cannot go lower than that, or else it will violate your country already. Without that, how do we set the bottom-line ngayon [now]? How do you face these people in the negotiating table kung wala kang bottom-line. Hanggang saan ba sila puede. [...If there is no bottom line. How far will you let them go]?

VERITAS: Are you saying that negotiations for ceasefire should be postponed until after we've ratified a constitution?

GH: Ang point lang namin [our only point] is that the ceasefire has not been translated into a definite natonal policy. You have a soldier in the field. The national policy or guidelines must be clear to him in connection with the NPA. Babarilin ba'yan. Kakamayan? Wewelcomin ba with a brass band? [Is he to be shot? Shaken hands with? To be welcomed with a brass band?] Or do you ignore him? E, may baril 'ung kabilang mama [Well, the man has a gun]. Hindi naman AFP [It isn't the AFP], which he knows to be the only constitutionally authorized armed group in our society...Kaya tayo inaambush. Kawawa naman kami [That is why we are being ambushed. We are to be pitied.

VERITAS: Offhand, it would seem that there is a communication gap --

GH: There is no communication gap. Ang vacuum namin nasa policy [Our vacuum is in the policy].

VERITAS: Doesn't the military take part in policymaking for the ceasefire talks?

GH: We've been hoping that we would be part of policy in terms of input. Pero sabi nila [but according to them] military men have no reason to speak out about political matters. We think it is our moral right to know what we are dying for. Pag sinabing attack, attack kasi kami, e. Pagsinabing pullback pullback [When told to attack, we attack. When told to pull back, we pull back].

VERITAS: And yet, the military solution is said to have failed miserably during Marcos's time.

GH: But we are not advocating a military solution --

EK: Insurgency is not a military problem, you see, it is basically a political problem --

GH: It's not the [preceding word published in italics] problem. It's a symptom of a bigger problem --

EK: Political...economic...

GH: There were real issues then, like the Marcos dictatorship. Now that that is gone, the same issue is revived but with a different coating. It's not any more Marcos, now it's Enrile and Ramos ... It's fascism. But who are kidding?

VERITAS: What solution are you advocating then?

EK: There should be total effort. If this is government, the military is just the right arm. And the military effort is just a small portion of the total effort. During the time of Marcos, whenever you tried to solve a problem, it was regarded as basically political in nature, but with either social or economic undertones. And then you tried to look for a political solution.

To me, this was a fallacy from the very beginning. And the solution na nakita namin d'yan [and the solution we see for it] is a total government effort to address the basic issues presented by large groupings of people; like the issue of land reform, delayed justice, social services ...

VERITAS: But what about immediate solutions? All that takes a long time ...

GH: Exactly. So if we were to judge the Aquino administration by a reference point of 100 days, then what happened to the 20 years of Marcos? It took us 20 years to deteriorate to this level under Marcos, yet we expect Mrs. Aquino to solve (everything) in 400 days.

EK: Let's go back to total effort. Look at this military commander. Sabi n'ya smga tao [He tells the people]: Trust this government because it will deliver the things that you need. We have a strong economy, etc. etc. Then sabihin ng mga tao: Major, problem namin 'yung sewer system ditc, problema namin ang tubig, problema namin 'yung chairman -- magnanakaw. [Then the people say: Major, our problem is the sewer system, the water, the chairman -- he is a thief].

You don't push these problems away. So you say you'll try to do something about it, refer it to the agency concerned. Lyon ang promise mo. Pero pag-als ng military commander doon at nakagawa na siya ng report at recommendation, wala namang sumusunod [that is your promise. However, when the military commander leaves and makes reports and recommendations, nothing follows]. Where is the mayor? Any social services na kailangan? Pagbalik n'ya doon sabihin ng mga tao, sinungaling ka pala, e. [The social services needed? When he returns, the people will say: You lied to us].

GH: Sabihin nila, mas mabuti pa 'yung NPA. Tinuro lang namin 'yung magnanakaw ng kalabaw, pinatay nila kahapon. [They will say, the NPA is better. We pointed out to them the carabao thief and they killed him yesterday].

VERITAS: But again, reforms in that area will take a long time...

GH: But we're talking of immediate action, like you said. We are there for immediate action, pero walang sumusunod. So nabibitin kami [... but nothing followed suit. So we are left hanging].

EK: Lumalbas kaming contrabida dahil walang sumusunod [We end up looking like villains because nothing followed]. People in the countryside are calling us a bunch of liars. I must admit that during the time of Marcos, ganyan din ang situation, [...such was the situation], that's why we learned from it. Ngayon, ganyang din ang situation [now, the situation remains the same]. Government is not doing what it is supposed to do there in the bottom level.

GH: By the way, government -- should adopt a centrist posture. Dapat nasa gitna 'yan [it should be at the center]. The military should not be treated as a separate organ. It is your right hand. Ang impression namin, hindi, [our impression is that it is not so]. Attacks on us are just allowed.

VERITAS: By who?

GH: The left. For example, the human rights violation cases. Here is the military. Here is the NPA. Here is the government na nagme-mediate [mediating] between the two. Any attack on the military should be viewed as an attack on the goverment. Pag sinabi pwilang mga bobo 'yan, mga human rights violators 'yan... dapat ikaw (government) ang tinatamaan. [If they say that we are idiots, human rights violators... it should be you (the government) that feels hit at].

VERITAS: What is being suggested is that members of the military during the Marcos regime violated human rights.

GH: Wala na si Marcos. hindi na natin puedeng scapegoat si Marcos. [Marcos is gone. We cannot use Marcos as the scapegoat].

EK: We participated in the removal of Marcos also.

GH: Our point is that if the armed forces, now in the midst of implementing much needed reforms, can heal itself, then maybe the other government agencies can ... and the other sectors can. Gumalaw na kami [we have made our move]. But what do they want us to do, commit mass suicide? We were not trusted during the Marcos administration. Now we are not trusted again... because we are McCarthyists.. we are planning a coup d'etat--

VERITAS: Are you?

GH: Look at the data. By the historical data alone, how can we?

EK: You try to examine the different forces active in our society right now. Don't focus only on the military.

GH: And don't focus on individuals. For once don't focus on individuals --

EK: And try to establish kung ano ang mga objectives ng different forces [and try to establish the objectives of the different forces]. We have the Communists. We have the Loyalists, the Leftists, the MNLF. Then we have the government of which the military is only a part of.

These are the basic forces na naglalaro sa ating society ngayon [operating in our society today], each wanting to impose its will upon the others. Now ano ang propaganda line ng mga loyalists? Sabi nila unstable ang gobyerno [now what is the propanganda line of the loyalists? they claim the government is unstable]--

GH: Injustice, imcompetence of the Aquino administration --

EK: Tapos ano ang kanilang strategy to gather a base, an armed base? [then, what is their strategy to gather a base, an armed base?] It is to drive a wedge between the government and the military. They're doing this, kasi malay nila, baka ma-win over nila nag military [because they think they just might win over the military].

Now look at the Left. The same issue: injustice pa rin, unstable ang gobyerno...pero ang means din nito to gain control is to drive that same wedge because the military is their only stumbling block now. Kasi besides the military, sila na lang ang may armed forces [still injustice, unstable government...but their means to gain control is still to drive that same wedge because the military is their only stumbling block now. Because aside from the military, they are the only ones with an armed forces].

These are two forces n parehong paraan [with the same method], with the same objectives. Now, add to them certain people inside government. Pagkananggagaling na sa loob ng gobyerno, mga komentaryong supporting either of the other forces, then it becomes more dangerous. [When they come from within ~~the government, those commentaries~~ supporting either of the other forces, then it becomes more dangerous].

You look at the broad mass of people. Naririnig nila ang propaganda ng kanan. Naririnig nila ang propaganda ng kaliwa. nagpopropaganda pa 'yung tao sa gobyerno. Kawawang tao, nanini wala na. [They hear the propaganda from the left. they hear the propaganda from the right. Then people in the government make propaganda. Poor people, they start believing them].

VERITAS: Why were Minister Enrile and General Ramos so lenient on the loyalist who staged the Manila hotel putsch?

EK: Dahil may policy of maximum tolerance na binaba sa amin. [Because we have a policy of maximum tolerance issued to us].

VERITAS: But Minister Enrile was seen as having preempted the President in announcing amnesty for the loyalists.

GH: Before Enrile came out with that policy, there was a consultation with the President.

EK: I was there in the meeting when Enrile was reporting to the President. "Anong guidelihes, Ma'am?" sabi n'ya kay Presidente ["What are the guidelines, ma'am?" he asked the president]. Settle it peacefully. So how do you setele peacefully? You negotiate; again, may bottom-line ka. [Again, you have a bottom line]. Binigyan namin ng deadline at walang violent incidents na mangyayari. [We gave them a deadline and that no violent incidents should occur]. Now what will the government offer in return? They were offered amnesty also.

VERITAS: Who suggested amnesty?

EK: It came from the President. And, in fact, it was supported by Rene Saguisag.

VERITAS: But doesn't the military tradition call for more punitive measures against coup attempts. In other countries, they shoot traitors, don't they?

EK: Alam mo, nag-evolve na rin ang military organization natin into a thinking one, e. Isipin mo, pagka cpp-npa, whose aim is also to achieve power, huwag barilin. Pero pagka loyalist, depat barilin. [You know, our military organization has also evolved into a thinking one. Think of this, if the CPP-NPA whose aim is also to achieve power, is not to be shot at, and then the loyalist must be shot]. Do you see any parity in that kind of policy?

VERITAS: Is that what RAM [Reform of the Armed Forces Movement] is all about? Thinking before following orders.

EK: No, not really. Kundi 'yung conscience [it is just that conscience] should be a major input in military decisionmaking. During the time of Marcos, sabi nila ang military tuta, hindi nag-iisip, bobo, automation [they call the military running dog, that they do not think, are idiots, automation] Ngayong nag-iisip na ang military, ayaw na nila sa militaring nag-iisip. [Now that the military thinks, they do not want it to think]. The military should not say anything, should stay in barracks. But we are citizens, too, and we are also entitled to enjoy the fruits of the Revolution.

VERITAS: Let's talk about Minister Enrile's announcements about Reds in government and Loyalist plans to kidnap Cory and members of her Cabinet. Intelligence support for these announcements could only have come from --

EK: From me.

VERITAS: Yes, as head of the MND intelligence. Was there an urgent basis for these announcements which some people say were aimed to destroy public confidence?

EK: Of course. We have documents, kaya lang [it is just that] we can't bring them all out because we will burn our sources.

VERITAS: You're saying there are cardbearing Communists in the government?

EK: Yes.

VERITAS: In the Cabinet?

EK: No, not in the Cabinet, but in sensitive decisionmaking positions.

VERITAS: You're referring to Communists who surrendered or were captured during Marcos' time and were given positions in government.

EK: No, 'yung infiltrators talaga [No, they are really infiltrators]. Even during the time of Marcos, there were infiltrators in the different ministries of government and the same is going on up to now. We have records. After the revolution, we checked. And they're still there.

VERITAS: Let's talk about now. Has the Aquino administration appointed such infiltrators to government positions? Lyong duly-appointed, pero infiltrators pala. [those who are duly appointed, but turned out to be infiltrators].

EK: Yes.

VERITAS: If there are two, three or four communists in government positions, are those enough to launch what people call a red scare?

EK: There are more. And since they are in decisionmaking areas, then it is [preceding word published in italics] alarming.

VERITAS: Was it good policy to make it public? For example, the military knew of movement of troops into Manila before the Manila hotel incident, but chose not to expose it. So if there are Communist infiltrators in government, then why hit the headlines with it, destroying credibility of the government in the process?

GH: This is a propaganda war.

EK: The CPP is doing its best, doing everything in its power to gain political control. It will not stop at anything except total control. Hindi natutulog lang sila [They are not sleeping]. Twenty-five hours a day, they're thinking about that. Twenty-five hours a day, they're moving towards that.

So if we talk about stability, may problema na d'yan, pero hinush-hush lang natin simply because we want a stable peace situation [so if we talk about stability, there is a problem already, but we are hushing it up simply because we want a stable peace situation]. But stable for whom...for the left to move? Or the government to pursue its goals. But if we must pursue the goals of government, as of course we must, then definitely dapat na-identify kaagad iyan at tatanggailin, 'di ba [then definitely, they must be identified, immediately and then dismissed, right]?

But the process itself is being made to appear as a stumbling block to stability. Well, we're certainly not going to create stability for the Left to operate and move forward. But it looks like that is the kind of stability the Left wants...na hindi sila ginagalaw [not to touch them]. To allow them to eat into our system.

Now what's wrong, halimbawa [for instance], if I expose them? But the propaganda says we've rocked boats, destabilized. I say it should make our government more stable in the sense that stronger policies should now come down against this, and then you would be building your foundation as a government.

VERITAS: Then what would ceasefire talks achieve?

EK: The CPP would go into a coalition but with the end of achieving political power. Step-by-step iyan sila, e. dahil hindi naman sila puedeng mag-jump seguro, kasi nasunog sila noong boycott. Nasunog sila noong pebrere [They are doing this step by step. Maybe because they cannot jump for they were hurt by the boycott. They were hurt last February].

VERITAS: You're saying it's naive to think the majority of insurgents merely had personal or political grievances, hindi political ideology.

GH: The majority does not control the directions of the Communist Party. It is the propagandist, the Central Committee, the die-hards. Not the ones who went out because of emotional issues. In fact, some of them are being killed for wanting to go down. Sabihin nila, wala na si Marcos, di bababa na kami, baka may pag-asa na. Aba, hindi puede, sasabihin naman ng iba [They said: Marcos is gone. Let us go down, maybe there is hope. But the others would say, no, that is not allowed].

VERITAS: Is there any organized group now capable of staging a coup d'etat?

GH: During the time of Marcos, may Marcos group, may Ver Group [there is a Marcos group, Ver group]

Ngayon ang dami na naman. [Now, there are again many]. (Name government officials and business identified with President Aquino.) But it would take time for any one group to do it. Matagal na tanungan iyan [That is a question that takes time to answer]. In the military, for example, you wouldn't know if the officers na kilala mo during the time of Marcos are the same people ngayon [in the military, for example, you wouldn't know if the officers you knew during Marcos time are still the same people].

But if you talk of coup d'etat, may bago na rin kaming military tradition [we also have a new military tradition]. When Minister Enrile and General Ramos decided to make a stand here at nagsisimula nang maglipatan ng mag moral issues noong February [and moral isues began shifting last Feb]... Noong mga [At that time when some] 70 per cent of the armed forces were falling behind Ramos and Enrile, they opted not to keep this power for themselves but realign it behind President Aquino.

VERITAS: Is this what you meant earlier by historical data?

GH: Yes. It was a sign of good faith... So now we have a military tradition: The military will always subordinate itself to duly constituted, elected or perceived mandated civilian authority.

VERITAS: Perceived mandate, is that the new tradition?

GH: Yes, but how do you validate the perception? We have get clear signals from the people.

VERITAS: You're also saying that if you get enough signals that would lead to the conclusion that the perceived mandate is no longer there...

GH: Then, the people will have to tell us to act, just like what happened in February. We acted, sumuporta sila [They supported us] -- four-and-a half million -- in EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] and Santolan, so we said: This is a clear mandate. Tama ang ginawa natin. [We did the right thing].

VERITAS: You're saying you will not act without the support of the people.

GH: Hindi kami puedeng gumalaw, e. Kaya kami natatalo sa counter-insurgency noon, dahil sa hindi kami sinusuportahan ng tao, e. Ngayon pa? Na pareho pa rin ang problema sa counter insurgency [we cannot make a move. That was why we were defeated in our counterinsurgency drive in the past - because the people did not support us. What about now? Where we have the same problem in the counterinsurgency drive]? So the problem of giving us clear signals is not with us, it's with the people. In the same way that we're not saying that the NAFP now is really the new armed forces, na lahat matino. [that everyone is upright]. Ang dami pa ring abuso [There is still a lot of abuses].

Pero if we turn to the NPA as the alternative armed forces, then we're embracing completely a new ideology. And we cannot allow that. To us, it's question of survival.

The Marcoses and the Vers, and generations of Marcoses and Vers, will never forgive us for February. The Communist Party will not forgive us for February. The MNLF and other secessionist groups will never forgive us for February.

If we have to fight, we will fight to survive. Iyan an g bottom-line namin [that is the bottom line]. And we hope the people will perceive it also as a question of national survival. Sabihin nating wala na si Macos [Let us say Marcos is gone]. But if you can find the time to check on the corruption in government offices now, it would be interesting to compare it with the corruption during Marcos' time 'ika nga [as they say], we have changed intelligent crooks with dumb crooks.

VERITAS: If that's the case, what happens now?

GH: Again, that's a question of level of confidence, what red (DK) calls bottom line and the crossover point, signals from the people...and total effort.

Military officers and men (mostly those who captured GTV 4 during the Revolution) reportedly tried to refuse the medals and citations given by President Aquino during the PMA [Philippines Military Academy] graduation rites earlier this year. An MND source said it was in deference to Honasan, Kapunan et al who they felt deserved them more.

They've not made money out of what they did, did not get one medal or even a plaque of appreciation, did not even get promoted, except for one RAM officer. Although they're not complaining, he hastily added.

Is the apparent stridency of the Enrile camp part of a planned protracted campaign eventually to wrest political power? Or is it due to unspoken disappointment, even bitterness, and a growing fear that they may be stripped of the power to protect themselves from equally bitter enemies?

PARTIDO NG BAYAN LEADER BANNED FROM U.S.

HK180829 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The American Embassy in Manila has cancelled the U.S. visa of labor leader and Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] Chairman Rolando Olalia. The ban placed on his projected visit to the United States is believed to be the result of his close links with Filipino communists. Olalia had received an Eisenhower [word indistinct] (?scholarship) to attend a [words indistinct] in Philadelphia. Commenting on the ban, Olalia said this action by the U.S. Government is a clear violation of democratic principles.

FORMER MP CLAIMS AQUINO ISSUED DETENTION ORDERS

HK180313 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 17 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Former MP Rafael Recto warned yesterday that Presidential Detention Orders [PDO] have been issued against at least 40 loyalist leaders, including himself and former Sen. Arturo Tolentino.

Recto said the PDOs were issued by President Aquino before she left the other day, apparently in reaction to a report which he described as false that loyalists are plotting to take over the government.

He said the PDOs would be served if deposed President Marcos leaves Hawaii; if widespread disorder occurs, or if there are massive troop movements.

He told the loyalists' regular "kapihan" [coffee] in Quezon City that Mrs. Aquinso' trip to the US is bound to fail because the President cannot assure the continued presence of the US bases lest she draw the ire of communists and nationalists.

If Mrs. Aquino demands termination of the bases agreement, Recto said, she would be courting political disaster at the hands of the Americans, Recto said.

Recto also expressed doubts that the President can convince American businessmen to invest, because the American stock market is now undergoing a downtrend, and because of uncertainties in the country.

Justice Alfredo Lazro criticized what he said was a classic example of injustice being perpetrated against his client, Fernando "Ding" Diaz, president of the loyalist group, "Ako's Pilipino Movement." [I am a Filipino Movement]

Diaz has been tagged by the police as the principal suspect in the murder of former Batangas Provincial Fiscal Felizardo Lota.

He said Lota's relatives have executed an affidavit of desistance for prosecution on Lota's killing, but prosecutors have refused to drop the case, "for political considerations."

Oliver Lozano said intelligence reports have been received that communists may attempt to overthrow the government during the absence of Aquino.

Lozano, spokesman of the Freedom Fighters of the Philippines, said the overthrow move would start with the assassination of ranking defense and military officers, including Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos.

Meanwhile, former Sen. Arturo Tolentino attended another loyalist kapihan hosted by the Ako's Pilipino Movement in Taytay, Rizao.

Tolentino said that people are already getting restive over the Aquino government because some of the Aquino appointees are in a hurry to become instant millionaires.

CORRECTION TO VISAYAS MILITARIZATION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Militarizaton in Visayas Reported Increasing," published in the 18 September Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page P 8, paragraph six, line one:

...aside from regular troopers, have also been tagged as the culprits... (supplying dropped passage)

DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT WARMLY WELCOMES GATT COMMUNIQUE

OW201729 Tokyo KYODO in English 1708 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- The Japanese Government expressed a warm welcome early Sunday for the successful ending Saturday of the GATT ministerial meeting at Punta del Este, Uruguay, which adopted a statement to launch an "Uruguay round" of multilateral trade negotiations.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, who issued the welcoming statement here, said all participating countries in the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) banded together and overcame many difficulties with the common aim of resisting protectionism and strengthening the free trade system, thus attaining the conference aim of launching the new trade round. The new round was initiated by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in November 1983.

Gotoda said Japan is determined to play a constructive role to make the "Uruguay round" a success in terms of cooperation between countries concerned in order to contribute to the establishment of trade rules for the peace and prosperity of mankind in the 21st century.

FOREIGN MINISTRY: S. AFRICAN MINISTER UNWELCOME

OW192347 Tokyo KYODO in English 2309 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- The Japanese Government has told South Africa that South African National Education Minister F.W. De Klerk is not welcome in Japan, Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday. The sources said the Foreign Ministry had asked the South African Consulate-General in Tokyo to relay the Japanese message to Pretoria. Japan does not maintain full diplomatic relations with South Africa. The move came as Japan announced fresh sanctions against South Africa as part of international pressure against the white-led South African Government's apartheid policy.

"A visit to Japan by (De Klerk) at this time will be extremely inappropriate," a senior Foreign Ministry official said, noting that the United Nations General Assembly is now in session. Japan came under fire from the United Nations anti-apartheid committee for allowing Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha to visit Japan earlier this month.

De Klerk, according to sources in South Africa, was planning a private trip to Japan early next month and would have been the fourth South African Cabinet minister to visit in the past four months. Foreign Ministry sources admitted that the South African minister of environmental affairs and tourism visited Japan last June and South African Trade and Industry Minister Dawid de Villiers made an unpublicized visit to Japan in August. Foreign Ministry sources said the previous visits had been authorized on a "private basis" but the government plans to tighten up further visits by South African Cabinet ministers.

NAKASONE, WANG ZHAOGUO AT AMITY MEETING OPENING

OW220653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 22 KYODO -- A Japan-China friendship committee opened its annual meeting here Monday with many key speakers asserting that meaningful discussions must be based on an objective view of the two neighbors' history.

Wang Zhaoguo, Chinese side leader of the 21st century committee for Japan-China friendship, said that both countries should make "the greatest efforts to avoid hurting each others' feelings", delicately avoiding direct reference to the recent controversy [over] remarks by dismissed Education Minister Masayuki Fujio who partly denied Japan's war crimes in China. Wang, a Secretariat member of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, said the recent negative affair between the two countries was caused by an attitude neglecting this prerequisite.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who took part in the opening ceremony, also said he had agreed with Chinese leader Hu Yaobang on the necessity of respecting people's feeling in each other country.

The three-year-old friendship committee, established in response to a call by Nakasone and Hu for close relations between the two countries in the 21st century. [sentence as received]

The 30 Chinese and Japanese experts from a wide range of fields move to Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, Tuesday where they will divide into three different groups to discuss major issues between the two countries. Tadao Ishikawa, president of Keio University and leader of Japanese side, said the participants in this third meeting were expected to discuss concrete proposals for solving what he called "unstable elements" between the two countries.

Since the term of committee members is five years, Ishikawa said, it is about time to get going on "creative works that will result in better relations." The groundwork was laid for this in past meetings, he said.

Nakasone is expected to host a luncheon for the Chinese participants on Thursday before their departure on Saturday.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NIGER PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE

Feted by Kim Il-song

SK192244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 19 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet Friday evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, on an official visit to Korea.

When President Kim Il-song and President Seyni Kountche appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of Niger and the DPRK were played.

President Kim Il-song and President Seyni Kountche made speeches at the banquet.

The entourage of Seyni Kountche was invited to the banquet. Present there were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premiers Hong Si-hak and Chong Chun-ki and other senior officials.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song Speaks

SK211109 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet today at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, and delivered a speech. President Kim Il-song said in his speech:

Your excellency esteemed President Seyni Kountche, guests from Niger, and comrades and friends: I am very pleased to meet for the first time today with your excellency Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger. I ardently welcome you as a precious guest of our country and as a goodwill envoy of the Niger people.

Your excellency esteemed president, your visit to our country will serve as a momentous event in extending and developing the friendly relations between Korea and Niger, and contribute greatly to strengthening friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Third World. A long geographical distance lies between Korea and Niger, but the peoples of our two countries are close friends because they have a common desire of independence and chajusong.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries entered a new stage of development particularly when your excellency esteemed president assumed the heavy responsibility of the head of state.

Although we are meeting for the first time today, many delegations have been exchanged between our two countries, and interchanges and cooperation have taken place between them. I am pleased that the relations of friendship and cooperation are developing well in the interests of our two peoples.

Strengthening friendship and solidarity among the non-aligned and developing countries is very important in promoting social progress and prosperity of the newly-emergent countries. The peoples of these countries share the common destiny and have many problems which they have to solve by joint efforts. It is only when they unite solidly and support and cooperate closely with each other that they can shape their destiny successfully and solve the urgent problems of our time satisfactorily.

The non-aligned and developing countries are now faced with important tasks of consolidating their political independence and building independent national economies. The political independence of a country can be durable and dependable only when it is based on economic independence. Those countries which have cast off the yoke of colonial enslavement and achieved national independence must make efforts to build their economies so as to attain economic independence. This is the way to free their peoples from hunger, poverty and the demon of ill health, effect social progress and maintain national dignity and independent positions in their external relations.

If they are to achieve economic independence, the non-aligned and developing countries must mobilize the efforts of their own peoples and domestic resources to the full and, at the same time, develop South-South cooperation, destroy the old international economic order and establish a new, fair one.

Over the past ten years since the organization of the Supreme Military Council under the leadership of your excellency esteemed Seyni Kountche, the Niger people have achieved many successes in preserving national independence and dignity, in improving national industry, in conserving their land from the encroachment by the desert and in increasing agricultural production. Today the Niger people are working hard to ensure national unity and stability and build a developed society.

The Republic of Niger is endeavouring to maintain the principles of non-alignment, achieve the complete liberation of Africa and develop the cooperation relations among the non-aligned and developing countries. Our people extend firm solidarity to the Niger people in their just struggle for the creation of a new life and wish you new success in your future work. Africa belongs to the Africans, and the future of Africa also belongs to the African people.

We express firm solidarity with the peoples in southern Africa in their fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence and liberation, firm solidarity with all the African people in their struggle for the complete liberation of Africa. The African people's just struggle for the complete liberation of Africa is sure to emerge victorious, and a new era of independence and prosperity will finally come to the African Continent.

The non-aligned Movement is further developing with the strong trend of the times towards chajusong and is exterting great influence on the international political life.

Korea and Niger, both the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, are working together, supporting and cooperating with each other, to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the movement and to build a peaceful, independent and new world.

Your excellency esteemed President Seyni Kountche, you have come a long way to visit our country on this occasion. This is an experession of your turst in and friendship for us as well as great support and encouragement for our people who are fighting to build socialism and reunify the country independently and peacefully. We are very greatful for this.

The streets of Pyongyang are now adorned with colourful decorations to greet our distinguished guests from Niger, and our people are feeling very happy. During your stay in our country you will enjoy high respect and warm welcome from our people and feel the warm friendship of our people for the Niger people.

At this place overflowing with intimacy, I propose a toast to the durable friendshp and solidarity between the Korean and Niger peoples, to the prosperity of the Republic of Niger, to the strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement, to the good health and long life of your excellency esteemed President Seyni Kountche, to the good health of the guests from Niger, and to the good health of many comrades and friends here.

Meet With Kim Il-song

SK201032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- Talks were held here today between President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korean Kim Il-song and President of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger Seyni Kountche.

Present there on our side were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Young-nam, Vice-Premiers Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission An Pong-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and DPRK Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Niger Kim Kye-se.

Present on the opposite side were Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs Abdou Moudi, Minister of Mines and Power Sani Koutoubi, Minister of Planning Almoustapha Soumaila, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mahamat Sani Bako, Niger Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Ausseil Pierre, Prefect of Diffa Department Kimba Kollo and othr. [names, titles as received]

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Tete-a-Tete With Kim Il-song

SK201038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- A tete-a-tete was held on September 20 between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger. It proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kountche Departs

SK211000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 21 saw off Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Counicl and head of state of the Republic of Niger, who is leaving after successfully concluding his official visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song shook hands with President Seyni Kountche and hugged him. President Seyni Kountche expressed deep thanks for the hospitality accorded him by President Kim Il-song during his stay in Korea.

President Seyni Kountche was warmly seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kin Young-nam and other senior officials and a large number of working people in the city.

Economic Pact Signed

SK211006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- An accord on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Niger was signed in Pyongyang today. It was signed by Minister of Foriegn Trade Choe Chong-kun, authorized by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mahamat Sani Bako, authorized by the government of the Republic of Niger.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES CHINESE PEOPLE'S DAILY GROUP

SK201043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY headed by its editor-in-chief Tan Wenrui on a visit to Korea.

On hand were Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hwang Chang-yop and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN Yi Song-pok. Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen was also present.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

SK211014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 21 received and visiting delegation of the State Planning Committee of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Yosef W. Mikael, chairman of the Southern District Planning Committee.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Hong Song-nam, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission An Pong-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and Ethiopian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Fisseha Geda.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift of Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethipoia, to President Kim Il-song.

KPA CHIEF OF STAFF RECEIVED BY GDR'S HONECKER

SK210929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, September 21 (KCNA) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, stated that the GDR demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and actively supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

He said this when he met the military delegation of the DPRK headed by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, on September 19.

The GDR, he noted, fully supports all the measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and expresses militant solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for their realisation.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Returns From E. Europe Tour

SK210910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, returned home yesterday by plane after having visited Romania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

It was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee Kim Hwan, General Kim Kwang-chin and Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk of the Korean People's Army, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Iftodi, GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern, Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and the military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

SK210914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- A protocol of the 16th meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on September 20. It was signed by Vice-Premier Hong Si-hak and head of the Bulgarian Government delegation Georgi Karamanev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A protocol of the 15th meeting of the scientific-technological cooperation subcommittee of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of Korea and Bulgaria was also signed Saturday.

YI CHONG-OK, OTHERS ATTEND CEMETERY DEDICATION

SK201058 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The dedication of a cemetery for patriotic martyrs was solemnly held on the morning of 17 September on the spot. Placed about the ceremony site were the slogans, "Let us become revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the leader like the anti-Japanese guerrillas," "Let us complete the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation," and "Let us achieve the historic cause of national reunification with the united strength of the nation." [passage omitted]

The dedication ceremony was attended by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the DPRK; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chong Chun-ki, and Kang Hui-won, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the party Central Committee; responsible functionaries of political parties, government organs, and public organization; KPA general officers; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; and bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs. The ceremony was also attended by Mr Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean foreign minister and commander of a corps of the South Korean Army. [passage omitted]

REPORTAGE ON NAKASONE VISIT; MEETINGS WITH CHON

Nakasone Apologizes to Chon

OW200553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expresed a "heartfelt sense of regret" over controversial remarks by one of his dismissed Cabinet members on Japan's colonial rule of Korea Saturday at the start of an overnight visit here. "Let me express our heartfelt sense of regret for the fault" committed by then Education Minister Masayuki Fujio earlier this month, Nakasone was quoted as telling President Chon Tu-hwan in a brief meeting at the Blue House presidential mansion.

In a Japanese magazine interview, Fujio said Korea should share the responsibility to some degree for Japan's annexation of the Korean peninsula in 1910, the beginning of colonial rule which lasted until the end of World War II. The statement angered the Seoul government and seriously damaged bilateral relations. A South Korean official called the Fujio statement the "worst" incident between the two countries since normalization of diplomatic ties in 1965.

Nakasone dismissed Fujio from his Cabinet post in the face of growing protests, from South Korea as well as from China. A senior South Korean Government official had suggested that Fujio, a veteran politician noted for his outspokenness, resign as education minister. Fujio rejected a suggestion by Nakasone that he should resign.

"Our national pride was damaged (by Fujio's remarks) but I am satisfied that the prime minister made a decision swiftly to settle the (diplomatic crisis)," Chon was quoted as telling Nakasone during the 30-minute meeting.

Nakasone thanked the president for sending Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to Tokyo for the first Japan-South Korea regular foreign ministerial meeting on September 10 despite the diplomatic row. Seoul had threatened to unilaterally postpone the meeting.

Chon and Nakasone will meet again Sunday for more extensive talks on bilateral and international problems, including the status of Koreans living in Japan. It is their third series of meetings since January 1983 in Seoul. Nakasone is here to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games to demonstrate Japan's support for the Chon government's hosting of the regional sports event and the 1988 Olympic Games also set for Seoul.

The president and prime minister later sat together in the national stadium to watch the gala opening ceremony of the Asian Games which began at 3 p.m. (local time, same as Japan Standard Time). [0600 GMT] The attendance of a foreign leader at an opening ceremony is unusual in the history of the Asian Games, which are held every four years.

As the prime minister tried to mend fences with Japan's closest neighbor and exchanged greetings with the president, a group of 11 prominent dissidents, including Quaker leader Ham Sok-hon, 85, started a sit-in in a Roman Catholic church here to protest Nakasone's visit. They called Nakasone a "standard-bearer of new Japanese militarism" in a statement and said he should return to Japan immediately.

In a similar protest action, a group of five student activists stormed into the Culture Center of the Japanese Embassy here Wednesday. Opposition leader Yi Min-u and the two major independent newspapers, TONG-A ILBO and CHOSON ILBO, also said Nakasone should not come to Seoul at least at present.

Nakasone flew to Seoul in a chartered plane which landed at the air force base at Songnam, south of the capital, not Kimpo International Airport, the site of a powerful bomb explosion last Sunday which killed five people and injured more than 30 others. The terrorist action is regarded here as sabotage by North Korea aimed at the Asian Games, though no evidence linking the incident to Pyongyang has been found. South Korean authorities are providing "maximum" security for Nakasone.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim Man-che was on hand to welcome Nakasone as he stepped down from the Japan Air Lines plane under a cloudy sky. Over a dozen Japanese residents waving Japanese and South Korean national flags also welcomed the prime minister at the military base. There was no motorcade or crowd of people to greet Nakasone as the limousine carrying him travelled to the national cemetery, the first stop on his two-day visit. There was a huge turnout of citizens along the main street of Seoul when Nakasone visited here in January 1983 as the first Japanese prime minister to do so.

Chon Fetes Nakasone

OW201552 Tokyo KYODO in English 1533 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone wound up his first day in Seoul Saturday by attending an informal dinner given in his honor by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. Chon played host at his presidential palace after he and Nakasone attended the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games Saturday afternoon.

Officials said the president thanked Nakasone for coming to Seoul for the sports festival, and Nakasone extended congratulations to South Korea for holding a colorful and "wonderful" ceremony. Nakasone arrived in the South Korean capital Saturday and held formal talks with Chon before attending th Asian Games ceremony.

The prime minister told Chon during the three-hour dinner that he was overwhelmed by seeing China's national flag and described Saturday as a historic day because Chinese athletes took part in the ceremony even though China and South Korea do not have diplomatic relations. Chon reportedly said he, too, was moved, adding that he became confident China will take part in the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. Nakasone and Chon sang songs during a dinner party featuring traditional Korean dishes. Officials said the prime minister sang a Korean song in Korean, and Chon also sang a Korean song. A total of 20 people, including former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, attended the dinner. Nakasone is due to return home Sunday.

21 Sep Chon-Nakasone Talks

OW210606 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan said Sunday Japan will relax its alien registration law in order to remove a major diplomatic problem between Tokyo and Seoul.

Nakasone said Koreans and other foreigners living in Japan will be fingerprinted only once at the time of their initial application for residence certificates if the law is revised. At present, they are fingerprinted at the time of registration and every five years thereafter when certificates are renewed. President Chon appreciated Nakasone's intention to ease the law, according to Japanese officials accompanying the prime minister. But Nakasone did not say Japan will totally abolish the fingerprinting requirement as demanded by many foreigners living in Japan, most of them Koreans, according to the officials.

More than 1,300 foreigners in Japan have refused to be fingerprinted, calling the requirement a human rights violation. This prompted Japanese law-enforcement authorities to arrest some of the objectors, angering the South Korean Government. Japan has a population of about 850,000 foreigners, 680,000 of them Koreans.

The two leaders also talked about the regional situation with Chon expressing concern about closer relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea "posing a threat to the Asian and Pacific regions." "The military strength of the Soviet Union has been built up in the regions more than in any other part of the world," Chon was quoted as telling Nakasone.

Chon then asked Nakasone to increase Jpan's diplomatic influence over China in order to neutralize the situation, according to the officials. China is also cautious about Moscow-Pyongyang ties. Its participation in the Asian Games which began here Saturday may put greater distance between China and North Korea wich boycotted the sports event. But, Chon called the Chinese participation in the Asian Games a "very good trend." The officials said Nakasone pledged Japan's continued efforts to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula.

On other bilateral issues, Chon urged Nakasone to open up the Japanese market wider and increase imports of South Korean products in order to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with South Korea which reached 3 billion dollars in 1985. The Seoul government is concerned that the trade imbalance may become a political problem.

Nakasone said Japan will make maximum efforts to help South Korea's export promotion projects such as trade fairs and business missions. The Japanese Government will consider sending a delegation to South Korea to expand imports from that country, Nakasone was quoted as telling Chon in an 80-minute meeting at the Blue House presidential mansion. Chon specifically mentioned construction of a new Kansai international airport in western Japan, and suggested participation of South Korean firms in the 8-billion dollar project would be a "symbol" of overall South Korea-Japan relations, the officials said. The United States is also pressing Japan to allow American firms to take part in the project.

The prime minister and president agreed to hold an annual regular bilateral ministerial meeting in Tokyo, probably within this year.

Nakasone offered to exempt from taxes contributions by Korean residents of Japan to the Seoul Olympics in 1988 and plans to invite 500 South Korean young men and women to visit Japan over the next five years, according to the officials. They said Chon welcomed Nakasone's initiative.

In their first brief meeting Saturday, Nakasone expressed a "heartfelt sense of regret" for offending remarks made by former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio on Japan's colonial rule of Korea from 1910 to 1945.

Fujio's statement in a Japanese magazine seriously damaged bilateral relations. Seoul once threatened to put off a bilateral foreign ministerial meeting but sent delegates to Tokyo on September 10 following Fujio's dismissal by Nakasone. In Saturday's meeting, Chon lauded Naksone's swift action to settle the diplomatic crisis.

Chon was also quoted as telling Nakasone: "The highway built by the two of us will never fall apart." The two leaders made a major breakthrough in bilateral relations with Nakasone's historic visit to Seoul in January 1983, the first by a Japanese prime minister, and then a visit to Tokyo in September 1984 by Chon, also the first by a South Korean president.

Officially, Nakasone came to Seoul to attend the opening ceremony of the Asian Games Saturday to renew Japan's support for South Korea's hosting of the sports event and the 1988 Olympics. But the focus shifted to how Nakasone will mend fences with South Korea over Fujio's remarks. Seoul-Tokyo relations also were set back by the postponement of a visit to Seoul by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko for her health reasons.

Trade Imbalance Discussed

SK210751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan on Sunday called on Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to come up with "fundamental and concrete" ways to redress the chronic trade imbalance lopsidedly favoring Japan. Chon made the call in a meeting with the Japanese leader, who came to Seoul Saturday to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games, his spokesman, Yi Chong-yul, said. In a summit conference held at Chon's official residence, the Korean president pointed up the serious impact Korea's trade deficit had on its economy and demanded that Japan open its market more widely to Korean goods and import more from Korea.

In response, Nakasone pledged to rectify the issue by making further efforts to expand Japan's imports from Korea in light of the escalating deficit in recent months, according to the presidential spokesman. Nakasone promised to send a team next month to Seoul on a mission to cooperate with Koreans in developing parts, to extend support for the holding in Japan of a Korean products exposition, to dispatch a large purchasing mission and to assist a Korean delegation in its promotional activities in Japan to export more from Korea. [passage omitted]

The two leaders also exchanged views on the Soviet Union's recently intensified advance to Asia and the Pacific and the situation in Northeast Asia in connection with a closer military cooperation between Moscow and Pyongyang and agreed to maintain a close consultation for the peace and security in this part of the world. Nakasone and Chon shared the view that the deterrence of war on the Korean peninsula is the most important task facing their two nations at a time when military threat is increasing because of the closer military alliance between Moscow and Pyongyang and North Korea's suspension of dialogue with South Korea. He also reaffirmed his government's position endorsing Seoul's bid to join the United Nations together with Pyongyang, expediting inter-Korean contacts and supporting the 1988 Olympics.

The two also agreed to hold the 14th Korean-Japanese regular ministerial meeting in Tokyo this year.

Nakasone Meets Press After Talks

SK210728 Seoul YONHAP in English 0721 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 (YONHAP) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed here Sunday that Japan firmly supports South Korea's efforts for peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, including the cross recognition of two Koreas by each other's allies, the simultaneous entry into the United Nations and President Chon Tu-hwan's initiatives for peaceful reunification. Nakasone said that the political and military situations on the peninsula are still very strained. In particular, Japan is keenly watching the recent military tie-ups between Pyongyang and Moscow.

The Japanese leader flew into Seoul Saturday to attend Saturday's opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games and hold a summit meeting with Chon.

In a press conference after his meeting with Chon, Nakasone said that there has been no change in Japan's basic position that the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula should be settled through inter-Korean negotiations.

On the chronic trade imbalance, long in Japan's favor, the prime minister said that the Japanese Government is making continuous effort to correct the trade imbalance. He said that Japan's economic situation has been in the doldrum to the point of being called a "yen-induced recession", and it is quite natural, seen from an economic point, that Japanese goods find their way into Korean market where economic conditions are good.

Nakasone said it was very regrettable that an incident involving the controversial remarks of former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio occurred at a time when the two neighbors have entered into a new dimension of friendship and cooperation. The Fujio [as received] claimed that Korea was partly held responsible for imperial Japan's 1910 annexation of the Korean peninsula. Fujio's remark cost his Cabinet portfolio. The Japanese leader pledged that he would make sincere effort to prevent such an incident from recurring, saying that "there has been a least [as received] change in the friendship and respects the Japanese Government and its people have for Korea."

Touching on the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988, Nakasone said what the Japanese Government concerns most was the staging of the 1988 games successfully with positive participation of East European communist countries. He said that the donations for the Seoul Olympics by Japanese or Korean residents in Japan will be tax free.

Turning to the situation on the Korean peninsula, Nakasone said the peace and stability on the peninsula is instrumental to the peace and stability of Asia and the rest of the world. "Japan will make contacts with concerned countries, including South Korea, the United States, China and the Soviet Union, to resolve the Korean problem on the bottom of its respect for the South Korean Government," he said.

On the issue of fingerprinting of foreign residents, including Koreans in Japan, Nakasone said he instructed relevant authorities to study ways to get aliens fingerprinted only once through the amendment of relevant law next year. He added that President Chon acknowledged the Japanese Government's willingness to improve the fingerprinting method.

Nakasone said that Japan agreed to invite 100 Korean youths to visit Japan every year over the next five years beginning in 1987 to expedite the exchange of visits by each other's people.

Nakasone on E. Bloc, Olympics

OW211155 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 21 KYODO — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said here Sunday Japan will call on Soviet-bloc countries to send athletes to Seoul for the Olympic Games in 1988 to make the international sports event successful.

Most socialist countries in Asia jointed North Korea in boycotting the Asian Games, a regional version of the Olympiad, which got under way here Saturday. Pyongyang says Seoul is using the Asian Games to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and increase tension there.

Speaking to reporters, Nakasone called the military situation on the peninsula "tense" and said he will talk with the United States, the Soviet Union and China to find out ways to reduce tension in the region. [passage omitted]

In response to concern expressed by a South Korean reporter about Japan's military strength, Nakasone said his country has kept its self-defense forces at a "modest" level. "This shows our consideration for Asian countries," Nakasone said. "Internationalism is Japan's basic national principle and the greater majority of the Japanese believe in it," he added.

ROK-Japan Dispute 'Settled'

OW211119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 21 KYODO — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone ended an overnight visit here Sunday with assurances from President Chon Tu-hwan of continued efforts to promote friendship despite a recent diplomatic row called the worst incident in bilateral relations in more than two decades.

"Frankly speaking, I came to Seoul with depressed feeling," Nakasone said at the beginning of the second meeting with Chon Sunday morning. But I am impressed with warm welcome (extended by the Korean)." Nakasone referred to a statement made by one of his Cabinet members last month that South Korea is partly responsible for Japan's annexation of the Korean peninsula in 1910. Korea was a Japanese colony until the end of World War II in 1945. The remark by then Education Minister Masayuki Fujio angered the Koreans, prompting the Seoul government to threaten to postpone a scheduled bilateral foreign ministerial meeting in Tokyo. A South Korean diplomat derscribed the state of bilateral relations then as the "worst" since normalization of diplomatic ties in 1965.

Amid rising protests from Seoul, Nakasone dismissed Fujjo from the Cabinet on September 8 in what Chon Saturday called a "swift decision" to improve the strained Tokyo-Seoul ties. This cleared the way for the ministerial conference. Nakasone renewed his apology in a meeting with Chon Saturday.

The president responded: "Our national pride was demaged by (Fujio's remark) but Prime Minister Nakasone made a swift decision to resolve (the diplomatic crisis)."

Chon also said, the highway built by the two of us will never fall apart. The statement finally settled the problem and the prime minister achieved the primary objective of his Seoul trip, Japanese sources said.

They said Nakasone needs stable, trouble-free relations with South Korea, the United States and Southeast Asian countries before launching active diplomacy toward the Soviet Union as the top diplomatic task of his administration. There is speculation that Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev may visit Tokyo in January as the first top Kremlin leader to do so.

The South Korean president also wanted to see improvement of bilateral relations before the beginning of the Asian Games and convening of the next National Assembly session, diplomatic sources here said. Hot debate is expected in South Korea's national legislature over constitutional amendment demanded by opposition parties to open the way for direct presidential election.

The Japanese sources said Nakasone and Chon had no other alternatives but to settle the dispute politically without delay. The sources also said the two have close personal relationship which helped to work out a political solution. Nakasone visited Seoul in January 1983, the first Japanese prime minister to do so, and Chon came to Tokyo a year later, also the first by a South Korean president.

Chon invited Nakasone to sit close to him in the royal box of the Olympic stadium to watch the opening ceremony of the Asian Games Saturday. Nakasone was the only forreign government leader to attend the ceremony -- the official purpose of his Seoul visit. But he used the opportunity to restore troubled bilateral relations and, it seemed, he succeeded at least on the government level.

The two leaders also discussed bilateral trade imbalance, the status of Korean residents in Japan, the Soviet military buildup and other regional affairs during their two meetings Saturday and Sunday at the Blue House presidential mansion. When Nakasone pledged to ease Japan's alien registration law for the benefit of Koreans and other foreigners living in Japan, Chon appreciated the move but called for greater access to the Japanese market by South Korean products in order to reduce a huge trade imbalance currently in faovr of Japan. Chon warned that the trade deficit with Japan may become a political problem.

He also urged Nakasone to increase Japan's influence over China in order to neutralize the increasingly close alliance between the Soviet Union and North Korea, according to Japanese officials.

CHON REITERATES CALL FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH

SK220205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday said that North Korea which boycotted the ongoing Asian Games was increasingly maneuvering to impede the Seoul games "by all means."

"All the people should endeavor to make themselves familiar with a wartime action code in preparations for the possibility that our enemy may kill innocent people recklessly in a blitz attack on the both front and back lines and through chemical warfares," Chon said.

Chon renewed his call for people's vigilance againt North Korea in a message he delivered for nationwide ceremonies marking the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the Civil Defense Corps.

Chon continued, "The North Korean communist regime is strengthening military ties with an expansionist power, which has been trying to advance into the west Pacific area, increasing tensions on and around the Korean peninsula."

The president called upon the people to extend their cooperation to ensure a success in staging the Asian Games so as to bring about great achievement and thus to underscore the potential energy and bright future of the Koreans.

SAMARANCH: NO MORE COHOSTING CONCESSIONS TO DPRK

SK192348 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch has ruled out any further concession to North Korea's demands to co-host the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

"North Korea must accept the proposal from the IOC with no conditions," Samaranch told a press conference at the Lotte Hotel Thursday.

He said a fourth round of inter-Korean talks on North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympics could be held, but only when Pyongyang accepted the IOC proposal.

The IOC offered at the last round of talks in June to allow Pyongyang to stage table tennis, archery, road cycling and some soccer matches.

Seoul agreed to the plan but Pyongyang is threatening to boycott the Seoul Games unless it has at least 10 of the 23 Olympic sports.

Samaranch, speaking after a joint session of the IOC Executive Board with the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF), said the issue had to be resolved one year before the events begin, when invitations to the Games are sent out.

The head of Olympic Movement also said that he believed the Seoul Asian Games would be "very, very successful" and lead to the success for the 1988 Olympics, despite a bomb blast which killed five people at Kimpo International Airport last Sunday.

He said the fact that China, despite the lack of diplomatic ties with Korea, had sent a "very strong team" must be encouraging for the 1988 Olympics.

He also expected the Soviet-bloc nations to come in 1988 because they had already taken part in world-class competitions hosted by Korea, including the 14th World Judo Championships held last year in Seoul.

'U.S. PERSONNEL' REMAINS BROUGHT TO BANGKOK

BK210158 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Ta Phraya -- A group of Khmer resistance fighters yesterday brought back from Kampuchea what they claimed to be the remains of two Americans -- a journalist and a soldier.

The fighters of the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Armed Forces (KPNLAF) also brought along two "dog tags" or military identification tags.

They also claimed to have spotted two Westerners, whom they said were Americans, farming in the Kampuchean province of Rattanakhiri near the Vietnamese border.

One of the identification tages with the serial number 504629342 A. Pos. (blood type) supposedly belonged to Bernard Hendricks, which the Khmers said was a Methodist journalist.

The second tag carries the name of John R. Ogelsey and the serial number US56710899 A. LDS.

The KPNLAF fighters showed reporters near Ban Nong Samet in this district of Prachin Buri what they claimed to be the leg bones of the two Americans.

They added that within 15 days they would be able to bring back the skulls of the two Americans whom they said were killed by the Khmer Rouge in 1972.

The Khmers claimed they had found other remains of Americans inside Kampuchea.

The KPNLAF guerillas also said they spotted two Westerners farming near the mountains in Rattanakhiri Province but did not say whether the men were working with Khmer farmers or were under detention.

They said a group of Khmer traders were trying to take photographs of the westerners or to contact them and then try to help them out of Kampuchea...

A US embassy source told the BANGKOK POST last night that the remains could not be immediately verified although the embassy had a record of names of journalists and servicemen missing in Kampuchea.

The source said the only way the remains could be verified was in the laboratories of the Joint Casualty Resolution Centre and the Central Identification Laboratory in Hawaii.

Further Bangkok Post Report

BK220123 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The names of two Americans whose remains a group of Khmer resistance fighters claimed they had brought back from Kampuchea are not listed among those missing, a U.S. Embassy source said yesterday.

The source said the names of the two Americans did not even appear on the casualty list.

A group of Khmer Peoples National Liberation Armed Forces fighters claimed on Saturday they had the remains and identification tags of Bernard Hendricks and John R. Ogelsey.

The embassy list showed that there are 83 active duty servicemen, eight civilians and 28 Third Country nationals registered as missing in Kampuchea. [passage omitted]

KPNLF SQUAD SAID SEARCHING FOR LIVE AMERICANS

BK220520 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Sept 22 (AFP) -- A squad of guerrillas has slipped into Cambodia in search of two U.S. nationals they claim to have sighted in the north east of the country, resistance sources said Monday. The 10 guerrillas, who left from Thailand Sunday, were heading for Ratanakiri Province near the Vietnamese border. They want to take photographs and record a conversation with the two men, according to sources of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), the major non-communist group fighting the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

KPNLF guerrillas told reporters Saturday in the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet that they met the two unidentified men farming near mountains in Ratanakiri at the "beginning of this month." They said the alleged U.S. nationals told them they had been living in the area since the height of the Vietnam war and that they were not prisoners.

A U.S. Embassy official in Bangkok told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that he would leave for Aranyaprathet Monday in a bid to "gather information from those who saw the two men." He said he also wanted to see the alleged remains of a U.S. journalist and soldier, which a squad led by KPNLF battalion commander Liew Nae claimed to have found.

Mr. Liew Nae said on Friday that his unit had found the remains, plus two dog tags, in Kandol district of Kampong Cham Province [as received] 100 kilometers (60 miles) east of Phnom Penh. The guerrillas said they believed the two men were captured by the Khmer Rouge in August 1971 and killed the following year. [passage omitted]

VONADK CLAIMS 3 SOVIET ADVISERS KILLED 17 SEP

BK210036 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Sep 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Route 4 battlefield: On 17 September, our National Army ambushed and set ablaze a Vietnamese car packed with the Soviet advisers and Vietnamese enemies in an area east of Treng Trayoeng on Route 4. We killed 12 enemies, including 3 Soviet advisers, and wounded 8 others. We destroyed seven AKs, three M-79s, a B-40, and all the material in the car. [passage omitted]

POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON CHEA SIM VISITS

BK220530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Sep 86

["Communique of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau" -- date not given]

[Text] At the invitations of the USSR Supreme Soviet, of the People's Chamber of the GDR, and of the Polish National Assembly, Comrade Chea Sim member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK national Assembly, headed a delegation to pay official friendship visits to these friendly countries from 19 August to 6 September 1986.

During its 20 September 1986 session, the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee listened to Comrade Chea Sim's report on the outcome of this visit. After listening to comrade Chea Sim's report, the Political Bureau highly valued the successful outcome of the National Assembly delegation's visit to these three friendly countries. The Political Bureau fully agreed with all the points raised by Comrade Chea Sim during his talks with the officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the People's Chamber of the GDR, and the Polish National Assembly as well as during his cordial conversations with the party-state leaders of the three friendly countries.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau welcomed the resolutions of the 27th CPCU Congress, the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, and the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. In particular, the Political Bureau expressed great elation over the economic successes of the three countries during the first half of this year.

The Political Bureau expressed its firm conviction that the three fraternal countries will certainly score new successes in implementing the resolutions of their party congresses.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau expressed its thanks for the immense support and assistance of the three countries to the revolutionary cause of Cambodia, particularly their full support for the statement of the 13th conference of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese foreign ministers.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau expressed satisfaction over the assurances of the three countries to continue their support and assistance to the correct revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau highly appraised the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the USSR, the GDR, and the Polish People's Republic, particularly Comrade Gorbachev's Vladivostok statement aimed at securing good relations and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and his 18 August 1986 television address on the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear arms tests until 1 January 1987.

The party Central Committee Political Bureau regarded this visit by the National Assembly delegation as significant in enhancing and strengthening the friendly relations, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Cambodian party, government, National Assembly, and people and those of the three countries and as a contribution to the defense of peace in the world.

KAYSONE REAFFIRMS STAND ON RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

BK201356 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 September Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received Chaiya Chindawong, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, who handed over a letter of thanks from General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

On this occasion, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan held talks with the Thai ambassador in a good atmosphere. The chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his pleasure and thanks for the fine words contained in the letter of thanks. It reaffirmed to the Thai ambassador the LPDR Government's consistent and unchanged stand and attitude in the effort to normalize and improve the neighborly and fraternal relations between Laos and Thailand in response to the legitimate aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples and in conformity with the interests of peace and security in this region.

Also on 19 September, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received the letter of thanks from General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. The letter reads:

I am highly honored and thank your excellency very much for sending me a congratulatory letter on the occasion of my royal appointment as prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand for another term.

I agree with your excellency that it is now time for the governments of the two countries to try to improve our neighborly and fraternal relations in all respects. On my part, I will try to seek ways to develop the long-standing and close Thai-Lao relations in the interests of our two peoples.

On this occasion, I wish your excellency and the entire Lao people happiness and progress and satisfaction in whatever you desire.

LAOS, VIETNAM SIGN BORDER TREATY, PROTOCOL

BK201330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] To further strengthen the special friendship relations and all-around cooperation between the two countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, Laos and Vietnam signed the complementary treaty to the Laos-Vietnam border delimitation treaty signed on 18 July 1977 and the protocol on the on-spot delimitation of the border and the planting of border markers along the entire Laos-Vietnam border signed on 24 January 1986.

The complementary treaty and the protocol state that the two sides will exchange ratification documents to legalize the complementary treaty and the protocol. Representing the governments of the two countries, Khamfeuan Tounalom, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV, and Hoang Bich Son, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, thus exchanged the ratification documents on 19 September in Hanoi. Attending the ceremony were (?Nguyen Vinh Linh), representative of the SRV National Assembly, and senior cadres concerned of the two sides.

POLICE REPORT 4 TERRORISTS ENTER COUNTRY

BK210902 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] A highly placed source at the Police Special Branch Division has told NAEO NA that the Police Special Branch last week held meetings to map out plans to prevent sabotage at various embassies, such as the U.S., Spanish, Israeli, and British Embassies. This is because the Police Special Branch on 15 September received a report saying that four Palestinian terrorists with extensive experience in bomb sabotage had slipped into Thailand. To prevent untoward incidents, the Special Branch Police Headquarters has taken preventive measures by immediately informing the embassies in question; those embassies said they had received the same report. The Special Branch Police has provided more security officials to those embassies.

Asked if the report could be confirmed, the source said the Special Branch Police Division is still checking the reliability of the report. However, steps have to be taken in the wake of repeated bombings in France caused by Arab terrorists demanding the release of Arab terrorist prisoners. There has also been a report of bombings planted against the United States to protest U.S. support for Israel. As for Spain, Arab terrorists are displeased that Spain established diplomatic relations with Israel. Spain also hosts NATO bases. The Special Branch Police Division must pay great attention to the report, especially because there have been frequent bomb scares in recent days, even though it still could not confirm whether the terrorists had really slipped into the country.

Police Major General Wanit Kunlama, chief of the Immigration Police division, earlier reported to newsmen that, following the crimes committed by the three Hong Kong criminals who were killed by Thai police following their escape attempt, Police Director General Narong Mahanon instructed the Immigration Division to step up measures for checking on those entering Thailand, especially those refusing to leave the country when their visas expire.

Meanwhile, Chief of the Police Foreign Affairs, Division Police Major General Phibun Kunlawanit told newsmen that his division is coordinating with Interpol to check the names of international terrorists. The names would be included in the black list of the Immigration Division for alert and control.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITING U.S., UN FROM 21 SEP

BK210945 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is now on a visit to the United States for talks with U.S. officials on bilateral issues and to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

The foreign minister will stay in Washington between 21 and 25 September, and will meet a number of U.S. Congressmen. While in the U.S. Capitol, he will also discuss the war reserve stockpile and regional security issues with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

From 25-30 September, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will be in New York to attend the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly. He will be back in Washington on 1 October to continue talks with senior officials before flying on to Hawaii, Japan, and Hong Kong, In Hong Kong, the minister will declare open a Thai Consultate.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi and his entourage are expected to return to Bangkok on 11 October.

PAPER REPORTS 'SIGNIFICANT GESTURE' TO LAOS

BK220133 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand has agreed to sell one more strategic product to Laos as a goodwill gesture to improve Thai-Lao relations.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters before leaving for New York over the weekend that the military and security officials agreed Friday to sell 300,000 metres of barbed wire to Laos, which is one of the 273 embargoed items.

"In the past, we did not sell Laos this strategic product, which has military applications. We hope that Laos will respond positively," Sitthi said.

In the past, the Thai authorities allowed local companies to supply certain strategic goods to Laos on a case-by-case basis. They fear that if these items are not controlled, Laos might stockpile them and threaten the security of Thailand.

Sitthi also said that contacts between the two countries have intensified. Recently the Interior Ministry ordered the provincial officials along the Thai-Laos border to exchange views with Laotian officials and urged them to organize sport and cultural activities to promote the traditional friendship.

In New York, Sitthi will also meet with the Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, who will replace Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut. Sitthi originally was scheduled to meet and discuss with Phoun outstanding bilateral issues.

Sitthi said he will discuss the fate of the 1,200 Laotian refugees stranded in Thailand with Souban. "We have screened all of them. They came to Thailand because of economic problems and not for political reasons. If Laos agrees to take back these refugees, it means Laos has good intentions," Sitthi said.

Since July last year the Thai Government has been screening Laotians who crossed the border into Thailand. About 1,200 Laotians have failed to meet the requirements for refugee status and were waiting for repatriation.

During his visit here early this month, Jean Pierre Hocke, the UNHCR chief, said that he was optimistic that the 1,200 Laotians will be repatriated in the near future.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY SUPPORTS PRK STAND ON UN SEAT

BK211510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Under the healdine "Expel the Genocidal Pol Pot Clique from the United Nations," a commentary in today's NHAN DAN says:

The letter recently sent by Mr Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the president of the 41st UN General Assembly session is a voice raised by the Cambodian people -- who are the masters of their country and their own destiny -- with the highest international body. This is a sincere voice expressing their desire for peace, their opposition to the danger of nuclear holocaust, and their acclamation and support for the initiatives of historic significance of the Soviet Union as well as for the many efforts made by world peace and progress forces to achieve the lofty cause of consolidating world peace and security. This is the unswerving stand of the Cambodian people who, with an earnest desire for Asian-Pacific peace and stability, are promoting increased unity among the three Indochinese countries and doing their utmost to promote dialogue with their neighboring countries, especially with the ASEAN states, for the benefit of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in Asia as a whole.

Comrade Hun Sen's letter discussed a burning moral question, that is, Cambodia's representation at the United Nations. With all the compelling strength of 8 years of the Cambodian nation's revival from the ashes of genocide, the letter presented a fact and a very legitimate demand: The legitimate PRK Government has competently assumed responsibilities as the sole, authentic representative of the Cambodian people. It is a high time for the United Nations, on the basic of respecting legitimate rights of the Cambodian people, to oust the criminal Polpotists from the seat they occupy in this organization.

Our people totally support this stand of the PRK. What a monstrosity to see that the Polpotists -- the genocidal criminals who deserve being hanged, who are being spurned by the Cambodian people and by a broad section of mankind, and who are being directed by the imperialists, expansionist, and reactionary forces -- continue to be regarded as the representative of the Cambodian people. Such a contempt for common sense and reality cannot help in the search for a solution to the Cambodian issue and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, it is an obstacle to that effort and a challange to human conscience.

To boot the genocidal Pol Pot clique out of the United Nations is not only a moral issue but also a question of honoring the spirit of the UN Charter because they are a tool used by forces hostile to the three Indochinese countries to continue to sabotage peace and stability in the Indochinese peninsula as well as in Southeast Asia.

To allow them to continue sitting at the United Nations can only harm the prestige of this biggest international organization.

LAOS BORDER TREATY RATIFICATION EXCHANGED

OW200807 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 20 -- Vietnam and Laos yesterday exchanged instruments ratifying the complementary treaty to the border delimitation treaty, reached between the two countries respectively on Jan. 24, 1986 and July 18, 1977.

Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son and Lao Ambassador Khampheun Toualom signed the documents in a ceremony held here the same day.

LAI CHAU PROVINCE ORGANIZES PARTY CONGRESSES

BK191446 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Various basic party organizations in Lai Chau Province have organized their congresses recently. Phong Tho, Sinh Ho, Tua Chua, and Muong Te Districts have satisfactorily completed their party organization congresses despite difficulty in communications. Various grass-roots party organization congresses have launched an emulation drive to score achievements to welcome party congresses at various levels. They are striving to accelerate the production of grain and foodstuffs, improve circulation and distribution, and stabilize prices and the market, thereby satisfactorily serving the daily life of the cadres and people.

Various grass-roots party organizations have elected their new executive committees to ensure the fulfillment of various tasks and have appointed delegates to attend party congresses at higher levels.

HA NAM NINH PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK191456 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] In their recent congresses, various district and city party organizations of Ha Nam Ninh Province have contributed ideas to documents of the Sixth CPV Congress and the political report of the provincial party committee, while discussing measures to develop agricultural production. Many grass-roots production units proposed methods to exploit various potentials to increase agricultural production output. Binh Luc and Y Yen Districts' party organizations discussed measures to expand cultivation in low-lying areas, increase acreage for vegetables and subsidiary food crops in the winter season, and expand occupations and areas for industrial crops, especially those for export.

Through these basic party organizations congresses, the quality and organization of party committees have been strengthened, thus enabling them to meet requirements for new tasks.

MITTERRAND DEPARTS BALI FOR PARIS 19 SEP

BK190653 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpt] French President Mitterrand and his entourage left Bali this morning for Paris, ending their 4-day state visit to Indonesia. [Passage omitted]

STUDENTS PROTEST DEVALUATION, EVICTION

BK201455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT Sep 86

[Text] Jakarta, Sep 20 (AFP) — Several hundred university students staged a peaceful banner and leaflet protest Saturday against threatened eviction of non-students from their living quarters and last week's 45 percent devaluation of the rupiah.

Police spokesmen said four of the students were detained by police for questioning and later by the military.

"No one is being held now," a central Jakarta military command spokesman told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Saturday night, denying that the affair had anything to do with devaluation. "It was a purely internal conflict," he said.

The early morning demonstration, at a University of Indonesia dormitory in the capital's plush Menteng District, took place one day after Indonesian President Suharto had toured city markets to check on prices and deny reports of unrest following the devaluation.

Students in the dormitory said the discontent had arisen even before the September 12 devaluation because police had announced their intention to evict residents who were non-students, or who had finished their studies.

They said they had raised banners outside the dormitory building asking that police let them settle the problem of non-students themselves and two posters reading "devaluation makes the people suffer" and "the people are asked to understand while the wealthy have their money in foreign bank accounts."

The students also handed out leaflets to passerby before riot police arrived. The first known open demonstration against the devaluation took place in the West Javanese University city of Bandung during a visit French President Francois Mitterand Wednesday.

MALAYSIA

UMNO ASSEMBLY PLEDGES TO SUPPORT MAHATHIR POLICY

BK191530 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] The 37th General Assembly of the United Malays National Organization, UMNO, today expressed support for all government efforts to help revive the ecomony. In the motion of thanks to the president for the opening address, the assembly pledged to support the leadership and its efforts to unite the various races in the country.

The 7-point resolution was approved unanimously by the 1,415 delegates. Eleven speakers participated in he debate of the resolution since yesterday. The resolution also expressed gratification to the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, for his role in the international arena and raising economic and political issues. This has made Malaysia well known internationally. Another point in the resolution is to support for a government's effort to assimilate Islamic values in the administration until it becomes a way of life among the society. The assembly also expressed support for all efforts to eradicate antisocial activities like drug abuse. The delegates pledged to assist the government in all efforts for the benefit of the people in line with the slogan "Tradition of serving the people."

UMNO ASSEMBLY VOTES TO EXTEND NEP BEYOND 1990

BK201006 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] The 37th General Assembly of the United Malay National Organization, UMNO, has voted unanimously for the continuing of efforts to eradicate poverty and the restructuring of society beyond 1990. This should be done to ensure socioeconomic justice and national unity among the country's multiracial population.

The more than 1,400 delegates felt that these efforts should continue even though the New Economic Policy is due to end in 1990. A resolution on the economy says the government should take stern actions against those who criticize the New Economic Policy and its objectives as well as impede its implementation. The delegates also urged the government to carry out a detailed study on the achievements of the policy so far.

The resolution says that stress should be placed on using local resources including raw materials, manpower, and capital for maximum productivity.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS MINISTERS TO DISPOSE OF SHARES

BK210955 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The government has directed all ministers, deputy ministers, and parliamentary secretaries to dispose of all their shares that they own. They would not be allowed to be involved in any share transactions in the future. The prime minister made this announcement after closing the 37th UMNO [United Malays National Organization] General Assembly in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. He said that they would be given time to sell off their shares. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the majority of the ministers had already declared their assets except for the newly appointed ones.

The prime minister also said that the government had looked at problems in approving applications from foreigners to invest in the country. It was found the process involved too much bureaucracy which discouraged the investors. As such, the government had decided to do away with certain procedures such as conditions regulating expatriates working in the companies to be set up by the investors. However, the government will determine the number of such works and will exempt them from having to renew their work permits annually.

The prime minister says he will announce the new conditions for foreign investment on the 30th of this month when he meets American investors in the United States. The cabinet committee on investment has decided that the conditions be made clear-cut and relaxed. Among the new conditions, he said, there is no regulation on the employment of foreign workers and the equity participation of a foreign partner can exceed 50 percent.

On the Commonwealth, the prime minister said Malaysia was not studying its withdrawal from the body but studying the benefits derived from being a member. He said that more and more countries which have long remained in the Commonwealth were ready to turn their backs on it in favor of other organizations.

SINGAPORE

BURMESE PREMIER, LEE KUAN YEW SPEAK AT DINNER

BK191524 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Singapore and Burma have expressed their desire to strengthen existing ties of friendship and cooperation. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, speaking at a dinner at the Istana [Palace] in honor of the visiting Burmese prime minister, U Maung Maung Kha, noted that both countries have been good friends and that there are no issues which divide them. He said that this friendship has grown and matured with the years. U Maung Maung Kha's visit puts the two countries closely in touch. Mr Lee said Singapore holds Burma up as an [word indistinct] friend and cooperation between them has increased gradually. He said the ties would grow and multiply with time.

The prime minister said Southeast Asia is going through a difficult period. All countries in the region are working together in ASEAN to help each other through a rough time. In their separate ways, Burma and Singapore have worked for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He said Singapore respects Burma's uncompromising policy of nonalignment. Burma withdrew from the Nonaligned Movement after the Havana summit in 1979 had a sobering effect on the radicals of the movement because it helped the truly nonaligned to press for a return of the movement to its original aims.

In his speech, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha expressed confidence that his visit will deepen mutual understanding and further strengthen the existing ties of friendship between Burma and Singapore. He said the frequent exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries has allowed personal contacts to be expanded and an exchange of views on matters of common interests. He also looks forward to becoming of Singapore's industrial development and economic productivity.

GOVERNMENT, IMF AGREE TO LOWER DEBTS CEILING

HK171025 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 86 p 3

[By reporter Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have agreed to impose a lower ceiling on Philippine foreign borrowings over the next 18 months compared to the level of borrowings allowed under the previous standby arrangement.

Under the proposed new 18-month program with the IMF, which is expected to be approved shortly by the Fund's executive board, the country's short-term external debts will be limited to $9,050 million during the period Sept. 30, 1986 to March 31, 1987.

In addition, non-concessional external borrowings with initial maturities of one to 12 years will be limited to $1,400 million up [as published] March 31, 1987. Of this total, not more than $300 million should be in the one- to five-year maturity range.

These amounts however exclude possible increases in the country's medium- and long-term debts resulting from multilateral debt rescheduling.

Compared to the previous levels agreed with the IMF under the 1984 standby arrangement, Philippine external borrowings will be slightly constricted.

Under the previous agreement, the short-term external indebtedness over the program period was pegged at $9,649 million, the total as of end-June 1984.

For external borrowings of one to 12 years, the ceiling agreed then was $1,800 million of which not more than $300 million should be in the one- to five-year maturity range.

These ceilings on foreign borrowings will have to be met at the end of every quarter starting Sept. 30 (with Oct. 31 as an alternative date), through Dec. 31 and March 31, 1987.

Ceilings for the subsequent quarters in 1987 will be determined after the first program review.

The government and the fund's staff mission have agreed that these limits on external borrowings are in line with the country's balance of payments (BOP) estimates and financing needs.

The lower level of external borrowings is also consistent with the desire of the government to reduce the ratio of external debt service to foreign exchange earnings over the medium term.

This year, the government has projected an overall BOP surplus of $1,167 million after rescheduling, principally coming from additional borrowings.

Without rescheduling, the government expects a deficit of $789 million compared to $1,782 million in 1985 despite the projected current account surplus of $283 million. This is because a net capital outflow of $1,072 million is projected this year, mainly to pay for a number of medium- and long-term loans acquired by the country in the previous years.

Total outstanding short-term external debt of the country at the end of June this year was estimated at $8,787 million compared to the end-March level of $9,096 million.

Philippine foreign exchange liabilities at the end of the first semester totaled $26,483 million of which $9,228 million was accounted for by the banking sector while $16,786 million was accounted for by the non-banking sector.

Based on Central Bank data, the estimated debt-service-to-foreign exchange-receipt ratio will rise from 33 percent this year to 52 percent next year, to 54 percent in 1988, 45 percent in 1989 and 46 percent in 1990 even after rescheduling.

CPP REBUKES AQUINO'S ACCEDING TO IMF 'DICTATES'

HK200120 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By Ibarra C. Mateo]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) said yesterday that President Aquino, in acceding to the "dictates" of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, has shown the rightist nature of her administration.

The CPP said that the limitations of the Aquino government have become more evident in her handling of economic policies, citing her moves to convert foreign debts into equity in local corporations and to liberative [as published] imports.

President Aquino's policy thrust is to maintain the export-import orientation of the economy, concentrate on agriculture, rely on foreign investment and aid, and keep wages low, the CPP said. "The land reform she has promised is nowhere near implementation."

The CPP said the Reagan government has reason to expect that the Aquino government will not depart from the previous established patterns of "semi-colonial ties" with the United States and that results of the visit will be to the satisfaction of the U.S. officials.

The Reagan administration is not leaving anything to chance and is "subtly and crudely" pressuring President Aquino to show how much is at stake, the CPP said in the Sept. 11 issue of its official organ, The Nation.

"It, (Aquino visit) was invariably a mission of mendicancy and puppetry," the CPP said.

COMMUNISTS DRAFT CONDITIONS FOR CEASE-FIRE

HK200337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (AFP) — Communist rebel negotiators have sent a working draft of their conditions for a ceasefire to chief government negotiator Jose Diokno, a newspaper reported here Saturday. The draft was sent to Mr. Diokno while he was receiving medical treatment in the United States last month, the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER quoted a lawyer working as counsel to the insurgents' negotiating panel as saying.

The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition said in the draft that they wanted troops to remain in their barracks at town centers, local armies and paramilitary forces disbanded, and police control returned to mayors, the daily reported. Mr. Diokno, who returned from the United States two weeks ago, and the NDF lawyers could not be reached for comment.

The INQUIRER said the NDF panel and Mr. Diokno would meet before the two other members of the government panel, Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Chief Auditor Teopisto Guingona return from the United States where they are accompanying President Corazon Aquino on an official visit.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and military officials have opposed the NDF demands but there has been no word from Mrs. Aquino, whose call for a 30-day ceasefire before she left Monday was rejected by the NDF.

NDF OFFICIAL WELCOMES AQUINO STATEMENT

HK200122 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A lawyer of the National Democratic Front's [NDF] peace negotiating panel yesterday welcomed a statement of President Aquino in Washington saying she had instructed former Sen. Jose W. Diokno to pursue the peace talks on his own while she and the other government negotiators are in the United States.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and COA Chairman Teofisto Guingona of the government panel are in the US with Mrs. Aquino.

The President also said that she had asked Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos to meet with Diokno and discuss the possible inclusion of the military in the Government negotiating panel. "This would, in effect, speed up the negotiations," the President said, "so that the ground rules could be set up."

Mrs. Aquino made the remark at a press conference in Washington the other day.

"Certainly, the NDF has been asking the government to attend to the setting up of the ground rules," Romeo Capulong, one of the two NDF panel lawyers, told the 'Chronicle'. He said that his clients have been waiting for the Government to act on the NDF's proposal for immunity and safety guarantees submitted on Aug. 19. The proposals include the setting up of an office for the NDF panel and residences for the negotiators, their staff and security personnel.

They were also eagerly awaiting the setting up of a secretariat, Capulong said, which would pre-suppose that both parties shall hold dialogues continuously in a fixed venue.

On the matter of including military officers in the Government's panel, Capulong said, "I don't want to pre-empt the position of Satur Ocampo and Tony Zumel (the NDF negotiators) on that."

He added, however, that by informal arrangement between the two panels, the consent of the other side must be secured before other parties included in the talks.

"The premise, of course, is that both sides have the right to choose their own members," he said. "But from the start of the peace talks, there was an informal arrangement that the consent of the other side must be secured before anyone can be brought into the panel."

MISUARI REPORTED CONSOLIDATING MUSLIM FORCES

HK220625 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Sep 86 p 8

[By Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Muslim secessionist leader Nur Misuari and his Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) forces are back in "war" readiness as in 1973 when they were strongest.

This was learned yesterday from military and civilian observers who said that the recent meeting between President Corazon Aquino and Misuari on Jolo, Sulu has improved Misuari's stock and has given him an opportunity to consolidate and reorganize his forces in order to pursue the MNLF goal of secession of the Muslim areas in the south from the country.

Two big crates of ammunition for high-powered firearms, believed intended for Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) members in Central Mindanao, meanwhile, were discovered yesterday by Philippine Coast Guard operatives in the cabin of a motorlaunch officer at the local port, Tony Rimando reported.

Lt. George Apaga, Cotabato Coast Guard station commander, said the motorlaunch, the M/L Aida, was bound for the coastal town of Balabagan, Lanao del Sur, when Coast Guard boarding team members on routine inspection discovered the ammunition with the help of a metal detector while passing through the cabin of the boat skipper who was not identified.

Lt. Apaga said the ammunition consisted of 1,600 bullets for M-16 Armalite rifles, 900 bullets for .30 caliber Garand rifles or machineguns, and 140 bullets of 7.62 millimeter of M-14 and AK-47 assault rifles.

It was also gathered that the fighting capability of the Bangsa Moro Armed Forces (BMAF) has been bolstered by the return from exile of 200 foreign-trained commanders and those who have surrendered earlier to government authorities.

During a consultative meeting presided by Misuari on Sept. 16 at barangay Cabcaban, Sumisip, Basilan, about 30 former top MNLF commanders belonging to the "MNLF Top 90" who were trained abroad also rejoined the forces of Misuari.

It was learned that with this consolidation of MNLF forces, the secessionists would now junk any move for "autonomous government" and instead pursue their original bid of creating Mindanao, Basilan, Tawi-Tawi, Jolo, Lanao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, Zamboanga peninsula, Cotabato, South Cotabato and Palawan provinces as a separate Muslim state.

MNLF and BMAF troops have now an estimated 2,000 to 15,000 fully armed rebels deployed in strategic islands of Region 9, it was reported.

MISUARI ON UNITY, SELF-RULE IN MINDANAO

HK200126 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] In Zamboanga City, Moro National Liberation Front chairman Nur Misuari yesterday [19 September] sought unity with the Christian population in the southern Philippines. He said Mindanao is for all indigenous groups regardless of creed, religion, or origin. Misuari aired the call during a meeting with Zamboanga City acting Mayor (Julius Cesar Atuloco). Misuari's call for Muslim-Christian unity came amid newspaper reports that Christians in the Zamboanga peninsula have started to arm themselves and train in guerrilla fighting secretly in anticipation of an armed showdown with the MNLF.

Misuari also confirmed the establishment of a provisional government in MNLF strongholds. However, he said, that is only temporary, and part of the preparations for a permanent institution in anticipation of the outcome of the negotiations with the government for self-determination.

In a separate interview, Misuari also said the final arrangement for the start of negotiations for the settlement of the Mindanao problem under the auspices of the 46-member organization of Islamic conference will be made in Jolo, Sulo. [sentence as heard] In an interview, the MNLF leader said he will sit down with both the negotiation panel of the MNLF and the government during the meeting. Misuari also said he will invite the world press to cover the event. He said the final meetings to consolidate preparations for the negotiations will take place after his series of consultation dialogues with other MNLF groups in the different provinces of Mindanao.

MNLF FEUD MAY ERUPT INTO 'FRATERNAL GENOCIDE'

HK200123 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[By staff member Manny Mogato]

[Text] A leader of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party (BMIP) has warned that fighting between Nur Misuari's men and the combined forces of fundamentalist leader Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pundato might escalate into a fraternal genocide in Mindanao.

Datu Firdausi Abbas, secretary-general of the BMIP, said that more armed encounters are expected in the next few days as the breakaway groups of Salamat and Pundato have agreed to join forces.

Abbas said a summit meeting between Salamat's Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Pundato's MNLF reformist group is going on in a secret camp in Maguindanao province.

Salamat's forces, estimated at 17,000 regulars, operate five training and rebel camps in Maguindanao, Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat provinces.

Abbas said these forces would prevent Misuari from entering the mainland.

"We will never recognize Misuari as the sole leader of the Bangsa Moro people," Abbas said. "How could a Tausog rule over the Maguindanaons and the Maranaws?"

The emerging of the proautonomy forces of Salamat and Pundato was inevitable, Abbas said. He said Salamat and Pundato, both former vice-chairman of Misurai in the MNLF, view secession as impractical. They believe that autonomy is the only solution to the 14-year Mindanao conflict.

Abbas said the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) only supports autonomy and had, in fact, issued a resolution three years ago in Fes, Morocco asking the three MNLF factions to form a single panel to negotiate for autonomy in Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano is meeting with Salamat and Pundato in Jeddah this week.

Tamano was instructed by President Aquino to invite the two other MNLF leaders to join the Muslim peace talks.

Pundato and Salamat went to Saudi Arabia a few weeks ago to discuss the Mindanao problem with the OIC.

MILF HEAD READY FOR PEACE TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

HK220153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] The exiled leader of a rebel Muslim group said he is ready to meet President Aquino's government for peace talks. A joint statement by Hashim Salamat, chairman of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF], and Deputy Foreign Minister Mamintal Tamano said the government has invited Hashim to a dialogue to resolve the so-called Muslim problem in the country. The statement followed a meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, between Tamano and Hashim, whose movement seeks autonomy for the Muslim population of the southern Philippines. The meeting was headed by the secretary of the Muslim World League (Abdullah Omar Nasiff). Hashim has lived in the Middle East for several years and is now based in Saudi Arabia.

MILITARY SAID TO BE ARMING MEMBERS OF CPLA

HK220525 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By Cordillera News and Features]

[Text] Kalinga-Apayao -- Officers of the Central Operations Command of the New People's Army (NPA) in the Cordillera recently announced that the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) received several high-powered rifles from military men.

According to Ka Benjie, a leading Igorot NPA cadre, eight armed men led by a certain Captain Hernandez of the Philippine Army arrived in Bugnay, Kalinga-Apayao at about noon last September 7. They were on board a pick-up truck owned by the Ministry of Public Works and Highways. Hernandez and his men allegedly had a closed-door conference with Conrado Balweg and other officers of the CPLA.

Villagers from Bugnay said Hernandez and his group left behind four automatic rifles. Two of which were baby Armalites, one long M-16, and one Galil assault rifle -- the kind made famous by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and the Ramists [Reform of the Armed Forces Movement] during the February uprising. The Galil assault rifle was allegedly test-fired by CPLA Commander Blante in the river below the village at 3 p.m.

The Central Operations Command of the NPA-Cordillera also decried the way by which the government was allegedly resorting to "Panamin-tactics" [Presidential Assistant on National Minorities] to woo the people of Bugnay who belong to the Butbut tribe and buy their loyalty. Last September 10, helicopters landed in Bugnay and unloaded several cases of lipstick, plastic beads, and tape recorders, among other things. "Bugnay is now being isolated from the Butbut tribe," Ka Benjie said.

Other villages of the Butbut tribe were reportedly questioning the villagers of Bugnay for accepting gifts from the government which were mere trifles compared to Panamin bribes which they refused to accept during their struggle against the Chico dams.

The NPA-Cordillera is skeptical about the future talks between Conrado Balweg and President Aquino. According to other leading members of the Central Operations Command, the talks will be just a forum through which Balweg shall try to project himself and the CPLA as the main revolutionary force in the Cordillera.

Cesar Barona, alias Ka Yukan of the NPA, said his group obtained "class a" information saying the CPLA forces under the leadership of Moises Lingayo, alias Ka Angat, will conduct joint operations with the military against the NPA in several districts of Abra and Kalinga. This has led to heightened tension between both groups.

Meanwhile, more officers of the CPLA returned to the NPA after determining that the program being implemented by the CPLA high command was "collaborating with the enemy."

According to Ka Benjie, the latest to return to the NPA fold was Ka Bandon, platoon commanding officer of the Lumabaya Force.

Ka Bandon and several others returned to the NPA after they questioned the CPLA high command why they were holding a dialogue with the government while the conditions they set for peace talks were not even granted.

ENRILE AGAINST U.S. ROLE IN FIGHTING REBELS

OW220815 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 22 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the Philippines should not expect the U.S. Government to play a role in fighting the communist-led rebellion and advised President Corazon Aquino not to order an immediate military offensive against the rebels when she returns from her eight-day visit to the United States this week.

Speaking at a breakfast forum in Manila Monday, Enrile said Aquino will pay a "political cost" by giving the "wrong impression" that she got instructions from the United States to order an immediate offensive against the rebel New People's Army (NPA). "I don't think she'll come back and unsheath the sword rather than lose the rosary," he said. "I don't think she'll do that. I would advise her not to. I think we should pursue the dialogue and work out a peaceful solution."

Enrile said the Philippines should only expect the United States to honor its security commitments through the mutual defense treaty and the military bases agreement. The United States agreed to give 900 million dollars in aid to the Philippines over a five-year period in exchange for continued used of two of its major overseas bases when the agreement, which is due to expire in 1991, was renegotiated in 1983.

Economic problems plaguing the seven-month old Aquino government have dominated the talks between the Philippine president and U.S. officials.

Aquino has said that she will use "force against force" on the rebels if talks collapse.

Enrile warned that the Philippines may turn into another Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos or Nicaragua if the Americans are allowed to influence Philippine counter-insurgency policies. "It would be rather unfortunate if we allow other countries and other political minds and political authorities to intervene and even tell us how to deal with our own problems in our own country, dealing with our own people," he said.

The Aquino government and the leftwing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), have held preliminary talks aimed at tending the 17-year rebellion.

The outspoken defense minister, who has openly expressed doubt over the outcome of the talks, said the rebels do not appear to be interested in the peace talks by rejecting an unconditional 30-day ceasefire offered by government negotiators earlier this month. "They are using this time, this negotiation as a period of rest and a period of consolidation," Enrile said.

Enrile, who led the civilian-backed military revolt that toppled the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos last February and installed Aquino, said that the insurgency has "steadily grown" since the revolt because of the "new-found liberality" of the new government. However, he said, there is a "new current" of anti-communist sentiment sweeping throughout the country and that the people are "getting polarized."

"You are either for the radical left or not," Enrile said. He added that the military is the "single organization" that can thwart communist victory in the Philippines. "If they can destroy the military organization...the road is open to them to march to Malacanang (presidential palace), and with due respect to Mrs. Aquino, not even her own popularity will be able to stop the onrush," he said.

Enrile said that there should be no delusion that the insurgency can be solved "simply because of peace talks or do-gooding," adding that political, economic and social solutions to the rebellion alone will fail without the military component.

ENRILE SAYS $150 MILLION FOR USE OF BASES

BK200214 Manila PNA in English 0127 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 20 (OANA/PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has clarified that the 150 million U.S. dollars received by President Aquino Thursday [18 September] in Washington was not aid but a payment by the U.S. Government for the use of the military bases in the Philippines.

I am clarifying this because our people might think that we are receiving a charity from the U.S. Government, Enrile said.

He added: We are not receiving that $150 million dollars as a matter of charity. That is compensation for the military bases and I think it should be observed in that line.

Enrile said the only new money the Americans gave during the visit of President Aquino was the extra 20 million dollars allocated for purchase of medicines. I think that is the only aid so far that had been given by the U.S., he said.

The defense chief made it clear that the 150 million dollars is a legal obligation of the U.S. under the military bases agreement between the Philippines and the United States. Under the agreement, the U.S. is obligated to pay the Philippines 900 million dollars from 1985 to 1989 for the use of U.S. facilities in the Philippines.

Aside from Clark and Subic bases, the Americans have three smaller communication facilities in the country. These are Wallace Air station based in La Union, Camp O'Donnell transmitting station in Capas Tarlac and the John Hay Airbase in Baguio City.

REPORT SAYS MILITARY'S PATIENCE 'WEARING THIN'

HK220516 Quezon City NEW DAY in English 22 Sep 86 p 3

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Excerpt] The recent spate of fresh attacks by New People's Army (NPA) rebels on military installations and public buildings, as well as ambuscades on government troops and civilians has prompted officials to shift to "active defense" operations in NPA-infested areas.

Camp Aguinaldo sources told NEW DAY that the patience of the military chain is fast wearing thin -- if it hasn't worn out already -- over this recent wave of insurgent "depredations" and only its commitment to Philippine President Corazon Aquino's bid to achieve a ceasefire through negotiations makes up the fragile thread holding it from action.

Officially, the only indications of stepped-up military operations are its pursuit operations against NPA bands who had initiated attacks on military outposts recently.

The most recent attack was at midnight Wednesday. A Philippine constabulary detachment in sitio San Francisco, barangay Kalian, San Pablo City, was raided by an estimated 150 rebels in two trucks. When the smoke had cleared, a militiaman lay dead while seven wounded. At least 20 firearms were carted away by the attackers.

What made the attack ominous was that the fight was taken right up to the very doorstep of a military detachment, utilizing conventional warfare attack patterns, and carried out right inside the town proper. Previously, it was thought that the NPA specialized mainly in ambushes of unsuspecting military convoys along deserted highways, assassination of abusive local government officials, and occasional "agaw-armas" snatchings.

The attack in San Pablo, however, carried a different undertone. "It's as if they are really bent on displaying a show of strength in the provinces... particularly while the peace talks are going on," commented one ranking officer. "That was a daring attack that could very well had gone wrong of them in San Pablo. Clearly, they're out to prove something."

The normally cool and understated Armed Forces chief of staff, Gen Fidel V. Ramos, seemed sore over the escalating armed activities of the NPA. Speaking to newsmen last Wednesday, Ramos lashed out at the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and NPA for persisting in a systematic program of violence and terrorism while issuing "beautiful" statements regarding peace and reconciliation to the media. It was Ramos's most strongly worded statement to date regarding the ongoing peace efforts between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front (NDF), the political arm and negotiating force of the insurgency movement.

"We in the armed forces wonder about the terroristic activities of the CPP/NPA in relation to the NDF's statements on reconciliation and peace because certainly, these statements do not in any way correspond and are not consistent with their activities in the field," he observed.

And for the first time, the usually circumspect Ramos hinted at his growing disenchantment with the prospects of a ceasefire with the rebels. As far as the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] is concerned, he said, "There is no ceasefire with the communist rebels other than those negotiated on the local level based on the guidelines of government authorities which have the approval of President Aquino and in which the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] took part in the preparation thereof."

"We would also like to assure our people that the NAFP will not hesitate to hit hard if this is necessary to protect the populace," Ramos added.

Defense Minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, true to form, also cast doubt on the insurgents' sincerity in negotiating for peace while initiating attacks on government troops. "Who is really creating trouble?" Enrile said in a popular talk show Thursday night. "Who is killing soldiers? Not the military since we are even holding back our soldiers from attacking anyone of them. And then they talk about their willingness to talk peace? I think the Filipino people have a good idea who is lying and who is telling the truth." [passage omitted]

PAPER CLAIMS PROOF OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON BASES

HK210916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0910 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 21 (AFP) -- A leading Manila newspaper Sunday said it has obtained official U.S. documents allegedly confirming that nuclear and chemical weapons have been stored at two U.S. military bases in the Philippines. The U.S. Embassy here, following U.S. Government policy, refused to comment on the report by THE MANILA CHRONICLE.

The daily said a 1984 manual of the commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Command (Cincpac) based in Hawaii "was careful not to admit" the presence of nuclear arms at the Philippine bases "but indicated that these weapons were there." It said supervising nuclear and chemical weapons was among the functions of Cincpac listed in the manual obtained by the daily, which linked this to earlier reported contingency measures for nuclear accidents at the bases.

The daily said U.S. Navy records showed that ships and submarines that can carry nuclear missiles have regularly docked at Subic Naval Base west of here across Manila Bay, adding that Subic had a "nuclear submarine port." Subic and nearby Clark Air Base are the largest U.S. bases in foreign countries. Several U.S. military facilities are located across the Philippines, a U.S. colony in the first half of this century.

U.S. embassy spokeswoman Mary Carlin, asked about the newspaper report, said: "It is officially U.S. policy that we will neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons."

CON-COM PASSES ANTINUCLEAR, ABORTION PROVISIONS

BK200344 Manila PNA in English 0109 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Manila Sept. 20 (OANA/PNA) -- Nuclear weapons will be banned from the Philippines. This policy will be incorporated in the 1986 constitution being drafted by the Constitutional Commission (CONCOM) whose members are bent on protecting the country from nuclear attack. The provision, approved by a unanimous vote of 26, states:

The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues the policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory.

The provision is contained in Section 4 of the draft article on the declaration of principles.

Submitted by Christian Monsod, the approved provision is a compromise among the members of sponsoring committee headed by Committee Vice Chairman Gregorio Tiongson, the cause-oriented bloc and the conservatives. The original draft sought to ban any nuclear devise within the country's territory.

As worded, the approved provision limits the prohibition to nuclear weapons only and nuclear wastes. It does not ban nuclear plants or nuclear medicines. Approval of Section 4, as amended, removed the controversial section in the article. The anti-nuclear weapon ban is self-executory and does not need any congressional action.

Thursday, the CONCOM deleted the controversial provision on the U.S. military bases in Section 3.

The CONCOM, however, approved the provision to be included in the transitory provision that would allow the existence of U.S. military bases up to 1991, after which the president is given the option to abrogate the military U.S. agreement or to renegotiate for a new treaty in accordance with a procedure prescribed in the new constitution. That provision reads:

After the expiration of RP [Republic of the Philippines] -U.S. bases agreement in 1991, foreign military bases, troops and facilities shall not be allowed in Philippine territory, except under the terms of a treaty duly concurred in by the Senate, and when Congress so requires, ratified by a majority of the votes cast by the people in a referendum held for that purpose and recognized as a treaty by the contracting party.

Also today, the CONCOM approved Section 9 of the article under consideration which precludes the enactment of any law legalizing abortion. The anti-abortion provision reads:

The state recognizing the sanctity of family life and shall protect and strengthen the family as a basic social institution. [sentence as received] It shall equally protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception. The natural and primary right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency and the development of moral character shall receive the support of the state.

Constitutionalization of the anti-abortion policy would also ban the use of some contraceptiives.

ANTIMILITARY, ANTICOMMUNIST RALLIES HELD

BK211241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1225 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 21 (AFP) -- Peaceful anti-military and anti-communist rallies here Sunday marked the anniversary of the 1972 imposition of martial law in the Philippines by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Although police and troops were on full alert, Manila remained calm as President Corazon Aquino continued a visit to the United States. She is due back Thursday.

Radical and centrist Aquino backers estimated by police at 4,000 gathered at a downtown Manila church square to protest the alleged continuation of military abuses after the February uprising that ended 20 years of rule by Mr Marcos. A large yellow streamer carried by protesters said: "Remove the remnants of fascism in the country; remove Enrile."

Businessman Firmo Tripon, one of the rally speakers, accused Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile of sabotaging current peace talks between communist rebels and the government, and led the crowed in chanting "Remove Enrile."

The National Democratic Front (NDF), the communist political alliance currently engaged in exploratory peace talks with Mrs Aquino, distributed a statement at the rally saying it was still willing to continue negotiations. Despite its rejection of a 30-day ceasefire offered by Mrs Aquino, the NDF said it "remains committed to pursue the peace talks with the Aquino government as well as to find ways of immediately abating the armed clashes between the New People's Army (NPA), and NDF member, and government forces. [as recieved]

Mr Enrile, whose mutiny against his longtime ally Mr Marcos had sparked the largely bloodless pro-Aquino uprising, has been at odds with radicals in the Aquino coalition government. The cabinet's public squabbles ground to a halt before Mrs Aquino left, after she apparently imposed discipline among her vocal ministers.

Meanwhile, Marcos supporters estimated by police at 1,000 held a "prayer rally" at the gates of Fort Bonifacio, the army headquarters in suburban Manila, and called for a nationwide anti-communist campaign. Marcos supporters, whose attempt to stage a coup July 6 fizzled in two days, have recently stressed the anti-communist theme in place of their demand for the return of Mr Marcos from his exile in Hawaii.

Mr. Marcos has been indefinitely barred by the Aquino government from returning, and no third country has agreed to accept him.

A leaflet distributed at the pro-Marcos rally accused five members of the Aquino cabinet of being communists, a charge brushed aside by the president.

A Filipina matron who said she had visited Vietnam and Cambodia told the crowd that communists eat children and rape women, and called on Mrs. Aquino to support the anti-communist cause.

More on Antimilitary Rally

HK220239 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Some 500 leftist groups from various sectors held a rally to protect what they termed military terrorism against ordinary citizens. The rally was held at Plaza Miranda to commemorate the declaration of martial law in 1972. The protesters accused Defense Minister Juan Ponce-Enrile and Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos of violating Filipinos' human rights. The demonstrators, led by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance], denounced the demolition of squatter shacks in slum areas by the military and violence employed against striking workers which they likened to that displayed during the regime of former President Marcos.

More on Anticommunist Rally

HK220147 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Some 27,000 anticommunist people from various groups demonstrated yesterday [21 September] in Manila to protest the soft stance of President Aquino's government against the communist insurgency. They urged the government to take strong and decisive action against the communist rebellion. Rally speakers, including former members of parliament and cause-oriented groups, said the communist insurgency is a stumbling block to progress and development in the Philippines. The rally was attended by families of military personnel at Fort Bonifacio and by religious groups and supporters of ousted President Marcos. The rally had for its theme "God and Christianity." Rally leaders said it was for love of country and the preservation of democratic ideals that the rally was held.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF NEW PARTY

HK220543 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda announced yesterday that a new political party is being formed to resolve the conflict between the PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] and the Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization].

President Aquino is expected to announce the details of the new party when she returns from the United States, Maceda said.

The party, which would "pool the leaders from both camps" is also opening its doors to former leaders of the Kilusang Bangong Lipunan (KBL).

Maceda said that since the PDP-LABAN and Unido "are impossible to merge," the formation of a new political party seems to be the only solution to get maximum benefits from the existing administrative machinery.

Maceda said the party is "accommodating former KBL leaders, especially those with undeniable political and ideological bases."

But he added that the accommodation of former KBL kingpins will be done on an individual basis to include only those who recognize the leadership of Mrs. Aquino and those who are interested in participating in future electoral exercise.

Meceda earlier reported that 20 loyalist leaders have seen him and other Cabinet officials expressing their recognition of the present government and of their interest to participate in elections, which are slated for May next year.

He mentioned a former senator from the south and six governors of the former KBL party, who he said have been Cabinet members like him. He said that he is one of those closely monitoring the activities of the loyalists.

At the rate loyalist leaders have been shifting allegiance, Macada said, he predicts not only the collapse of the loyalist movement but also the Marcos KBL party.

Asked about the newly-formed Partido ng Bayan, which includes Jose Ma Sison and Bernabe Buscayno, Maceda said the present government officially recognizes it but that it is separate from the Cabinet-endorsed party.

"For as long as Mrs. Aquino still has the popular support of the people, whatever party she forms will have the full backing of the citizenry," he added.

He said the PnB and other organized parties - which may possibly include the Liberal and Nacionalista parties -- may only get a few seats in the coming elections if they do not decided to join Mrs. Aquino's party.

Maceda said the Cabinet is still deciding whether to hold a national or local election in May, but added that the more important issue is a congressional election.

Maceda said it is likely that local and national elections will be synchronized.

LAUREL ON NEW CONSTITUTION, LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK181151 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel urged the prompt completion of a new constitution in order to speed up political normalization. Here is Marilou Linggad with more details.

[Begin recording] Laurel noted that the Constitutional Commission should have completed the constitution last 2 September; however, it is now 2 weeks past the deadline. He said that once the constitution is drafted, it has to be consolidated before we can have a regular government, one that is to move from the provisional government.

In his speech before the Public Relations Society of the Philippines at the Hotel Intercontinental, Laurel called on the media to solicit public opinion on needed changes so that such changes can be implemented immediately. He expressed regrets that some Con-Com members do not seem to understand the importance of such changes. [passage indistinct]

At the same time, Laurel also urged the holding of local elections, saying that local elections should have been held last May instead of appointing Officers in Charge. In response to Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Laurel said the appointment made by one person can never match the choice of voters. [end recording]

Further on Local Elections

HK220158 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel said local elections are certain to be held within 60 days after the plebiscite on the new constitution. He said the polls will be held even if the new constitution is not ratified. Laurel said President Aquino has already indicated her consent to the holding of the local polls 60 days after the plebiscite. He said he and the president are willing to submit themselves to another presidential election if that is what the people want. He explained that it will not be necessary for the constitution to be ratified [words indistinct] the polls. However, he said it will be better if the constitution is first ratified since it is the best way to know the people's will.

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FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN ACTIVITIES REPORTED

UNGA Speech Previewed

OW221359 Tokyo KYODO in English 1351 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari will Tuesday call for the reform of the United Nations another U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, elimination of South Africa's apartheid racial discrimination policy, nuclear disarmament and dialogue between North and South Korea in a wide-ranging speech in his debut at the international organization.

The United Nations may suffer "functional paralysis" if it fails to achieve the reforms necessary to rectify the "very serious administrative and financial situation," Kuranari will tell the U.N. General Assembly session. The problem has been partly caused by overexpansion of the organization, Kuranari says in a prepared text for his first U.N. speech to be delivered Tuesday since he became foreign minister in July. He adds that Japan supports a report recently submitted to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar which recommends a cut in the number of U.N. staff and trimming of the organization. Japan is the third largest financial contributor to the world body only behind the United States and the Soviet Union. Kuranari says, however, the peacekeeping duties of the United Nations should be strengthened.

The foreign minister expresses hope that President Ronald Reagan and Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev will meet again soon to discuss nuclear disarmament and arms control, in particular. Recalling his personal experiences in the nuclear holocaust in the city of Negasaki, he says, "I am unshakable in my conviction: all nuclear weapons must be abolished." Kuranari reiterates a Japanese proposal for the exchange of seismic data in order to establish a more effective system to verify nuclear tests.

"The entire international community must focus its attention" on the situation of South Africa, calling its racial discrimination policy "absolutely intolerable," Kuranari says. Last week, the Japanese Government decided to ban imports of iron and steel from South Africa as part of additional steps to press the country into abolishing apartheid.

Kuranari urges the Soviet Union to pull out its forces from Afghanistan and calls for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea.

Describing the situation on the Korean peninsula as "tense," the Japan's foreign minister says North Korea should sit down with South Korea to resume dialogue which has been suspended by Pyongyang. He says Japan favors separate U.N. membership for North and South Korea, a proposal put forward by Seoul but rejected by Pyongyang as an attempt to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula.

Meets PRC's Wu Xueqian

OW230515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO -- China was angered at former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio's controversial remarks on Japan's wartime action, but is watching the situation in a self-controlled manner, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Monday.

Wu made the comment during a 30-minute meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari. Both are attending the 41st session on the U.N. General Assembly.

Kuranari expressed deep regret over Fujio's remarks which justified Japan's wartime atrocities in China and the annexation of Korea in 1910, officials said. Kuranari told Wu that an overwhelming majority of Japanese people want closer relations with China and that those who make statements adverse to closer relations do not constitute the "mainstream" of Japan's political leadership, the officials said.

Wu was quoted as saying China was "surprised and, frankly speaking, angered" because Fujio's remarks hurt the Chinese people's feelings. But China is watching the situation "with a self-controlled attitude" following Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's "much needed" decision to fire Fujio, the officials said. Fujio was forced out of his post September 8 after his statements published in a magazine interview threatened to jeopardize relations with China and South Korea.

Wu invited Kuranari to visit Beijing next year for the third annual consultations between Japanese and Chinese foreign ministers. Kuranari's predecessor, Shintaro Abe, and Wu agreed to hold regular meetings in October last year. Wu visited Tokyo last April for the second meeting. Kuranari replied that he would consider the China trip through diplomatic channels, the officials said.

Wu expressed support for a Japanese-led plan to streamline U.N. machinery, they added.

Meets FRG Foreign Minister

OW230549 Tokyo KYODO in English 0519 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO -- West Germany proposed Monday that Japan, the United States and Western Europe cooperate in developing high technology. The proposal was made by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during a 30-minute meeting with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari, officials said.

Kuranari supported the idea and told Genscher he would like to ask working-level government officials to discuss the matter because it involves many technical problems.

Genscher said West Germany is interested especially in space navigation technology, the officials said.

Both Kuranari and Genscher met on the occasion of the current U.N. General Assembly session.

NAKASONE, ABE ADDRESS LPD STUDY MEETING

OW221409 Tokyo KYODO in English 1404 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Kannami, Shizuoka Pref., Sept. 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday that he has a feeling that the U.S.-Soviet summit will occur. Nakasone told a national study meeting of his Liberal-Democratic Party here that both U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev wish to have a summit meeting, and added he feels the U.S.-Soviet summit is likely although there is no hard evidence to endorse his statement.

He urged the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) to change its policy line, saying he is closely watching whether or not new JSP Chairman Takako Doi will be able to surmount the three hurdles of (1) Japan-U.S. security treaty and self defense forces issue, (2) normalization of JSP's relations with South Korea, and (3) nuclear power plant issue.

Nakasone cited three issues that might have great impact for the future: (1) U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, (2) second industrial revolution to be triggered by high technologies, and (3) establishment of Japan's identity as a nation trying to evolve into an international-minded country. He stressed the need for the nation to make efforts to cope with these three elements.

Chairman Shintaro Abe of LDP Executive Council indirectly supported Prime Minister Nakasone's recent dismissal of former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio in connection with his statement about Japan's annexation of Korea. He said that Prime Minister Nakasone experienced great pains in settling the Fujio issue.

Abe reiterated the need to increase the issuance of construction bonds to stimulate domestic demand. Abe also expressed doubt that Japan would be able to achieve an economic growth of 4 percent with a supplementary budget of little over 3,000 billion yen.

Chairman Masayoshi Ito of LDP Policy Affairs Research Council told the meeting that increased issuance of construction bonds should be executed to stimulate domestic demand, saying that it is necessary for Japan to show to foreign countries that it is making utmost efforts to expand domestic demand by shedding blood (meaning construction bonds). He said that if necessary, issuing of construction bonds should be increased to finance general public works projects.

Ito, however, expressed his firm opposition to liberalization of rice imports which the U.S. had demanded.

VNS: EMPLOY 'ALL MEANS' IN ANTI-ASIAD STRUGGLE

SK220942 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the Asian Games which the Chon Tu-hwan group has opened.

Defying strong opposition and rejection from the masses at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan group has finally opened the Asian Games. The ruling authorities are mobilizing the mass media to conduct loud propaganda that the Asian Games, which opened on 20 September with the participation of Chon Tu-hwan, are a peace sports festival for Asians. However, this is an intolerable challenge to our masses desiring independence, democracy, and reunification and a hypocritical act against sportsmanship.

The Asian Games opened this time in Seoul with the conspiracy of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group and are sports events which seek criminal political purposes. By holding the Asian Games in Seoul, the Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to tide over the crises facing its colonial, fascist, and terror-ridden system, create a favorable international situation for the perpetuation of division through two Koreas, and lay the foundation for long-term power.

At present, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are holding the Asiad, while placing South Korea under a state of virtual martial law, in order to achieve their impure political purposes. The Chon Tu-hwan group has successively issued suppressive orders, such as the "A" class emergency order and the "Thunderbolt" emergency order, and has mobilized all police forces to kick up rackets of rummaging campuses, industrial complexes, residential areas, hotels, railway stations, terminals, major streets, and even temples in mountainous areas.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan group, not content with closing universities and mobilizing some 100,000 police forces carrying cartridges with them, has mobilized even hundreds of thousands of military forces from the Capital Garrison Command and the Special Combat Command, has deployed tanks and armored cars, and has placed double and treble tight cordons with armed police forces carrying cartridges with them around the athletes' village, stadiums, and major facilities.

Meanwhile, the United States is dragging numerous battleships, including aircraft carriers, into Pusan and Inchon to threaten and blackmail our people opposing the Asian Games. Seven warships, including the aircraft carrier "Ranger" laden with some 80 sophisticated aircraft, have already called at Pusan, and several battleships, including the warship "New Jersey," have already anchored in Inchon. These warships that have crept into this land will be mobilized in a large-scale war exercise in the waters of our country during the period of the Asian Games.

The present grim situation, in which the Asian Games are being held amid frenzied fascist suppression and a horrendous terror-ridden atmosphere, is reminiscent of the eve of the bloody Kwangju incident, which soaked Kwangju in a sea of blood 6 years ago. The U.S. method, whenever the mass advance of our masses has been strengthened and U.S. colonial rule has been faced with crises, is to threaten us with gunboat diplomacy. Using the Asian Games as pretext, the United States has dragged numerous warships into this land, has rattled its sabers, and is planning to kick up war exercise rackets.

The ulterior motive for this is to ruthlessly crack down on the righteous struggle of our students and the patriotic masses of all walks of life who oppose the Asian Games, in case this struggle grows stronger. In other words, they are trying to achieve their impure political purposes by smoothly holding the Asian Games, even if it means that an incident as tragic as the bloody Kwangju massacre recurs. This is unprecedented in the history of international sports.

The Asian Games have been held nine times so far, but there has never been a time when the games were held under such a situation as that in South Korea, where the whole land is covered with bayonets and surrounded by U.S. pirate ships. Indeed, the Asian games this time will be recorded as the sporting event which has left the most shameful stain on international sports history.

It is, therefore, natural that the Asian Games, which the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring are making bad use of for their impure political purposes, are strongly opposed and rejected by the masses at home and abroad.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group are trying to achieve their sordid political purposes by holding the Asian Games in Seoul. However, this is a miscalculation.

Our people will never tolerate these criminal maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group. They will more valiantly wage the struggle against the Asian Games by mobilizing all means and methods everywhere during the entire period of the holding of the Asian Games.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES GUINEAN DELEGATION

SK221031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 22 received the visiting Guinean government delegation headed by Jean Kolipe Lama, member of the military committee of national redressment and minister in charge of maritime region. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. The head of the delegation presented a personal letter of Guinean President Lansana Conte to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PLANS TO MAKE KIM YONG-SAM SOLE NKDP HEAD VIEWED

SK230102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 86 p 6

[By Kim Song-pok]

[Text] A change in the internal leadership structure is becoming a matter of major concern in the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party as it readies itself for a determined struggle for constitutional amendment.

Last week, Kim Yong-sam created a stir within the NKDP with his remarks in an open debate with the members of the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity group of senior journalists.

Kim laid bare his thought that the NKDP's form of leadership needs to be revamped sooner or later. He was asked if he believed that the present "troika system" was good enough to cope with the current political situation.

"I've heard the same question many times during my recent tour of provincial cities and I know what people are worried about," Kim replied. "I cannot be specific about the timing but I should say the leadership structure should be changed to another form sooner or later."

Since its foundation in January, 1985, the effectiveness of the party leadership was questioned from time to time because of its peculiar shape.

Of late, there were calls for dialogues between those who have substantial powers in the two opposing political camps to achieve the ideal goal of rewriting the basic law through partisan agreement.

It also suggested that Kim Yong-sam had better take the helm of the NKDP so that he can meet DJP Chairman No Tae-u more easily.

Many opposition members observed that powerful leadership is also necessary for the NKDP as it will have to confront the ruling party more resolutely when constitutional revision work enters a critical stage.

At present, Kim Yong-sam is certainly in a better position than Kim Tae-chung to take the presidency of the NKDP.

Kim Tae-chung is on the stay of execution of his 20-year prison sentence handed down on a sedition charge in connection with the bloody Kwangju riot in 1980s. His political reinstatement is hardly in sight now.

It may be safe to say that the government will place the legal fetters on hardliner Kim Tae-chung for somewhat long period because it does not want to see him enter the NKDP and hold the leadership.

In the meantime, the ruling party hopes that Kim Yong-sam who is considered moderate compared to the other Kim will take command of the opposition party.

The DJP's strategy was revealed in its suggestion for a meeting between DJP chairman No who is the No. 2 man in the ruling camp and Kim Yong-sam.

The DJP, on the other hand, flatly rejected the opposition camp's proposal for a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and the three NKDP leaders, including Kim Tae-chung. It was argued that Kim is legally disqualified for political activities.

Kim Yong-sam, for his part, has refused to be positive about the meeting with No alleging that the DJP move was a scheme to create a rift between Kim Tae-chung and himself.

Since the founding of the NKDP in January 1985, the two Kims have remained outside the party while they were in control of the two largest factions in the opposition party. Kim Yong-sam joined the party early this year with the obscure title of "permanent advisor" while keeping Yi Min-u as party "president" which was in fact more like a general manager.

Shortly after joining the NKDP, Kim Yong-sam launched a nationwide campaign to collect signatures for the constitutional amendment on Feb. 12, just a year after the 1985 general elections.

His leadership was praised by NKDP members as the unremitting struggle made the ruling camp to abandon the position of protecting the current Constitution and consent to rewriting the basic law.

Kim's remarks last week stressed the necessity to revamp the NKDP leadership structure is noteworthy because it came at a time when the political camps were about to go into a second stage of confrontation over the amendment issue.

However, his immediate inauguration as the NKDP president looks impossible without hurting his unity with Kim Tae-chung.

Unconfirmed reports have it that Kim Tae-chung warned that Kim Yong-sam's clinching of the NKDP presidency will mark an "end of the conservatives' fight against the conservatives." It will be the beginning of a struggle between the conservatives and the progressive will come, Kim reportedly said.

NKDP'S YI MIN-U CRITICIZES CHON-NAKASONE SUMMIT

SK230122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] NKDP President Yi Min-u yesterday appeared "disappointed" with the results of Sunday's summit meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Yi recalled that Japan decided to import about 10 billions worth of American goods a decade ago when the United States suffered a trade deficit with Japan.

"I had expected that the issue concerning Korea's trade deficit with Japan would be resolved, in the summit talks," he said.

Regarding the Japanese Government's plan to refer a revision of the foreign registration law to the Diet this year for approval, he said he does not expect the revision to pass in the near future. The revision would require all Korean residents to be fingerprinted once in their lifetimes.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION

SK220247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su Monday morning left here for New York to attend the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations.

During his stay in New York, Choe will meet with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and president of the General Assembly, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, who is the foreign minister of Bangladesh, respectively, to discuss the situation around the Korean peninsula and cooperation between South Korea and the United Nations.

Choe also will have talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, respectively, and it to meet with foreign ministers from other Western countries, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Choe plans to deliver a speech on Korea's foreign policy at the 10th foreign ministers' convention of 77 Group, to be held Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 at the headquarters of the United Nations.

He is scheduled to return home Oct. 3.

KUFNCD DIRECTIVE ON RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

BK230515 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[17 September directive of the KUFNCD National Council, signed by Chairman Chea Sim, on "Phchum Ben" and "Kathen" religious festivals]

[Text] Thanks to the historic victory on 7 January 1979, the Cambodian fatherland and people have revived. At the same time, all rights and freedoms regarding religious beliefs, traditions, and customs of our nation and people have been broadly restored. The party, state, and front have set clear policies and guidelines regarding religions, such as the naming of children and various religious rites, to ensure that the people and Buddhist followers exercise their rights and freedoms in an appropriate manner and in accordance with the situation of our revolution and Buddhist ideals. For this reason, since liberation on 7 January 1979, our people and Buddhist followers have made merit and preserved the traditions in accordance with their wishes.

As in previous years, this year our people and Buddhist followers will organize the "Phchum Ben" and "Kathen" religious festivals. These festivals take place at a time when our entire party, armed forces, and people are actively and enthusiastically carrying out the rainy-season offensive to ensure maximum fulfillment of the party's strategic tasks and the three essential goals set forth by the party's fifth national representative congress.

To ensure that the "Phchum Ben" and "Kathen" religious, traditional festivals of our people and Buddhist followers proceed in a genuinely religious spirit, bring happy feelings to all, benefit the revolution, conform with the real conditions of the people's livelihood, and contribute to the people's efforts in fulfilling their duties as partriotic Buddhist followers, the KUFNCD National Council would like to give the following advice:

1. The essence of the "Phchum Ben" festival is to dedicate merit to the souls of our deceased ancestors -- grandfathers, grandmothers, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, children, and relatives. In this spirit, the front committees at all levels should give advice on meritorous rites dedicated to the souls of our patriotic ancestors, male and female combatants, cadres, party members, and revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their precious lives in the cause of the nation. At the same time, it is imperative to make merit for the more than 3 million Cambodians who died from the criminal acts of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, and to stimulate monks, masses, and Buddhist followers to forever remember these criminal acts and resolutely oppose the clique's perfidious psychological warfare schemes aimed at sabotaging the Cambodian revolution and our people's rights and freedoms of religious belief. The most essential point is to do everything possible to enable monks, the masses, and Buddhist followers to realize that the existence of religion depends on the survival of the fatherland, free from oppression and genocide, and that our enemies are resorting to various perfidious meneuvers to destroy our fatherland and religions. For this reason, monks, clergymen, monastery committees, and Buddhist followers should understand their duties and their rights to mastery in the new regime and strive to fulfill their tasks to rebuild our nation and defend the fatherland, the revolutionary gains, monasteries, and our national and cultural heritage.

Spending on the Phchum Ben" festival should be based on spirit of thrift. All families should avoid over-spending and waste.

2. During the 15-day "Phchum Ben" festival, the front committees at all levels should disseminate among monks and Buddhist followers a number of the party's policies, such as Circulars No 22 and 24 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and particularly Directive No 05/86 dated 10 September 1986 on the implementation of the policies regarding religion.

3. "Kathen" is also one of our religious festivals observed since time immemorial. This festival should be observed in accordance with Buddhist rules and state law. The organizer of the "Kathen" festival should not solicit contributions from others. He should organize the festival at his own expense and be thrifty. Boisterous processions during this festival are forbidden. Attempts to gain profit from religious festivals are absolutely forbidden.

4. Religious officials and the monastery committee, in cooperation with monks in the monastery, should discuss the use of all proceeds from the sincere and meritorious contributions of the people and Buddhist followers in serving the interests of the Buddhist religion and the public, such as by building social sites.

All party organizations, authorities, front committees, and mass organizations are instructed to take action in accordance with party Circular No 08/85 by widely disseminating this directive. After the conclusion of these two festivals, the provincial and municipal front committees are instructed to produce reports on the activities of the masses and Buddhist followers and send them to the KUFNCD National Council to provide information on the people's feelings and the outcome of the guidance.

[dated] Phnom Pehn, 17 September 1986

[signed] For the KUFNCD National Council,

Chairman Chea Sim.

MEN CHHAN, KUFNCD DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CUBA

BK200839 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Sep (SPK) -- Invited to the Third Congress of the Committee for the Defense of the Cuban Revolution, a delegation of the KUFNCD National Council led by its Vice Chairman Men Chhan left this morning for Havana.

It was seen off by Min Khin, deputy general secretary of the front, and Enna Viant Valdes, acting charge d'affaires of Cuba to Cambodia.

REPORT OF THAI VIOLATIONS FOR WEEK ENDING 13 SEP

BK200845 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0338 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Sep (SPK) -- During the week ending 13 September 17 reconnaissance flights by Thai L-19's and A-37's were reported above the sectors west of Yeang Dangkum, Malai, Mak Hoeun, north of Komrieng, west of Pailin, and northwest of Koh Kong between 2 and 10 km inside Cambodian airspace.

At sea, Thai vessels operated 112 times in the sectors between 9 and 55 kilometers from the Cambodian islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang.

During the same week, Cambodian border guards put out of action 159 reactionary Cambodians infiltrated from Thailand for sabotage purposes, including 32 taken prisoners, 26 wounded, and 29 others who surrendered, and seized 67 rifles and a notable quantity of war materiel.

BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 SEP

BK191400 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 19 -- A delegation of the Department of External Policy and Foreign Relations of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee led by its deputy head George Stayanov arrived here yesterday for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee.

Krasnodar, Bulgarian charge d'affaires A.I. to Kampuchea, was also on hand.

BRIEFS

RETURNEES IN BATTAMBANG -- Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK) -- During the first 8 months of this year, 148 misled persons returned to the revolution in Moung Russei District, Battambang Province. The returnees, including 80 Pol Pot soldiers, turned themselves in to local authorities either individually or in groups and brought with them 85 assorted weapons and a quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0445 GMT 22 Sep 86 BK]

RETURNEES IN BAVEL DISTRICT -- In August, Bavel District [Battambang Province] received 106 misled persons who brought with them 27 assorted weapons and some war materiel. Among the returnees were 30 Pol Pot soldiers and 96 Sereika soldiers; 3 of them were company commanders. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86 BK]

PHOUN SIPASEUT REMARKS ON VLADIVOSTOK STATEMENT

BK221201 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Vientiane, September 22 OANA (KPL) -- "The Soviet move for Asian-Pacific peace is of vital importance to all regional states, regardless of their socio-political differences," Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut said in a recent interview with the Soviet "NEW TIMES" magazine.

Referring to the Vladivostok statement by Mikhail Gorbachev on July 28, 1986, he said: "This proposal has perfectly suited the present reality of the Asian-Pacific region and hence conformed to the aspiration of the regional peoples for peace, neighbourliness, equality and mutual cooperation.

Phoun Sipaseut further said that the Vladivostok statement and the other constructive Soviet initiatives including its moratorium on nuclear explosions, have all testified to the Soviet Union's high responsibility and concern for world peace, security and stability."

They represent the well-intentioned attitude and constant foreign policy of peace adopted by the Soviet Union during the past 7 decades," P. Sipaseut noted.

He pointed out that the Soviet moves for peace and against nuclear war have raised its international prestige and met with world-wide appreciation and support. "Having undergone a national liberation war, the Lao PDR -- a socialist country in the Asian-Pacific region -- highly cherishes peace and considers it to be the most imperative need for all humanity," he stressed and voiced the Lao Government's full support for the Vladivostok stance of the Soviet Union.

Answering a question relating to measures of guaranteeing peace and security in this region, the Lao vice-premier pointed to the need of implementing the peace proposals and initiatives put forth by the USSR, Mongolia, India, the DPRK and other Asian-Pacific states.

"These proposals serve as a basis for our struggle to achieve our common goal," P. Sipaseut said, adding that it was time to settle all political problems through dialogue and stop all forms of the arms race, and that this is the only way to maintain lasting peace in the world.

PRK DELEGATION VISITS PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, DEPARTS

BK190614 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday morning, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from a PRK public health delegation led by Public Health Minister Yit Kimseng. The guest and the host coversed with each other in a warm atmosphere of close friendship. Both of them expressed satisfaction over the fruitful achievements of the daily developing relations and cooperation in the public health field between the two countries -- Laos and Cambodia -- in the past as well as at present.

Phoumi Vongvichit hailed this visit to Laos by the PRK delegation as a contribution further strengthening the time-honored militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The PRK public health delegation left Vientiane for home the same afternoon, ending an almost 2 week visit to Laos.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY

BK201045 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 20 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday the newly appointed amnassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Poland [PRP] to the Lao PDR [Marian Fronczek].

During their warm and cordial talk, the two sides discussed issues concerning the strengthening of the long-standing friendship and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the PRR.

Vice-Chairman Phoumi Vongvichit on this occasion wished the ambassador success in his mission here for further promotion of the fraternal relations and cooperation between the two nations.

COOPERATION, ASSISTANCE WITH GDR PROMOTED

BK221205 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 22 OANA (KPL) -- The Lao PDR and the GDR have long engaged in mutual cooperation and assistance. Every year, the GDR provides an average of 12 million marks as aid to Laos by supplying technical equipment, medicines and other materials. As stipulated in a joint agreement signed in Berlin on July 8, 1986, the GDR will grant 18 million marks as aid to Laos in 1986. This includes scholarships for the training of Lao students in the GDR, and funds for the construction of financial and forestry schools in Laos. The GDR has also given assistance, mostly technical equipment, to [as received] the past ten years. Especially since the signing of the Laos-GDR friendship and cooperatijon treaty in 1982, the ties of cooperation and assistance between the two sides have considerably ameliorated in all fields. A number of GDR experts are now working side by side with their Lao counterparts at various sites of economic development, adding a new chapter to the traditional relations existing between the two countries.

MILITARY UNIT IN PHON HONG ATTENDS COURSE

BK161318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] A 3-month military and political training course for the regional force of Phon Hong District, Vientiane Province, ended on 11 September. The cadres and combatants attending the course concentrated on studying tactical and combat subject. They also actively studied and contributed views to the draft political report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the forthcoming fourth party congress, thus enabling them to understand deeply and grasp the orientation, tasks, and strategic objectives for each period mentioned in the draft political report. The training course was also intended to enable the participants to improve their knowledge, capability, and standpoint so that they can consolidate and turn their units into all-around strong forces.

ARMY CLASHES WITH 50 VIETNAMESE INTRUDERS

BK230047 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Thai government forces have been battling since Saturday [20 September] a unit of Vietnamese soldiers who intruded into the Thai territory in the northeastern province of Buriram, a senior army official said yesterday.

Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, the secretary of the Royal Thai Army, told reporters that the Vietnamese, numbering about 50, crossed the border into an area known as Hill 538 in Ban Kruat District. He said the area was about two kilometres inside Thailand.

Narudon said soldiers from the Suranari border force were immediately sent into the area the same afternoon and pushed back the intruders. The Thai thrust was preceded by artillery bombardment.

"But the area is heavily jungled and mountainous and there was heavy rain, making attempts to drive back the intruders difficult," he said.

Narudon said stray artillery shells fired by the Vietnamese fell harmlessly inside Thailand during the fighting. He said all villagers living near the area had been evacuated before the government forces moved in.

A senior official of the Nakhon Ratchasima-based Suranari force told THE NATION that the situation had returned to normal yesterday with the Vietnamese soldiers driven back.

No casualties were available. [sentence as published]

The senior official, who declined to be identified, quoted the latest field report as saying that the Vietnamese had been operating in the border area for quite some time. They had occasionally intruded into Thai territory and clashed with Thai soldiers.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday decided to cancel a trip he had planned to the scene of the fighting. He said there had been only sporadic fighting.

COUP PARTICIPANT LOSES RANK; AMNESTY VIEWED

BK220914 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] The 26 August Royal Gazette, Book No 103, Section 149 carried an announcement of the Prime Minister's Office, dated 18 September, countersigned by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon [dates as published]. The announcement says: "Whereas Colonel Manun Rupkhachon, attached to the Bangkok Provincial Army, a suspect in the criminal charges of participation in the disturbance of peace, has fled from prosecution. Such behavior is unsuitable to the holding of military rank; therefore, a royal command has been issued removing Col Manun Rupkhachon from his rank from 13 September 1986. Announced on 18 September 1986."

NAEO NA has discussed the removal of Col Manun's rank with Lieutenant General Suchinda Khraprayun, the assistant army chief of staff and president of the Chunlachomklao Army Academy Class 5, who said he had no information about it and that he did not know from which Army office the removal was issued. He made no comment when told that the removal was announced in the royal gazette and countersigned by Gen Prem.

Asked if an amnesty is now possible for the 9 September 1985 coup participants after removal of Manun's rank, Suchinda said it is not an affair of the army. Asked if the army will oppose a bill seeking amnesty, Suchinda said: We have no objection, but it is the responsibility of the legislative branch, not the army's.

Army Commander Gen Chawalit earlier also said that he had no objections to granting amnesty for the 9 September coupists and pointed out that the legislative branch, not the army, is responsible for the matter.

LAO DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES THAI RELATIONS

BK191348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Sept 19 (AFP) -- The current United Nations General Assembly session is unlikely to make any progress on the Cambodian crisis, which pits socialist Indochina against it non-communist neighbors, Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat said here Friday. But this will not necessarily block improved relations between Vientiane and Bangkok, which since 1981 has banned the export of 273 "strategic" products to landlocked Laos, Mr Souban told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Souban was in Bangkok on his way to New York Friday to head the Laotian delegation at the assembly session, which began Tuesday and is expected to last several months. He dismissed the possibility of a change in the United Naitons' pro-Cambodian resistance stand with a shrug and the comment: "You know how they are." [passage omitted]

Mr Souban said that what counted was Cambodia itself, where "the Heng Samrin regime is consolidating its power every day" despite CGDK guerrilla actions. [passage omitted]

Mr Souban said Laos was still open to better relations with neighbors Thailand and China, both backers of the CGDK, especially after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "historic" speech in July about reducing tension in Asia. He discounted speculation here that Laos was functioning as Indochina's "spearhead" for improved ties with the West and China. "Our territory borders Thailand," he said. "that's what makes us different from Vietnam. But we are still socialist, the opposite of capitalist." Overtures to China were not new, he added. Laos was waiting for China, which it has accused of harboring "Laotian reactionaries," to respond to an offer by the three Indochinese nations to negotiate on normalizing relations.

Mr Souban said recent slackening in the tension that has marked Thai-Lao relations since Laos turned communist in 1975 may be an important development. [passage omitted]

Mr Souban said Vientiane was encouraged that Thai troops had been "withdrawing secretly," while maintaining a token force, in an area where the two armies fought in 1984. [passage omitted]

NHAN DAN ON QUALITY OF PRODUCT CONTRACTS

BK201220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 18 September editorial: "Enhance the Quality of Product Contracts in Agriculture"]

[Text] The course of socialist construction in our country is the course of simultaneously conducting the three revolutions -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution.

The fifth party congress resolution asserted that during our country's transition period, we must take agriculture as the foremost battlefront and carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture, using the appropriate forms and steps and following the law of consistency between production relations and the character and standard of production forces.

After setting forth the main guidelines for consolidating and strengthening agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in terms of consolidating the system of ownership and improving the systems of management and distribution, the fifth party congress resolution clearly indicated that the form of finished product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers must be broadly applied and perfected.

The implementation of product contracts is in fact the first step in renovating economic thinking, labor organization, and distribution in cooperatives and production collectives consistent with the characteristics of management objectives and production forces in agriculture in the initial stage of the transition period.

Product contracts bind together duty, responsibility, and benefits; link the interests of the state, collectives, and workers; and use the socioeconomic results as an objective in consolidating socialist production relations in agriculture.

The real production situation in the past few years has demonstrated that production contracts with groups of workers and individual workers constitute a right policy, a progressive form of management, and a new motivating force that helps promote the development of agricultural production. Although natural disasters have successively occurred and the volume of materials per area unit and product unit has decreased, under the party leadership the application of product contracts, some production stimulating policies, and technical innovations have advanced agriculture -- primarily rice production -- at a better pace than that of previous plans, and the livelihood of members in cooperatives and production collectives has been stabilized and improved.

Labor and land, the most important means of production in agriculture, have been put to better use. Hand and semi-mechanized tools and means of transportation have incresed rather quickly. Water conservation projects have been continually built along the guideline of cooperation between the state and the people. Many technical innovations, especially new high-yield, insect-resistant, and waterlogging-proof rice strains have been used broadly.

If the product contract system is correctly implemented under close guidance, it will not weaken the new production relations, nor will it hamper the strengthening of production forces and the technical revolution in agriculture. On the contrary, it will have a good impact on these domains.

In the past, the party and state have issued many resolutions, directives, and circulars to perfect the product contract system. Wherever the system is correctly implemented, socialist production relations have taken on new forms that never existed before such as the integration of collectives and families; the alliance of state, collectives and families in producing each type of product; the integration of state-run service and technical supply with collectivized production units; and the alliance between production and processing units.

If we take such an overall and broad view of the relations of ownership, management, and distribution, in those localities where the product contract system is correctly implemented, the relations of socialist production are being consolidated step by step. However, the situation of loose management and nonspecific contracts have been found in some cooperatives and production collectives. These are shortcomings and deficiencies to be quickly overcome.

Enhancing and perfecting the quality of product contracts in close connection with the elimination of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization to achieve autonomy in production and business for primary economic units constitutes an important task.

In a specific production situation, what the state and collectives can perform still depends on the condition of the materials, the material and technical bases, and the natural social conditions in each area. If the state can control all the agricultural and technical materials, collectives can also have some necessary conditions to carry out production.

To resolutely overcome the situation of loose management and nonspecific contracts is the responsibility of management agencies from the central down to local and grass-root levels. Sectors at the central and provincial levels should correctly implement the signed contracts, respect production and primary installations, overcome bureaucratic centralism, strive to ensure the timely supply of agricultural materials to peasants, and oppose corruption, under-the-counter dealings, pilferage, shortchanging, and siphoning off of agricultural materials to the free market. By so doing, we will create conditions for primary production units to surge forward and perform well in production and overcome the situation of nonspecific contracts.

Enhancing the quality of product contracts must be coupled with the consolidation of all managerial tasks in cooperatives and the resolute struggle against grafting the rice money, work credits, and materials for individuals or small collectives in cooperatives.

The managerial task calls for the fulfillment of economic and technical norms, the prevention of exaggerating work credits and points, and the implementation of social policies. Marketing and credit cooperatives should operate effectively to control surplus products in the rural areas and to buy them at rational prices through convenient trade procedures, thus helping promote the development of production and security sufficient products for peasants' families. They must assist meritorious families, the surviving families of fallen heroes, and other needy families; stabilize the people's livelihood; step up production; prevent usury; and prevent private traders from infiltrating the rural areas to raise prices and compete with the state in purchasing commodities.

Product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers constitute a progressive form of management. They have definitely good effects produced in the past 5 years and will continue to produce a good effect in the coming years.

It is not right to see only the good points and not the shortcomings. Nor is it right to note only the shortcomings and deny the good aspects of product contracts.

We will continue to implement product contracts in agriculture and enhance their quality. We will link them with the application of technical innovations to production to increase labor productivity and cooperative members' income, considering it one of the most important measures to consolidate cooperatives and help promote the development of agricultural production.

HOANG TUNG ADDRESSES LY NHAN DISTRICT CONGRESS

BK201111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Report by VNA correspondent Pham Hong Thinh]

[Summary] "Ly Nhan District [Ha Nam Ninh Province] recently held its party organization congress to study and contribute ideas to the draft political reports of the Sixth CPV Congress and the fourth provincial party congress, evaluate the socioeconomic situation during the past 3 years, and set forth tasks and orientations for the 1986-88 and 1988-90 periods. The congress also discussed measures to exploit labor and land potentials, balance the distribution of grain and materials in the district, invest more in industrial crops for export, and strive to process export goods using agricultural raw materials. Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress."

Ly Nhan, a densely populated district with fertile land, has developed its cultivation considerably. Over the past 3 years, the district collected a rice yield of 5.14 metric tons per hectare and a rice output of 32,360 metric tons or more than the previous 3 years by 10.6 percent and 15.8 percent respectively.

"Conducting the self-criticism and criticism drive according to the party Central Committee Secretariat Directive No 79, the district party committee has received many ideas from grass-roots party organizations and chapters, and seriously noted shortcomings in production supervision and economic development."

The congress set forth tasks for the 1986-88 and 1988-90 periods, during which a total grain output of 42,000 metric tons will be acheived in 1988, and 45,000 metric tons in 1990.

"Addressing the congress, Comrade Hoang Tung, on behalf of the party Central Committee, commended Ly Nhan District for its efforts over the past 3 years in developing the low-lying rice cultivation area and increasing a rice yield from 3.5 to 5 metric tons per hectare."

Comrade Hoang Tung urged the district party organization to strive to exploit the labor force of more than 100,000 workers to increase the grain production output of the district to meet demands of local consumption and sell surplus to other localities.

"Comrade Hoang Tung also urged the Ly Nhan party organization members to strengthen unity, develop the people's right to collective mastery, and carry out all directives and resolutions of the party, thereby creating stronger and firmer developing paces and scoring better results in the socioeconomic targets set forth by the district in this congress."

TIEN GIANG HOLDS GRASS-ROOTS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK210418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] According to the TIEN GIANG paper, as of late August Tien Giang Province had basically completed the holding of grass-roots party congresses with good results and high quality. The number of party members attending the congresses was relatively larger than that at the previous congresses. In many party organizations, from 98 to 100 percent of the party members were on hand.

To gain a thorough understanding of and make suggestions to the party Central Committee's draft documents, the participants engaged in lively discussions and showed great confidence. While realizing that the political, economic, cultural, social, and national defense achievements scored over the past years were great, they also clearly saw the remaining difficulties and shortcomings in connection with the actual situation in their localities. This has enabled them to determine concrete and practical guidelines for each party organization.

Concerning guidelines and tasks, many participants suggested that the central echelon pay attention to the adoption of policies aimed at encouraging and promoting the development of production, especially agricultural production, which is the foremost task at present. Attention should also be paid to ensuring and bringing into full play the working people's right to collective mastery, the state's managerial role, and the task of enhancing the leadership capability and fighting strength of the party. The congresses also clearly realized that, at present, the important thing is to renovate conceptions and thinking; organizational apparatuses and forms; the training, selection, and assignment of cadres; and the working style and methods called for by the party Central Committee's draft documents.

Proceeding from this initial enhanced understanding, all grass-roots party organizations have determined concrete and correct guidelines and tasks for their coming term of office on the basis of the guidelines and tasks sent down by the upper-level party organizations for discussion and contribution of ideas by the basic party organizations.

BINH TRI THIEN HOLDS DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESSES

BK210544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] To date, various districts, cities, and towns in Binh Tri Thien Province have held party congresses at the district and equivalent levels. The party organizations of Huong Dien, Huong Phu, Phu Loc, Ben Hai, and Tuyen Hoa Districts and Dong Hoi City held their congresses in late August and early September.

The congresses seriously reviewed past work, pointed out strong points and weaknesses in carrying out socioeconomic tasks in recent years, and discussed guidelines and tasks for the period ahead. They drew profound lessons of experience from the economic management, party building, security, and national defense work of each locality and worked out measures to bring strengths into full play to quickly build prosperous and strong districts, ensure security and national defense, and gradually improve the people's living standards.

The congresses made many suggestions aimed at overcoming difficulties regarding land and weather and exploiting the strengths of all localities to comprehensively develop agricultural production according to the characteristics of each area.

Each district should rearrange its crop cultivation pattern; adopt measures to carry out the intensive cultivation of food crops; step up the reclamation of fallow cropland and hilly areas; develop livestock and poultry farming, especially cattle and hogs; grow short- and long-term industrial plants; and exploit and zone sea areas for development to produce large quantities of raw materials for the production of valuable goods for local consumption and export in each locality.

There were many suggestions emphasizing the need to renovate the economic management system from the grass-roots level up, to quickly restore order in the distribution and circulation of goods, and to stabilize and improve the people's living standards.

HA BAC HOLDS DISTRICT, CITY PARTY CONGRESSES

BK220617 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Sixteen districts and cities of Ha Bac Province have completed the holding of party congresses.

Along with appreciating the achievements already recorded in the economic, security, and defense fields nationwide and throughout the province, the delegates to the congresses dissected and pointed out the mistakes and shortcomings of their local party organizations in applying party and state lines and policies to the actual task of leading the people to carry out the two duties of building and defending the fatherland. All the delegates stressed the tasks of consolidating the new production relations in the rural areas and asked the party and state to promptly adopt concrete policies aimed at encouraging production, establishing equitable relations between the state and peasants and between cooperative members and collectives, gradually abolishing state subsidies in agriculture, and ending violations of economic management principles. Many suggestions dealt with the struggle for social justice, regarding this as an urgent task to create a driving force for the development of production and improvement of the people's living standards.

In Bac Giang City, the local party organization congress concentrated on discussing and working out measures to resolve the four current most pressing issues, namely developing small industry and handicraft production to create jobs for more than 3,000 laborers and developing agricultural production; building houses for cadres, workers, and employees in accordance with the formula "the state and people work together"; promoting a new lifestyle and practicing family planning; and restoring order in the field of distribution and circulation. The congress also adopted a program of revolutionary action aimed at motivating cadres, party members, and people to strive to achieve a number of targets by 1988: 14 million dong worth of small industrial and handicraft products, a total grain production of 7,500 metric tons, 700 metric tons of pork, and 7.2 million dong worth of exports each year.

As a result of these district and city party organization congresses, cadres of party committee echelons were rejuvenated one step further and the number of workers, scientific and technical cadres, and women serving as party committee members was increased. In many party organizations such as those of Tan Yen and Thuan Thanh Districts, 30-40 percent of the party committee members were replaced by zealous, dynamic, healthy, and young persons endowed with revolutionary sentiments and virtues as well as knowledge and culture.

After their congresses, all 16 districts and cities have formulated programs of revolutionary action to strive to fulfill the norms of winter crop, overcome the consequences of the recent flash floods, and build new projects in honor of the national party congress.

RADIO REPORTS FIGURES ON SUMMER-FALL HARVEST

BK221448 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] According to figures provided by the Statistics General Department, as of 15 September, provinces in the south had harvested nearly 596,000 hectares of summer-fall rice or nearly 80 percent of the sown area.

A number of provinces such as An Giang and Nghia Binh have completed harvesting their summer-fall rice. Tien Giang and Long An Provinces have harvested nearly 70 percent of their rice areas while Ho Chi Minh City has harvested 50 percent of its rice area. Due to their belated rice planting, a number of provinces such as Ben Tre and Minh Hai have been able to harvest only 20 percent or so of their summer-fall rice areas.

Generally speaking, the summer-fall rice output in the southern provinces is equally high as or higher than that of last year. A number of provinces such as Thuan Hai, An Giang, Long An, and Nghia Binh have exceeded the planned target for rice output.

In the north, summer-fall rice is ripening in large areas. Nghe Tinh Province has harvested nearly 9,000 hectares while Binh Tri Thien Province has harvested nearly 18,000 hectares.

As for 10th-month rice, as of 15 September, the country as a whole had planted rice on 2,643,000 hectares or over 87 percent of the planned target with the northern provinces planting over 1,246,000 hectares and the southern provinces planting nearly 1,400,000 hectares. According to plan, the southern provinces still have approximately 300,000 hectares of 10th-month rice to be planted. As the sowing schedule is not over yet, various provinces are taking advantage of the favorable weather to strive to plant all the planned 10th-month rice area.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETS BULGARIA ON ARMY DAY

OW221637 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 22 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has extended his greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, General Dobri Dzhurov, on the 42nd Bulgarian Army Day.

The message praises the great achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people and Army in national liberation and in defence and construction of the country.

The message notes that in face of the arms race of the US imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Bulgarian Army has been strengthening its combat capacity, and together with the armies of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries, is ready to defeat all schemes and acts of aggression of the enemies, thereby defending their country and contributing to preserving peace, security in Europe and across the world. The message expresses thanks to the Bulgarian people and Army for their valuable support for the Vietnamese revolution. It wishes the Bulgarian Army still greater success in carrying out the tasks set by the 13th Bulgarian party congress, and the further development of the solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and armies.

NEW ZEALAND

SOVIET SEAMAN SEEKS PERMANENT RESIDENCE

HK210615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, Sept 21 (AFP) — A Soviet seaman who jumped ship to seek permanent residence in New Zealand still has at least another two weeks to wait before a decision is made on his application, it was announced Sunday. The sailor had applied to have his temporary entry permit made permanent after walking off the trawler Lesogorsk and into a department store in the southern city of Dunedin 10 days ago.

Officials have not identified the defector by name, but he is reported to have been the trawler's first mate and its political commissar. Immigration Minister Kerry Burke said in a statement the sailor's entry permit was valid until early November and that he could legally remain in New Zealand while his application was being considered.

All 11 Soviets who have previously jumped ship in New Zealand in recent years have been granted permanent residence, as have 28 Polish seamen who defected as a group four years ago.

The Soviet sailor's lawyer was reported Saturday as saying there was "no personal or romantic dimension" to his request to remain in New Zealand. It was earlier claimed that he had a wife and two children in the Soviet Union.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR POLICY

HK221100 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, Sept 22 (AFP) — New Zealand has lost influence among its allies because of its ban on port visits by nuclear warships, opposition leader Jim Bolger said Monday. Wellington's allies believed New Zealand had 'moved away from a commitment to defence and security' in the Pacific, said Mr Bolger after returning from a five-nation tour which included the United States.

"With New Zealand walking away from the (ANZUS) alliance and refusing to carry some of the burden of defending Western values, that is diminishing the influence we have," he told a press conference. The result was "allies overseas seeing us as somewhat selfish."

Mr Bolger also hinted that a National Party government under his leadership might be able to negotiate more favorable bilateral trade arrangements with the United States. A bilateral agreement existed between Washington and Israel and one was being negotiated with Canada, he noted.

Mr Bolger said he had been told in Washington that "under the right circumstances" the United States might be prepared to discuss the matter with New Zealand, if multilateral trade talks did not make realistic progress. He doubted such an arrangement was possible with the Labor government after "its loss of influence" among New Zealand's allies.

The United States has consistently stated in public that the ANZUS row would not affect trade between the two nations.

Washington suspended Wellington from ANZUS in mid-August because its anti-nuclear policy effectively bars U.S. warships from New Zealand ports.

TROOPS REPORTEDLY MASSACRE VILLAGERS IN E. TIMOR

AU230940 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, Sep 23 (AFP) -- Indonesian troops massacred villagers in East Timor in a reprisal raid after an army company was ambushed by resistance guerrillas, the Democratic Union of Timor said in a communique issued here Tuesday.

The group said that the massacre at Fo-Mano Uato-Lari followed an ambush near the river Be-Bui. It accused the Indonesia military of "carrying out reprisal against the island's defenceless population" and said "some of the military want the physical elimination of the Timor people."

The Democratic Union and the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (Fretilin) announced here in May that they were joining forces is an attempt to unify Timor nationalists.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in December 1975 and the following year claimed it as its 27th province, but the United Nations does not recognize its rule over the former colony.

In Jakarta, diplomatic sources said Tuesday that the authorities had arrested four students from East Timor after weapons and explosives were found in the home of one of them. The source said there had been no news of the students since there arrests.

The weapons found in the student's home in Timor were similar to those used by Fretilin.

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, estimates that 200,000 out of a total population of 600,000 have died in East Timor over the past decade as a result either of armed clashes or starvation.

Diplomatic sources here said about 350 Indonesian troops were killed last year in Fretilin ambushes.

CENTRAL BANK OFFICIALS ON RUPIAH RATES

BK210915 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 16 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- Bank Indonesia (Central Bank) will reduce the weight of the U.S. dollar in the daily determination of the conversion rates of the rupiah, it was announced here Monday.

"Bank Indonesia's daily quotations of the rupiah exchange rates beginning Tuesday are to reflect more the actual rupiah rate against a basket of other currencies," the central bank's director of foreign exchange affairs, T.M. Zahirsyah, told newsmen.

The daily quotations as from Tuesday will also include the rupiah rate against the Special Drawing Rights [SDR], a currency unit created by the International Monetary Fund [IMF] in 1969 which is based on a basket of major currencies, Zahirsyah added.

"The rupiah rate against the SDR will reflect more the actual strength of our currency because the IMF's unit rate is based on the weighted composite index of the U.S. dollar, Deutsche mark, French franc, yen and the pound sterling rates," he said.

The new system of quotations aims at reducing the too heavy concentration of the public attention on the rupiah rate against the U.S. dollar, he said.

He acknowledged that the rupiah actually has been floated against a basket of Indonesian major trading partners' currencies for a long time (1978) but the dollar rate had always weighed heavily in the determination of the rupiah exchange rate.

"But as from tomorrow (Tuesday) the U.S. dollar will weigh less in the determination of the rupiah rate," he said.

The Indonesian people still tend to measure the rupiah condition mostly on the basis of its exchange rate against the U.S. dollar, Zahirsyah noted.

"But it is actually misleading to read the rupiah rate based on its price against individual foreign currencies because such an indicator does not fully reflect the overall real condition of our currency," he said.

Suyitno Siswowidagdo, director for economics and statistics at the central bank, explained that under the new system the rupiah will be allowed to fluctuate more freely according to the U.S. dollar rate developments.

"Hence, the people should not be surprised to note a wider fluctuation (depreciation or appreciation) in the rupiah rate against the American unit," Suyitno said.

The central bank in August, 1984 allowed wider fluctuations in the rupiah rate against the U.S. dollar to reflect more its actual market condition but the trend triggered a rush to the U.S. unit.

Suyitno explained that wider volatility in the rupiah rate against the U.S. dollar should not immediately be misunderstood as an indicator of weakness.

It is therefore important for the people to read the rupiah exchange rates against other major currencies, including the SDR in order to get an overall picture of the rupiah condition, he added.

Asked whether the central bank would ease its monetary policy to provide more breath space for companies hard hit by the 45 percent rupiah devaluation last week, Zahirsyah said that follow-up measures are indeed needed to support the drastic monetary measure.

"But we should first monitor how the rupiah devaluation influences the prospects of our balance of payments," he said when asked whether the central bank would intervene into lowering bank lending rates.

Bank Indonesia's Governor Arifin Siregar told newsmen Saturday that the government would not ease its fiscal and monetary policies despite the devaluation measure.

MALAYSIA

LESS THAN 200 COMMUNISTS IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

BK221147 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1140 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Melaka, Sept. 22 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysia Security Forces have succeeded in containing the communist terrorist threat in the country by gradually reducing their numbers, Defence Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Monday.

The success was due, among other things, to the Security Forces' operations, including those at the Malaysian-Thai border, he said.

"There are now less than 200 Communists hiding in the jungles of peninsular Malaysia," he told reporters after a one-day visit to the Terendak camp near this town in the central State of Malacca.

He said the operations in the other areas, including eastern Pahang State, had also met with success.

On joint operations with Thai forces against the communist terrorists in areas along the Malaysian-Thai Border, Abdullah said he was satisfied with the cooperation so far.

He said: "The joint operations against the terrorists in the border areas are still going on and will be continued."

The visit was Abdullah's first since his appointment as defence minister. Among those present were Third Division Commander Major General Haron Taib and other senior military officials.

SINGAPORE

DHANABALAN ON HANOI'S PEACE PROPOSAL REJECTION

BK191504 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] ASEAN has expressed regret that a Hanoi communique issued last month does not show movement in Vietnam's position despite its announcement that it wants a political solution of the Cambodian problem.

The chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, Mr Dhanabalan, said Hanoi's preconditions stand in the way of a settlement. These are the exclusion of the Democratic Kampuchea party from the settlement process, outright rejection of the 8-point proposal made by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], and refusal to negotiate with the CGDK. Mr Dhanabalan, who is also Singapore's foreign minister, reaffirmed ASEAN's continued support of the CGDK position in calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

CPP CLAIMS 'DIRECT U.S. MILITARY INTERFERENCE'

HK230840 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Baguio, Philippines, Sept 23 (AFP) -- The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has charged that U.S. troops have been taking part in anti-insurgency operations in northern Luzon Island.

Direct U.S. military interference in the 17-year-old rebellion "will just escalate the people's revolution with more nationalistic fervor," CPP official Ignacio Capigsan told reporters near this northern city last week.

Mr Capigsan, regarded as the acting secretary general of the banned-CPP, cited four incidents in which U.S. combat troops allegedly took part in field operations against the CPP's New People's Army (NPA). "It was just unfortunate that the NPA had not been able to kill an American soldier as a proof that they had been actually in the battlefield helping the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines) in its operations against the CPP-NPA."

He said the first instance of U.S. intervention was in 1977, when an alleged U.S. military aircraft from Clark Air Base fired on a CPP-NPA hideout along the common boundaries of Bataan, Zambales and Pampanga Provinces north of Manila. Clark is one of two major U.S. military bases in this former U.S. colony, the other being Subic Naval Base in Zambales.

An American and a Filipino soldier were injured when a U.S. helicopter from Clark, allegedly helping direct ground operations by the Philippines Armed Forces, crashed near Besao Town in Mountain Province in June 1984. Another U.S. helicopter landed and rescued the wounded American but left behind the Filipino soldier, Mr Capigsan said.

In March 1986 a U.S. helicopter was used in military operations in Ifugao Province in the north, and in June this year nine U.S. soldiers were captured and later freed by the NPA in nearby Kalinga-Apayao Province, he added.

Mr Capigsan, who identified himself only as a ranking CPP official, said the NPA command in Kalinga-Apayao had committed a "tactical error" by immediately releasing the nine captured American troops. "We should have kept them longer and showed the world that the United States is actually interfering in the Philippines' internal affairs by siding with the Armed Forces of the Philippines against the NPA," he said.

This incident was confirmed by the U.S. Defence Department, but they denied that the men were on a combat mission. (In Manila, both the U.S. Embassy spokeswoman, Mary Carlyn, and Armed Forces spokesman Lieutenant Anselmo Cabingan, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they had no knowledge of the other incidents.)

Mr Capigsan also charged that U.S. military advisers had recently accompanied Philippine Army battalions in the battle zones of Cagayan in northern Luzon.

CPP ASSAILS REBEL PRIEST'S 'SURRENDER'

HK221447 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Sep 86 p 10

[By V. Luacan, PNA]

[Text] Baguio City -- The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) says the dialogue between President Aquino and Cordillera guerrilla leader Conrado Balweg was a disguised surrender by the renegade priest and his group.

Ignacio Capigsan alias "William Bill Billig," alleged CPP secretary general, said the peace talks between Aquino and Balweg constituted a means to legitimize the latter's rebel group as a paramilitary force, like the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF).

Capigsan said Balweg's Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) acquired legal status as an armed group of the military when Aquino and Balweg met recently for peace talks at the Mt Data Lodge in Bauko, Mt Province.

Capigsan talked to newsmen somewhere in the Cordillera.

During the rare interview, NPA cadre Cesar Barona alias "Ka [Comrade] Yukan" said his group had obtained "class A" information that CPLA forces under Moises Lingayo alias "Ka Angat" had teamed up with the military for operations against NPA elements in several districts on Abra and Kalinga.

Capigsan also said CPLA leaders Fr Bruno Ortega and Lingayo had been seen mingling with Col Enrique Cuadra, Abra Constabulary provincial commander.

He, however, admitted that Balweg's group could disrupt the communists in the region. "But they never did succeed in completely confusing the masses and be able to convince them on their side," [as published] he added.

He said many CPLA regular forces had gone home or dispersed and the group was no longer solid when Balweg met with Aquino to be able to move openly.

Asked whether or not the CPLA surrender will heighten tension and erupt into a shooting war, Capigsan said that the CPP-NPA does not want this to happen.

However, he claimed that it is necessary for Balweg and his group to surrender since the CPLA is already "disintegrating on its own."

Capigsan was accompanied by Ka Benjie, head of the CPP-NPA's Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF) and Ka Andres, another cadre in Northern Luzon.

On the other hand, Balweg denied the allegations regarding the surrender.

"This does not even mean a reconciliation," he pointed out.

He said the meeting was conducted purposely for the signing of "sipat" [gift] or the preparatory for a "bodong" or peace pact.

"The signing does not mean that we are already surrendering nor reconciling with the new government as we are still awaiting and observing the Cory Administration if it will really grant our demands," the renegade priest added.

12 NPA'S CAPTURED AS CEBU INVASION PLAN THWARTED

HK230217 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 p 8

[By Hilario Embrado]

[Text] Cebu City -- Constabulary authorities said yesterday that 12 members of the New People's Army (NPA) sparrow unit from Zamboanga City were captured during operations conducted Saturday by elements of the Region 7 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] command.

Col. Edgardo Abenina, Recom [Regional Command] 7 commander, said the anti-insurgency operations carried on since the arrest a few days ago of suspected members of the NPA "sparrow units" in Talisay and Tuburan towns has broken the backbone of communist organizations in Cebu.

He withheld the identities of the NPA suspects who are now under investigation.

He said those arrested belonged to a band of 350 armed men who, military intelligence reports said, were to invade this city this month. The armed men were to come from the cities of Zamboanga and Davao, the reports said.

Col. Albenina said those arrested were sent here by the Mindanao commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) to step up terrorists activities in Cebu.

The Recom 7 command said, "We have dismantled the so-called sparrow units with the arrest of top men."

At least three town officers-in-charge had earlier been linked to NPA activities by the suspects.

Abenina, in a dialogue with members of the Municipal Mayors League the other day, was about to name the OICs [officers in charge] when the local officials concerned stood up to explain their sides. They said they might have had contacts with the NPAs but they are not communists.

RAMOS ORDERS ATTACK AGAINST ALL REBEL BASES

HK230139 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Excerpt] A top general has ordered the military to attack all communist guerrilla bases in the country and to hit hard at the rebels. The attack on all communist rebel bases was ordered by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos in a message to troops in the southern Philippines.

Gen Ramos also ordered intensified intelligence and preemptive operations against leftist guerrillas. He said that once leftist guerrilla bases are pinpointed, they must be immediately attacked to neutralize them. Gen Ramos also said the troops must hit hard at the rebels to show the people their capability to protect population centers and installations.

Gen Ramos' order for tough military action against the insurgents followed the communist rejection of the 30-day truce offered by President Aquino in the face of the guerrillas' contained raids, ambushes, and atrocities.

Even as Gen Ramos ordered the intensified military action, 6 persons, including 4 rebels, were killed and 10 soldiers were wounded when a 130-man guerrilla band simultaneously attacked at dawn Sunday 2 military outposts in Buenavista, Quezon. The attack was the second in the Southern Tagalog region during the past few days while President Aquino is visiting the United States. The first was in San Pablo City last week, when a 150-man NPA group attacked a Constabulary detachment, killing a trooper and a civilian and wounding 10 soldiers. Major General Rodolfo Canieso, Army chief, said that in the Buenavista attack two soldiers are missing and believed captured by the NPA. Missing are First Lieutenant (Van) and Staff Sergeant (Kausapin). Killed were draftee (Bador) and a woman indentified only as (Ester Agustin), probably one of the soldiers' wife. [passage omitted]

ENRILE SAYS NO GENERAL AMNESTY FOR COMMUNISTS

BK221429 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1413 GMT 22 Sep 86

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, Sept 22 (BERNAMA) -- Philippine Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Monday ruled out the possibility of the government granting a general amnesty to communist insurgents, adding that existing conditions were not conducive for such an amnesty. "You cannot adopt a general amnesty when your enemy perceives that you are weak," he told a weekly Monday forum here.

He said before a government could offer a general amnesty, it must be able to show the enemy its capability to re-contain them. That was the experience of all nations which faced similar problems. He cited the experiences of Malaysia and Thailand when granting such general amnesties to communist insurgents.

He said it was useful for the Philippines to learn from the experiences of other countries in pursuing efforts to settle the insurgency problem.

Enrile said before the government could grant such an amnesty, it should be strong enough and capable of settling the insurgency problem both through security and socio-economic means. Only then the government could offer a general amnesty to the insurgents if they surrendered during a stipulated time-frame or faced the government's all-out military actions.

Enrile said solution to the communist insurgency problem in the Philippines could only be achieved through an integrated and well coordinated counter-insurgency plan. Political and socio-economic approaches alone without applying the military component would not be successful, he added.

He said there was a steady growth of insurgency activities in the country following the new found liberalism since the installation of the new government. The insurgents now have access to the media and are able to set up their own political parties in an attempt to make their bid in the new democracy in the country, he said.

The communists were no longer in the jungles but instead they were in the cities instigating and trying to garner support from the people, he added. They were also making use of the new found freedom in the country to consolidate their position and strength against the government, he added.

Despite these developments, the morale among members of the Armed Forces was high because they knew the majority of the people are on their side, he said. He cited the recent anti-communist rally in Bacolod as one good example that the people were not just with the military but were willing to demonstrate openly in support of the military despite the recent active campaigns by the radical left to mislead them.

Comments on Elections, 'Yellow Army'

HK221321 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today spoke of the importance of holding general elections to settle the political problems in the country. Enrile spoke at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffee Shop] breakfast forum at the Manila Hotel. According to him, it is possible that the new constitution may endanger the country and the people because it may contain some undesirable declaration of principles. However, he added that the people should not regard the constitution as a partisan issue.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Enrile also confirmed reports of the existence of a Yellow Army which is now training at the Hacienda Luisita in Concepcion, Tarlac. However, he said that no bloody confrontation will break out between the Yellow Army and the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Hacienda Luisita belongs to the Conjuangcos [Mrs Aquino's family].

Says 'Chain of Command' Violated

HK221413 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 20 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[By Willy Irinco]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said there are AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] groups linked to political parties ignoring orders from top military officers.

Enrile revealed this in his talk before the graduating students of the AFP Command and General Staff College in Fort Bonifacio, Makati.

The defense minister said "there are efforts within our organization to violate the chain of command in apparent subservience to vested political interests."

Enrile's observation recalled the Manila Hotel incident last July 6 when soldiers from Camp Olivas, Pampanga, went to Manila to join some "loyalist" leaders without any orders from top military officials.

He said "the gains that we earned during our February Revolution are once more being put to test. There are insidious attempts to undermine the unity and stability of our organization."

Forces from all sides of the political spectrum, Enrile said, assailed, intrigued, and cajoled the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) "because it is the only institution supported by the people that can firmly stand in the way of a leftist or rightist adventure against the present government."

Enrile said: "We are being subjected to sustained attacks by the dissidents. There is pressure that tends to draw some of our soldiers to the side of the so-called Marcos loyalists."

He told the military officers that "all these winds that are buffeting our organization must be steadfastly resisted."

Enrile told the military officials that the NAFP must follow a centrist course, as all other forces must be kept at bay.

"The underground movement must now be confronted with singleminded tenacity," he added.

He said the unity of command within the NAFP must be preserved at all costs for "we cannot afford to relent now without suffering a further deterioration in our strategic position."

Enrile told the AFP officers that in order that the NAFP would not continue to lose more men and resources, it should have the initiative against the enemies of the Republic.

Contrary to the claims of the rebels, Enrile said "the Filipinos are firmly on our side," adding that he sensed this "reservoir of goodwill and support for our soldiers everytime I talk and meet with the people."

He revealed that: "Every day, people come to my office or send letters or telegrams with the same consistent message: 'Keep up your vigilance against the enemy. We are behind you and the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.'

"These appeals from our people should awaken in every Filipino soldier a stronger and more lasting sense of duty, a more formidable will to fight, and a readiness to defend with life and honor our lofty democratic ideals," Enrile said.

Also yesterday noon, Enrile, who flew to Bacolod City, assured the people that the communists will never thrive in the Philippines because "we will fight them." He likened communism to a disease. Enrile made this promise before thousands of people who attended a peace rally at the Bacolod City plaza, saying that the military is ready to battle the communists once President Aquino gives the order.

He said "the entire NAFP will fight for you, will shed blood for you to protect your freedom and democracy."

He braved the rains together with the rally participants, mostly workers and students.

The march and rally were organized by the Negros Foundation for Peace and Democracy.

Warns 100,000 of Communist Threat

HK221417 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Sep 86 p 20

[Text] Bacolod City -- The battlecry nowadays among Negrenses whether rich or poor, is: "Save Negros from communism."

This battlecry soared into unprecedented level last Friday when about 100,000 people from all walks of life claiming to represent the "silent majority," converged at the city public plaza here to demonstrate their solidarity against communism.

"I was surprised to see the big turnout of people," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who was the guest speaker, said as he boarded his plane bound for Manila.

Enrile said the huge crowd could indicate that the people are now aware of the pestilence of communism now creeping into the mainstream of society.

"I am glad that the counsciousness of our people have been awakened to the common threat we are all facing today," Enrile said.

In spite of the heavy downpour, the big crowd stayed on to hear Enrile speak.

Enrile himself was all wet when he started to speak. With a grounded public address system, the defense chief cut short his speech which was broadcast live over the radio.

Shortly before Enrile spoke, enthusiastic people distributed leaflets, including the appeal of outspoken Bacolod Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich.

"My stand is with the church...as declared in the papal encyclical...We repudiate all godless ideologies," Fortich said.

Fortich was asked by his parishioners on his stand on communism, a long standing conjecture from among his folk.

The cigar-smoking bishop is widely known for his active mediation talks with rebel groups.

Because of this, Fortich is fondly referred to as "Commander Tony" by supporters and detractors alike, the leaflet said.

Despite his heavy schedule in Metro Manila, Enrile took time out to articulate his views on communism when he was invited by the organizers to come to Bacolod City where communist influence is well-known.

Enrile said he was touched by the response of the crowd for the government to do something to stop the inroads of communism in the country.

He said the Bacolod rally is the same voice and sentiments that are heard from many parts of the land.

"They are no longer afraid to speak against the enemy," Enrile said.

Enrile added, "They have shown their deep concern, if not their indignation over the creeping spector of terrorism and fear that have continued to grip the countryside."

Enrile warned that the more than 15,000 New People's Army, the communist's military arm, posed a serious threat to the stability of the country and should not be treated lightly anymore. He said in the beginning, many did not believe him when he spoke about the communist threat and branded him as an alarmist.

But today, the Red scare is real that people are now aware and that is a good sign to awaken the Filipino people, Enrile said.

MISUARI GETS NO SAFETY GUARANTEE FROM MILITARY

HK230309 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 p 13

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The military cannot guarantee the safety of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairman Nur Misuari in case he proceeds to Central Mindanao (Region 12) to preside over consultative meeting with Muslim inhabitants in the area, a ranking military officer said yesterday.

The officer, who declined to be identified, said the troops in the area cannot assure a full security to Misuari in Lanao del Sur, Cotabato and South Cotabato provinces where he is expected in the next few days.

Citing the rift between Misuari and MNLF factions -- the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and the MNLF-Reformist group led by Hashim Salamat and Dimas Pundato -- the officer said it would not be remote that an untoward incident may erupt during Misuari's trip to the sea.

He said the five provinces in Region 12 are largely influenced by the MILF and MNLF-reformist rebel forces whose strong base and encampments are located in Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur, and in some areas of Davao del Sur and South Cotobato.

"Although Misuari have scattered forces in the area, it does not necessarily mean that his troops can provide him full-proof security, the officer said. [no closing quotes as published]

MISUARI HOPEFUL OF LASTING MINDANAO PEACE

HK230227 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 13

[By correspondent Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- "I came back to Mindanao not to make war with the Christians but in the interest of peace in the region."

Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chairman Nur Misuari made this clear yesterday as he reacted to reports that Christians who compose the majority in the autonomous regions of Western and Central Mindanao have started arming themselves in preparation for a confrontation with Muslim rebels in the area.

Misuari, during a conference with Zamboanga City acting Mayor Julio Cesar Climaco in Sacol island, said the MNLF wants to unite and live peacefully and harmoniously with the Christians in the two autonomous regions.

Central Mindanao is made up of Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Lanao del Norte, and Sultan Kudarat while Western Mindanao is composed of Zamboanga del Sur, Sulu, Basilan, Tawitawi and Zamboanga del Norte.

"Mindanao is for all its inhabitants regardless of tribe, religion, or creed," said Misuari who met with President Aquino in a peace talk in Jolu, Sulu, last week.

The MNLF, according to Misuari, will never start any clash with the Christians "unless provoked." He said his group will "first study all provocations and will always consult with national government authorities before taking any drastic action."

"Nobody wants war as it only brings destruction, misery and suffering to our people, our families, and our relatives," said Misuari who reported that if he wanted war he would not have brought his family along with him.

The MNLF chairman acknowledged, however, a plan to establish a Bangsa Moro [Moro Nation] republic which, he said, is not only for the Muslims but for all the people in the southern Philippines who should unite together for the progress and lasting peace in the area, and make it a better place to live in.

Misuari reported that Mrs. Aquino and he agreed to "end all kinds of hostilities in the south and never start armed confrontation."

Misuari commended the chief executive for her honesty and sincerity in seeking all avenues to restore peace and order in the southern Philippines.

The MNLF chief also confirmed the establishment of a Bangsa Moro provisional government in Sulu but added "this is only temporary and a preparation for a permanent institution in anticipation of the outcome of negotiations between the government and MNLF for self-determination."

Misuari assured the government that his field commanders in Sulu, Basilan, Tawitawai, Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga del Norte will cooperate with him in his struggle for lasting peace in the area.

At the same time, the MNLF chairman deplored the move of some leaders in Christian-dominated provinces in Mindanao to disregard the Muslim autonomous regions.

Zamboanga City officials, in a resolution, have voiced out their objection to joining the autonomous area.

MNLF GUERRILLAS CALLED BACK TO 'ACTIVE DUTY'

BK230321 Manila PNA in English 0255 GMT 23 Sep 86

[By Felino M. Santos]

[Text] Zamboanga City, Philippines Sept. 23 (OANA/PNA) -- The Bangsa Moro Army (BMA) of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is calling back to active duty all its former guerrilla leaders and followers who have returned to the government fold. The so-called rebel returnees will be reactivated into the MNLF fold, MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari said in an interview here.

Misuari arrived here last week on the third of a series of consultations with MNLF members in the field. His first consultation-dialogue was in Maimbung, Sulu, and the second in Simisip, Basilan.

When asked whether his former leaders will be returned to their former positions, Misuary simply replied: We will find a place for them. The MNLF hierarchy, he said, has decided on this move in the spirit of the peace process. He did not elaborate.

Since Misuari arrived in Mindanao from a self-imposed exile in the Middle East, many former MNLF commanders were seen to have conferred or visited him in Sulu, Basilan and recently, in this seaport city. Some former commanders seen conferring with him are currently holding positions in the two regional autonomous governments of western and central Mindanao regions.

Filipino Muslim government officials who asked not to be identified have also been visiting Misuari only to observe proceedings, Misuari said.

Meanwhile, Norberto Gonzales, chairman of the Partidong Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP), said the rift between Misuari and other rebel factions, including the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) under Hashim Salamat, could be resolved in a few weeks time.

After a closed-door meeting with Misuari on Sacol Island, Gonzales, who is assisting the government in the search for peace in Mindanao, said the MNLF has already put up its own panel headed by Dr. Farouk Hussein and is already meeting with a similar panel from the MNLF.

Gonzales said these meetings between the MNLF and the MILF are intended to solve the problem of factionalism and is being conducted under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC). There has been at least two exploratory talks between the two panels and Gonzales said there will be another meeting in Jeddah next month. In effect, Gonzales said, the OIC should assist in the negotiation between the MNLF factions and the talks between the MNLF and the Philippine Government.

MNLF COMMANDER CALLS FOR INDEPENDENT MINDANAO

HK221457 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] General Santos City -- A foreign-trained Bangsa Moro Army officer has said Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairman Nur Misuari will press his claim for an independent Mindanao state.

Ombrah Cutan, alias commander Otto Salem of the South Kutawato Revolutionary Committee (SKRC), made this disclosure Friday during an interview with local newsmen somewhere in the hinterlands of South Cotabato.

"The MNLF claim for an independent Mindanao is a continuing and valid struggle," Cutan said.

He said long before American colonization, Mindanao was already a separate territory and inhabited by Muslim and non-Muslim natives.

According to Cutan, Misuari will fight for the real objective of the MNLF revolution and will adhere to the cause and decision of the Bangsa Moro people.

Cutan, who holds the ranks of a brigadier general in the 300-man SKRC army, also said Misuari no longer recognizes the 1976 Tripoli Agreement because it was not allegedly implemented by then President Marcos.

The 32-year-old MNLF officer also said the Tripoli Agreement is considered null and void.

Cutan said if talks would be resumed between the government of President Aquino and the MNLF, whatever negotiations and agreement to be made will no longer be based on the 1976 Tripoli accord.

During the interview, Cutan dismissed reports that Misuari landed at the Manila International Airport (MIA) when he arrived in the country for talks with the President in Jolo.

He said Misuari arrived in the country via the southern back-door.

Cutan also confirmed that there was a failed move by the Organization of Islamic Countries to reunite the three MNLF factions.

The other factions are headed by Hashim Salamat of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Dimas Pundato of the MNLF Reformist Group.

Cutan said the failed unity among the three groups should not be blamed on Misuari.

MUSLIM MARCOS LOYALISTS SAID SOWING DISCORD

HK230313 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 20 Sep 86 p 16

[Text] The Marcos Muslim loyalists in Central Mindanao are fomenting trouble to block efforts by different groups to unite.

This was revealed recently by Muslim Affairs Assistant Minister Faizal Hussin in Cotabato where he spoke before a large group of Maguindanao Muslims.

Hussin said there was a great desire among Muslim ethnic groups to unite but that Muslim loyalist forces in Mindanao were creating trouble to make it difficult for these groups to unite.

Hussin cited as an example the recent ambush of Commander J.A. Narrah by men of Hashim Salamat, head of the Bangsa Islamic Liberation Front, and the sabotage of the main power grid that caused a blackout in Mindanao.

Both cases, he said, were the handiwork of Marcos loyalists.

CPLA REBELS REPORTEDLY OPERATING IN MANILA

HK230315 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[By Ben Rosario]

[Text] Rebels of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) headed by Fr Conrado Balweg are now operating in Metro Manila with instructions to gather information on municipalities or police stations which could be seized by the rebel group, police intelligence reports said.

The intelligence report came on the heels of efforts to find a peaceful solution to the armed struggle in the Cordillera mountains. A ceasefire agreement between CPLA's Balweg and commanders of the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] and Regional Unified Commands [RUC] 1 and 2 was signed during President Aquino's visit to Mt Province recently.

The report was taken from a directive to Metro Manila policemen which also disclosed that CPLA followers were commanded to liquidate policemen or reformist soldiers and collect their firearms.

The directive was issued to various divisions of the Quezon City [QC] police.

Policemen from other units in Metro Manila reportedly received the same orders from their respective station commanders.

Lt Col Rodolfo Garcia, QC police chief, confirmed that they had gathered reports that CPLA rebels are indeed operating in Metro Manila.

However, Garcia said that the intelligence reports could be classified as "rumor." He said the directive issued by him was meant to place his men on alert.

According to the directive, there is an intelligence information showing that Balweg's followers are in "Metro Manila casing possible municipality/police station that they could take over." [sentence as published]

It added that CPLA members operating in the metropolis are usually dressed in fatigue shirts and blue pants.

They are heavily armed and go around in the area on board a tinted Hi-ace van or an owner-type jeep.

Garcia ordered his men to observe necessary security precautions to counteract the operations of the CPLA in the city. He told QC policemen to immediately notify the headquarters should they encounter or spot the rebel group.

The CPLA-NAFP ceasefire accord, which called for the immediate cessation of hostilities between the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] and the CPLA, was signed Sept 13 at Mt Data Lodge by Balweg, who represented the tribal rebel group, and Brig Gen Jesus dela Cruz of RUC 1 and Brig Gen Manuel C. Ribo of RUC 2.

The parties exchanged "sipat" (gifts) with the CPLA offering two wooden shields, a spear and a head axe for an Armalite rifle from the government.

Balweg said that the weapons will be returned before another armed struggle is resumed if the ceasefire agreement is violated by either party.

KMU CRITICIZES AQUINO'S U.S. COMMERCE SPEECH

HK221515 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- May Movement] the other day criticized President Aquino for offering labor as bait to American investors.

The KMU was reacting to Mrs. Aquino's speech before members of the US Chamber of Commerce, US Association of Southeast Asian Nations Business Council and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. Sept 19.

KMU chairman Rolando Olalia said while the militant labor center appreciates the President's defense of workers' rights, labor can no longer allow itself to be "co-opted in any economic program designed to serve foreign interests."

"An economic program based mainly on attracting foreign investments requires, among other things, cheap labor and corollary to this, the repressioan of trade union rights," Olalia said.

He recalled that the centerpiece of the economic development strategy of the Marcos regime was the attraction of foreign investors.

One of the primary ingredients of the strategy, he said, was the policy of cheap labor which, in turn, could only be implemented through the curtailment of workers' rights.

"The Marcos regime's economic program did not work precisely because the workers and the people simply rejected it," Olalia said.

He urged the Aquino government to formulate an economic program that would be more acceptable to labor and to the other sectors of society.

He said the workers and the people are now more assertive of their rights, protective of their welfare, and conscious of their role in society.

Assails Aquino-IMF Agreement

HK200355 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 18 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] To some sectors here, the commitment won by President Aquino from International Monetary Fund (IMF) officials on the approval of the $508-million standby credit is a cause for worry, not jubilation.

The militant Kiulsang Mayo Uno (KMU), whose chairman, Rolando Olalia, was denied a visa by the U.S. embassy yesterday apparently because of his leftist associations, said the approval of the IMF loan would mean more difficulties for the country as it would be placed at the mercy of the IMF.

KMU said that where IMF dictated upon the economic life of client countries in exchange for recovery loans, chaos followed instead of salvation.

Reports from Washington, D.C. said that Aquino, in her meeting with IMF officials yesterday, pledged to honor all of the country's foreign debt obligations, including those "anomalously" incurred by the past adminstration.

Aquino asked only for more liberal repayment terms.

Crispin Beltran, KMU national spokesman, said this was a big mistake, and that such a step, once carried out, "will exact a heavy toll on workers and the Filipino people, as well as doom any chances for genuine economic recovery to take place."

As it is, Beltran said, the intital conditions imposed by IMF in connection with the standby credit facility beng requested by the Philippine government is already "wreaking havoc on people's livelihood."

He cited the IMF-prescribed import liberalization scheme which "will result in the closure of many local firms and the loss of jobs for thousands of workers."

Rough calculations by the KMU research, documentation and information staff showed that up to 200,000 workers might lose their jobs as result of this policy.

The KMU had earlier protested other IMF impositions, such as the further devaluation of the peso vis-a-vis the dollar, and the diminution in the roles of the state-owned banks, Philippine National Bank and Development Bank of the Philippines.

The latter measure in particular, Beltran warned, will the dislocation of thousands of bank employees and prevent the government from pursuing an active role in the development process. [sentence as published]

The militant labor leader said the austerity program imposed by the IMF is more liberal than that in 1984.

But he said that this is only illusory, "since the workers and the people will be shouldering the debt burden just the same."

Beltran assailed the Aquino government for allowing itself to be "blackmailed" by the IMF, saying "the president must deal with out creditors on our own terms; otherwise, there can be no genuine economic recovery and the country will continue to be wracked by social unrest."

PC CHIEF HAILS RULING ON SUBVERSION CASES

HK221427 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Maj. Gen. Renato S. de Villa, chief of the Constabulary and director-general of the Integrated National Police, hailed yesterday the issuance by the Ministry of Justice of a circular allowing provincial and city fiscals to prosecute subversion suspects arrested by the military after Feb. 25.

"I welcome the promulgation of the circular as this clarifies the issues on whether or not subversives and insurgents can be prosecuted under the present regime for commission of acts inimical to public order and national security," De Villa said.

Circular No. 20, issued by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales last Aug. 20, states that the grant of pardon to political detainees/prisoners applies only to acts committed on or before Feb. 25.

On offenses committed after Feb. 25, the provincial and city fiscals are "to allow the law to take its ordinary course until the cases are finally decided."

Gen de Villa said that the "measure will once more give teeth to the [as published] enhance our campaign against all those who continue to commit violent acts and other forms of lawlessness against the people, the government and duly constituted authorities in the name of so-called "people's war."

De Villa also welcomed the guidelines issued by the Presidential Committee on Political Detainees/Prisoners last Aug. 27, for the grant of pardon to political detainees/prisoners.

The guidelines were issued upon instructions of President Aquino during a conference with the members of the committee headed by Minister Gonzales in Malacanang last June 19. [passage omitted]

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Discusses Trade With Shultz

OW231554 Tokyo KYODO in English 1542 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 22 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz agreed Tuesday to act as "overseers" in resolving problems plaguing bilateral economic relations. The agreement came at a "get-acquainted" meeting between the two which covered a wide range of topics, mainly economic issues, Japanese officials said.

Kuranari pledged Tokyo's efforts to push a program designed to make Japan's economic structure more dependent on domestic demand rather than exports, boost imports and improve the lopsided trade imbalance, which hit a record 50 billion dollars last year, the officials said. In this connection, he referred to a plan to phase out domestic coal production which has lost competitiveness with imports despite the fact that the plan involves many difficulties. He cited as an example possible closure of a mine in his constituency in Nagasaki, western Japan.

Shultz expressed Washington's hope for "strong leadership" from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as well as from Kuranari to implement measures for the proposed structural adjustment of the Japanese economy, the officials said.

The meeting, which lasted for one hour and 40 minutes, was the first encounter between the two since Kuranari succeeded Shintaro Abe as foreign minister in July. Kuranari was quoted as telling Shultz that like Abe, he would like to establish close personal ties and act as an overseer of economic problems. Shultz welcomed the offer, saying he hopes to play the role of an overseer with Kuranari as he did with Abe, the officials said.

Referring to specific economic problems between the two countries, Kuranari told Shultz that Japan hopes for an "amicable" solution to a dispute over U.S. demands for freer access to the Japanese tobacco market. He called for mutual concessions in this respect. Shultz said he is aware of each other's position on that issue as well as others, including U.S. calls for participation in the construction of a new international airport in Osaka, western Japan, and the U.S. rice millers' accusation of Japan's import ban on rice as an unfair trade practice.

Kuranari said the yen's sharp appreciation against the U.S. dollar has had little effect on the trade imbalance but added he expects it to improve as time wears on.

Shultz described as a remarkable success the start of a new round of trade liberalization talks agreed upon at a world trade conference in Punta del Este, Uruguay, last week. He urged Japanese-U.S. cooperation in pushing the new round to aim for their common objective of fighting against protectionism.

Kuranari [words indistinct] Japan and the United States will continue working-level talks on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), following Tokyo's announcement earlier this month to take part in the project. Shultz appreciated the Japanese decision to participate, the officials said.

Kuranari said Japan will pledge 'clear support' to the Philippine Government of Corazon Aquino when she makes her first official visit to Tokyo in November. Shultz said Washington is seriously concerned about maintaining the Aquino government's success and in this connection welcomes the Japanese move, the officials said. Aquino is expected to visit Japan between November 10 and 13, Japanese officials said.

Addresses UN, Meets Iraq's 'Aziz

OW240101 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 23 (KYODO) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari made his official United Nations debut Tuesday with a speech before the General Assembly after conferring with U.S. and Iraqi counterparts.

The soft-spoken Kuranari urged the 159-nation world organization to implement recommendations by a group of intergovernmental experts that urged an overhaul of its machinery to make it "more efficient." The U.N. reform plan was proposed by his predecessor, Shintaro Abe, at last year's General Assembly. Kuranari also unveiled a new peacekeeping initiative aimed at preventing, rather than settling, armed conflicts.

Prior to the speech, Kuranari conference with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in what Japanese officials described as a "get-acquainted" session. The two agreed to work together for a solution to the trade imbalance and other bilateral economic issues, the officials said.

Kuranari also held "familiarization" talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, that focused on ways of ending the protracted Iran-Iraq war. 'Aziz told Kuranari that any realistic approach, including Abe's "step-by-step" proposal starting with a limited truce, must provide "balanced benefits' to both sides. This apparently referred to an agreement reached with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to halt attacks on civilian residential areas, a senior Japanese official said. Iraq claims that this has allowed Iran to station troops in bordering cities with safety.

Kuranari failed to meet his Iranian counterpart because of their conflicting schedules but he will confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze Wednesday, with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Tokyo expected to be high on the agenda.

JAPAN INTENDS TO USE SDI SPINOFFS COMMERCIALLY

OW240525 Tokyo KYODO in English 1416 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept. 23 KYODO -- Japan reiterated to U.S. officials Wednesday its intention not to pass legislation to protect technological information developed in the SDI research and its desire to utilize the research for commercial purposes. Hiroaki Fujio, head of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, made his remarks in a meeting here with U.S. Assistant Secretaries of Defense Richard Armitage and Richard Perle. Fujio told reporters after the meeting that a Japanese ministerial delegation will visit Washington to negotiate Japan's cooperation on the research phase of SDI. Japan formally announced its decision to participate in the SDI research program September 9.

U.S. RICE GROWERS' IMPORT DECONTROL PLEA REJECTED

OW240343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept. 23 KYODO -- Japan Tuesday turned down a U.S. rice growers' request to decontrol Japan's rice import curbs, which could become a serious trade dispute depending on the U.S. Government's response to the farmers' petition. Hideo Maki, director general of the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, conveyed the rejection during a regular Tokyo-Washington meeting with high-ranking U.S. officials on agricultral trade issues.

The petition, filed on September 10 by the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) with the U.S. trade representative's office (USTR), demanded that steps be taken to force Japan to open its doors to U.S. rice exports under Section 301 of the 1974 U.S. trade act.

In reply to the Japanese rejection, U.S. Agriculture Undersecretary Daniel Amstutz said that a decision on how to handle the petition is up to the USTR, and that the U.S. Government itself has made on decision on the issue. Maki plans to ask the U.S. Government to reject the U.S. rice growers' petition in a planned unofficial meeting Wednesday with deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith. The U.S. Government is expected to decide on how to deal with the trade complaint by late October, he said. Its acceptance of the petition would signify the start of government-level negotiation on the issue.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had recently told a Diet session that Japan would not comply with the U.S. rice growers' request for the liberalization of Japan's rice imports. Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari had also clarified Japan's rejection of the petition to lift curbs on Japan's staple food imports in separate meetings with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng during a week-long GATT ministerial meeting in Uruguay.

Under the staple food control system supported by Japan's powerful rice growers' lobby, the government purchases almost all the rice produced by farmers and sells it to consumers at a price five to six times higher than U.S. rice prices.

SIX NATIONAL RAILWAY LINES SABOTAGED 24 SEP

OW240039 Tokyo KYODO in English 0001 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO -- A sabotage apparently launched by left-wing radicals Tuesday [as received] cut cables and communication systems of the Japanese National Railways, paralyzing train services on six JNR commuter lines. The six lines affected are the Musashino line, the Yokosuka line, the Yono-Omiya section of the Keihin-Tohoku line, the Omiya-Hasuda section of the Tohoku line, the Abiko-Tennodai section of the Joban line and the Takasaki line.

JNR officials said cables and communications systems had been severed around 6:55 a.m. Metropolitan police department officials said cables had beren found cut and obstacles placed at nine JNR sites, six in Kanagawa Prefecture, one in Tokyo and two in Saitama Prefecture.

Police sources said they suspect leftwing radicals opposed to the JNP privatization plan are responsible for the sabotage.

The JNR Musashino line resumed service at 8.56 a.m. and the Takasaki line at 9:14 a.m., JNR said.

NAKASONE CLARIFIES REMARKS ON U.S. MINORITIES

OK240315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday defended controversial racial remarks he made two days ago at a party conference, saying he had no intention of "committing any racial discrimination or slandering other countries."

Nakasone, reacting to an uproar in the United States over his remarks, also accused the Japanese media of reporting only a part of the Monday speech at a meeting of the Liberal-Democratic Party. "What I was saying there was that the United States has made great achievements in the Apollo (space) program and in SDI, but there are things the Americans have not been able to reach because of (the existence of) multiple nationalities there. On the contrary, things are easier in Japan because we are homogeneous society," he said. Nakasone was commenting in response to questions raised by Japanese reporters at the prime minister's official residence. "I had no intention of committing any racial discrimination or of slandering other countries."

According to newspaper accounts, Nakasone told the LDP conference at Kannami, a resort town southwest of Tokyo, the "(intelligence level) in the United States is lower than in Japan because of the number of Blacks, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in the population." The reported remarks were widely circulated in the United States, prompting a demand from congressmen to retract the remark and some 100 telephone calls to the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

In a bid to defuse the controversy, the Foreign Ministry issued a statement Tuesday, asserting that the reports were "completely out context." "The prime minister said in effect that the United States was a multiracial society and had been making great progress as a democracy, overcoming education, social and other issues associated with such a background," the statement said. "In no sense has (the prime minister) ever implied that the level of intelligence is low in the United States," it said.

According to notes taken by a KYODO reporter at the Kannami conference, Nakasone said: "Japan has a population of 120 million, shut up in islands about the size of California, and generating about half the output as in the United States. This is what we are: a society of high density and great activity. There is no other society which has access to such abundance of information as the Japanese. Moreover, Japan has become a society of high-education backgound. In the United States, there are Blacks, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. The level is low. And frustartion piles up if politics cannot be pursued commensurable to the level of knowledge of the people (as in Japna)."

Speaking at a regular news conference Wednesday morning, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said the government had clarified the contents of the Nakasone speech to the U.S. Government through the American Embassy here.

The prime minister "did not make any racist remarks and did not criticize any country," Gotoda said of the clarification message Japan sent to the United States.

Gotoda said a senior American Government official has stated via the U.S. Embass in Tokyo that he knew the prime minister did not mean to discriminate against anyone or criticize another nation and that he fully understood the tenor of Nakasone's remarks.

The clarification came after a group of Hispanic and Black congressmen in the United States demanded that the government release the whole text of Nakasone's speech.

MEXICO'S PETRICIOLI MEETS NAKASONE, REQUESTS AID

OW240513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Mexico's Secretary of Finance Gustavo Petricioli met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday and urged for Japanese financial assistance totaling 1 billion dollars for three Mexican industrial projects, including an oil pipeline, the government official said.

Petricioli, here since last Saturday for a six-day unofficial visit, thanked Nakasone for Japan's continuous support of Mexico's deteriorating economy through the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and bilateral cooperation programs. He called for further Japanese assistance for Mexico's three projects -- a 500 million dollar oil pipeline construction project, a 240 million dollar export development project and a 260 million dollar expansion project of the Sicartsa iron and steel works, the official said. Nakasone pledged that he will instruct the ministries concerned to extend assistance to these projects, the official said.

Petricioli delivered to Nakasone a letter from President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, in which he expressed hope over the visit and Japanese support for the three projects. He also extended an invitation to Nakasone to visit Mexico. Nakasone said he would like to visit Mexico as soon as possible, the official said.

According to Petricioli, President de la Madrid hopes the bilateral relations will be continue to expand in the 21st century. Nakasone said he would seek prosperity of the two countries for the next century, the official said.

During his stay in Japan, Petricioli will also meet with Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura and bank official.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ON ARRIVAL

SK241009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- A party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang this afternoon by a special plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly greeted Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the airport.

The airport and streets in Pyongyang garbed in welcome attire were filled with a warm atmosphere to greet the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Polish people. Thousands of people carrying in their hands portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, flags of Korea and Poland and bunches of flowers came out to the airport. Set up in front of welcomers were slogan-boards reading "Warm welcome to respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski!" and "Long live indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Polish peoples!" When the plan carrying the Polish guests touched down, the crowds enthusiastically welcomed them, shouting "Jaruzelski, Kim Il-song," "Kim Il-song, Jaruzelski" and "Welcome, Jaruzelski" with warm feelings of friendship towards the fraternal Polish people.

A welcoming function took place at the airport. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski in company with Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

The Polish guests of honor were enthusiastically welcomed by crowds along the streets from the airport.

ASIAD TURNS SOUTH INTO 'PRISON' OF VIOLENCE

SK240123 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2147 GMT 18 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 19 September article: "The Whole Land Is a Prison and a Place of Fascist Rampage -- The Horrible South Korean Scenes on the Eve of the Asian Games"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, in South Korea, a most relentless fascist military rule, unprecedented in history, is being imposed. On the eve of the Asian Games, the South Korean situation is more frightful than ever. The entire land has become a great prison locked within iron gates.

Ultra-Emergency State [subhead]

South Korea is covered by the puppet police and army. It was just yesterday that Seoul came under guard by troops of a puppet armored unit and 100,000 police troops.

After the explosion at the Kimpo airport and the burning of the arch of the Asian Games in Iri, the puppets have reinforced police troops everywhere for the horrible guard. At puppet government buildings and major public facilities, puppet army and police troops heavily armed and with armored personnel carriers and specially trained police commands are in oppressive positions.

University campuses have also been surrounded by the police. Security has been further tightened at airports, stadiums, the sports village, and campuses. College sports facilities have been surrounded by barbed wire.

The South Korean puppet army and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea have also been placed in a state of alert and the heinous pirate warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet have crept into Pusan one after another and advanced to the operational area in the East Sea, reeking powder to support the Asian Games with the force of arms.

The Japanese paper ASAHI SHIMBUN has stated that the guard is very strict. This shows the terror-ridden South Korean situation.

Manhunt Everywhere [subhead]

When the 100-day manhunt and 60-day emergency duty orders, which began on the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian Games, were being further intensified in their final stages, the "Pongae" Nos. 1 and 2 emergency duty orders were issued and, on 16 September, a number of oppressive orders, including the special vigilance order, the special checkout order, and the wholesale investigation order, were issued. Accordingly, the puppets have increased the number of checkpoints everywhere and intensified checks and street patrols. The puppet police block campus gates as if they were prison guards. They ransack students' school bags and do body searches. They also conduct surprise ransackings on the campuses. On the night of 16 September, 18 universities in Seoul -- including Seoul National University, Yonsei University, and Korea University -- were ransacked. Campus ransacking is conducted as a daily routine.

Churches and Buddhist temples have become the targets of police investigation. Street checks have been intensified against the people. The check commotions are also staged at stadiums, training sites, and all other facilities. Even drains, sewers, ashtrays, flower vases, garbage cans, and toilets are thoroughly checked. Such commotions are staged many times each day.

In the wake of the puppets' frantic manhunt, numerous youths, students, and innocent residents are sent to prison and punished randomly. During the checks conducted between 1100 and 1400 on 16 September, 1,111 people were arrested.

Because of tear gas bombs, Seoul has become a chaotic place where people are suffocated. Consequently, the Seoul Municipal Education Committee appealed to the police to refrain from firing tear gas bombs. The reptile South Korean newspapers have stated that students were planning to stage demonstrations around stadiums and gymnasiums during the Asian Games and, thus, even foreign athletes would suffer from the effect of tear gas.

The puppet police have conducted training for suppressing demonstrations at a stadium in Wonju City, Kangwon Province, and randomly fired smoke and tear gas bombs. This shows what will happen in the future.

Everything Is Blocked [subhead]

On the eve of the Asian Games, everything has become inactive and dull in Seoul and everywhere in South Korea. On the pretext of guaranteeing the Asian Games, the puppets have proclaimed that 7 universities, including Seoul University, would be closed during the games and some 30 schools near stadiums would also be closed. Seoul National University and Hanyang University, which have been selected as sites for table tennis and volleyball matches, have already been closed since 15 September and students are banned from entering their campuses. The number of closed schools increases with each passing day.

The hiking trails on Mt. Kwanak near the Seoul National University Gymnasium are also under strict police control. Meanwhile, on the pretext of preventing air pollution during the games, plants have been forcibly closed, cargo trucks have been banned from moving around, and public baths have been closed. In Pusan, 66 plants near Suyong Bay have been forcibly closed.

This is precisely the South Korean situation on the eve of the Asian Games. In addition, as the games begin, the Class A emergency duty order will be issued in six regions, including Seoul and Pusan, and the Class B emergency duty order in other areas.

It is not difficult to imagine the South Korean situation during the games when the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's oppression will be further intensified. In the history of international sports events, the Seoul Asian Games, will leave a blot as the first sporting events held in a place reeking of blood.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES DELHI MAYOR 23 SEP

SK231025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Mahindra Singh Saathi, lord mayor of Delhi of the Republic of India, and his party, on a visit to Korea. Present there were Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented him with a gift.

KIM YONG-NAM RECEIVES LAO VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

SK240436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere Tuesday with the Foreign Ministry delegation of Laos headed by Vice-Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE JOURNALISTS' HOTEL

HK231104 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 23 (AFP) -- Some 500 South Korean students hurled molotov cocktails and stones at police Tuesday in a demonstration outside a hotel housing foreign journalists here for the Asian Games, eye witnesses said. The students also stoned a shuttle bus carrying journalists to the Asian Games press centre during the three-hour demonstration, witnesses said.

About 500 students armed with molotov cocktails ignored draconian security measures in the capital and gathered outside a major hotel housing foreign journalists here for the games, which opened Saturday. A similar number of helmeted riot police carrying riot shields contained the students as they chanted slogans against the "military dictatorship (in South Korea) supported by U.S. imperialism," and South Korea's hosting of the Asian Games, witnesses said.

The demonstration gradually developed into a sit-in as the afternoon wore on, punctuated by sporadic throwing of stones and molotov cocktails which were put out by the police using fire extinguishers, normally carried by security forces here during such incidents. The students dispered in the late afternoon without any arrests being made according to eyewitnesses.

Student radicals here have criticised the enormous cost of organising the games and the next Olympics scheduled to be held here in 1988, saying that they are being held here at the expense of the well-being and standard of living of the South Korea people.

Security Tight

HK231246 Hong Kong AFP in English 1216 GMT 23 Sep 86

[By Rene Flipo]

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept 23 (AFP) -- Some 500 South Korean students hurled molotov cocktails and stones at police Tuesday in a demonstration outside a hotel housing foreign journalists here for the Asian Games, eyewitnesses said. [passage omitted] The students dispersed in the late afternoon without any arrests being made or the police using tear gas, according to eyewitnesses.

Police often use tear gas to break up demonstrations here but they have been ordered not to use it to disperse protestors demonstrating near sporting venues being used during the games or hotels housing visiting officials and journalists. But police confiscated the film cf some photographers on the spot and a Filipino photographer who refused to hand over his film was hit in the face several times by a plainclothes policeman, an eyewitness said. The photographer was not badly hurt.

The students came from the Buddhist-affiliated Dong-guk University, one of the few universities not closed by the government as a security measure to minimise the possibility of demonstrations during the games. Some 300 students also staged a demonstration at a Protestant-affiliated university some distance from the centre of Seoul Tuesday, eyewitnesses said. Police were on the scene, but no arrests or injuries were reported.

Student radicals here have criticised the enormous cost of organising the games and the next Olympics scheduled to be held here in 1988, saying that they are being held here at the expense of the well-being and standard of living of the South Korean people.

Security measures have been beefed up in Seoul following a bomb blast at Seoul's Kimpo Airport 10 days ago that left five people dead. Seoul officials have blamed the explosion on North Korea agents or dissidents manipulated by them to ruin the Asian Games boycotted by the North.

South Korean authorities Tuesday offered a reward of 10 million won (about 11,400 U.S. dollars) for anyone supplying information leading to the arrest of those responsible. Police are understood to be looking for anyone who saw suspicious people placing the bomb in a waste paper basket by the airport arrival terminal and have questioned some 100 taxi drivers with no luck so far.

Seoul has reportedly asked Japan for a list of 51 leftwing Koreans residents in Japan who were allegedly invited to North Korea a year ago for special training. Officials here believe that some of these pro-Pyongyang Koreans might have sneaked into Seoul to sabotage the Asian Games.

Almost 10,000 security agents, more than double the number of athletes taking part in the games, patrol the streets 24 hours a day. Identity controls, car and baggage checks and even body searches have become a part of daily life for both locals and overseas sports enthusiasts here for the games. The press centre, used by 2,000 foreign journalists, is checked daily by security men accompanied by sniffer dogs trained to detect explosives.

The South Korean Army considerd calling up 200 students leaders known for their radical leanings but they were able to "disappear" before being served with their call-up papers, a reliable source said here Tuesday.

JARUZELSKI ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS WITH BATMONH

LD222255 Warsaw PAP in English 0918 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sept. 22 -- PUWP CC first secretary, president of the Council of State, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has arrived here today for an official visit of friendship at the invitation of CC General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural Jambyn Batmonh.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is accompanied by representatives of party and state authorities, including members of the Political Bureau Jozef Czyrek, PUWP CC Secretary, and Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs as well as Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

PAP correspondents Ludwik Mysak and Slawomir Popowski report: The Buyant-Uhaa Airport near Ulaanbaatar was decorated with the national flags of Poland and Mongolia. The main airport hall was bedecked with portraits of the leaders of both countries and placards reading in Polish and Mongolia: "Long live the fraternal friendship between the nations of Poland and Mongolia," and "We cordially greet the envoys of the Polish nation -- the delegation headed by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski." At nine o'clock a LOT Polish Airlines TU-154 jet carrying the Polish delegation touched down. Welcome ceremonies followed. Wojciech Jaruzelski was cordially greeted by General Secretary of the MPRP CC, chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural Jambyn Batmonh and Mongolia's Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom.

In the afternoon Wojciech Jaruzelski and officials accompanying him laid a wreath at the mausoluem of the leaders of the Mongolian socialist revolution, heroic fighters for the liberation of Mongolia -- Sukhe Bator and Choybalsan.

After laying wreaths Wojciech Jaruzelski met with Jambyn Batmonh.

At 14:30 hours the party and state delegations of the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski and of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Jambyn Batmonh started official talks.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations with particular regard to directions of further development of mutually profitable economic cooperation. Much attention was paid to broadly conceived problems of international cooperation, peace and detente in Europe and Asia and disarmament with particular emphasis on the significant role of peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The talks lasted four hours. They were very businesslike and concrete, characterized by mutual sincerity. The sides positively evaluated the progress which took place in bilateral relations over the past 2-3 years and stressed the need for their deepening and broadening.

The sides adopted new arrangements for the future and agreed the implementation of investment and modernization undertakings in Mongolia so as to assure the most speedy boost in exports of goods looked for by Poland.

Both sides also decided that Mongolia will stake out grounds for geological exploration for rare earth minerals by March 1987 and that broad cooperation will be developed in this field. A long range programme of the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Mongolia till the year 2000 will be prepared for signing. Wojciech Jaruzelski invited Jambyn Batmonh to pay a visit to Poland.

In the evening hours, a gala concert for Polish guest was organized in the Ulaanbaatar opera house. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh, as well as accompanying persons watched the performance by a song and dance group and by the artistic group of the Mongolian People's Army.

The Gala dinner given by the CC MPRP and Presidium of the People's Great Hural for the Polish party-state delegation ended the first day of the visit. During the dinner, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh delivered speeches.

BATMONH HOLDS DINNER FOR JARUZELSKI 22 SEP

LD222230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 SEP 86

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar -- Polish-Mongolian talks commenced today, during which the party and state delegations of both countries were chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh. [passage omitted]

A ceremonial dinner was given in honor of the Polish delegation. Speaking during the dinner, the leaders of both states, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh emphasized that both parties and countries are joined together by common aims in the interests of the struggle for peace and socialism and friendship and fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Batmonh Gives Banquet Speech

LD222251 Warsaw PAP in English 1543 GMT 22 Sep 86

["Jambyn Batmonh's Address; (Abridged Version)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, Sept. 22 -- the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia sincerely greet the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic which arrived here for an official friendly visit and which is headed by the tried leader of fraternal Poland, PUWP CC first secretary and president of the Council of State, an outstanding activist of the international communist and working class movement, fervent fighter for the cause of socialism, our dear friend, Wojciech Jaruzelski.

We attach great significance to the official friendly visit to our country by envoys of the fraternal Polish nation. The Mongolian-Polish friendship and cooperation whose lasting basis is constituted by principles of Marxism and Leninism and socialist internationalism, continually develop and consolidate from year to year for the good of our nations.

Today's talks and meeting of the party and state delegations of our two countries showed the mutual resolve to further comprehensively develop and consolidate traditional relations of friendship and close cooperation between our parties, countries and nations, for common implementation of long-range ventures aiming to broaden and to increase the effectiveness of our everyday relations.

They once again affirmed the unity of our views and stands on current international problems. We are convinced that the results of the present visit elevate the Mongolian-Polish cooperation to a qualitatively new level, that they are an impulse for its further development and deepening. It will serve the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community states.

We highly hold the assistance of the Polish People's Republic at the construction of industrial plants in the Mongolian People's Republic and also the active contribution of highly-qualified Polish specialists. On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government we express to the PUWP Central Committee, the Government and the nation of the Polish People's Republic our cordial thanks for support and comprehensive assistance in the building of material and technological basis of socialism in Mongolia.

Working masses of Mongolia sincerely rejoice at the successes and achievements of the fraternal Polish nation which over the 40 years of the people's rule transformed Poland into a modern socialist state -- a strong link of the world socialist community. We see in this fruits of self-sacrificing work of the Polish nation, its close alliance and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

For the nations of Poland and Mongolia, as for all people all over the world, there is nothing more precious and more significant than securing lasting peace and liquidating a threat of nuclear war. Poland's great contribution to the common struggle of socialist community states for halting the arms race, especially nuclear ones, and for preventing moving it into outer space, are well known and highly appreciated in our country.

We are deeply convinced that the only right way leading to the world without nuclear weapons should consist in the implementation of such great Soviet initiatives as the accomplishment of nuclear disarmament till the end of the present century, the proposal to ensure security and peaceful cooperation in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, and the concept to establish a general system of international security.

The Soviet moratorium on all nuclear tests is a real step on this road. The Mongolian nation and working masses of the Polish People's Republic, together with all peace loving forces in the world, fervently support the decision to again prolong it. The Mongolian People's Republic together with socialist community states will be actively defending peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

The Mongolian nation wishes whole-heartedly the fraternal Polish nation new great achievements in the implementation of historic resolutions of the 10th PUWP Congress, in the struggle for peace and security of nations.

Jaruzelski Gives Banquet Speech

LD222246 Warsaw PAP in English 1615 GMT 22 Sep 86

["Wocjiech Jaruzelski's Speech; (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar Sept. 22 -- Having stressed at the outset that the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic were lasting and infallible links of the great socialist community of nations, W. Jaruzelski said that the socialist community was realizing its goals and tasks under difficult external circumstances.

The present state of international relations is affected by the largely detrimentally confrontation course of U.S. imperialism in particular, by the attempts to apply strength policy calculated to stem and push back the progressive changes in the world, said he. In the face of these perils, the responsibility of political leaders and statesmen increased in particular, as did the responsibility of all the realistically thinking circles and social groups for averting the dangers of rocket-nuclear war which would mean human annihilation.

The socialist states, members of the Warsaw Treaty organization and the CMEA, pursue actively and consistently the policy of peace and are spokesmen for peaceful coexistence, detente, dialogue and equal-right cooperation. [Words indistinct] of preventing the militarization of outer space.

Poland and Mongolia lend full support to the Soviet peace initiatives and see in them a historic chance for ridding the world of nuclear weapons and building a comprehensive system of international security. The recent successive decision to prolong the Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing constitutes an eloquent act of good will. It lies in the interest of entire humankind that the United States and other nuclear powers, encouraged by this example worthy of following, make similar decisions. Signing a universal test ban treaty would provide the proper beginning on the road to nuclear disarmament and would help at the same time to cut down conventional armaments and sanify [as received] international relations.

People's Poland highly holds the peace policy pursued by Mongolia which constitutes a constructive and responsible factor in Asia. We do support the efforts by the Mongolian government towards establishing relations with all the states of the continent on the principle of respecting the independence, sovereign equality and mutual advantage.

Turning the area of Asia and Pacific Ocean into a region of security and cooperation, in line with Mikhail Gorbahev's proposals, would be a great historic attainment for Asian nations, bringing an active contribution to the consolidation of peace and security on the world scale.

The course of our visit, the talks conducted and decisions taken, confirm with new strength the durability and mutually favourable nature of links connecting Poland and Mongolia. It affirmed the mutual agreement and the convergence of views with regard to conditions, experience and methods of building socialism in the two states, to the further comprehensive development of Polish-Mongolian cooperation in significant international issues.

The qualitatively new stage of the development of socialism, whose hallmark are congresses -- the 27th of the CPSU, the 19th of the MPRP and the 10th of the PUWP and of other fraternal parties -- provides favourable conditions and broadens the needs to impart dynamism to the exchange of experience and comprehensive cooperation. I am deeply convinced that we are able to cope worthily with this chance and its inseparable requirements, said he.

PRACHEACHON CRITICIZES PRC SUPPORT FOR POL POT

BK240302 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Stubbornly Continuing To Shoulder the Defunct Genocidal Gang Is Going Against the Historic Trend and the Aspirations of Nations in the Region" -- date not given]

[Text] Still smarting from their bitter defeat at the eighth summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, the Chinese authorities frantically gathered together the reactionary Khmer group in Beijing from 6 to 10 September in order to boost their morale. They hoped to find ways to cope with the situation which has brought them so much vexation as our people, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, have dealt them stinging blows. They also wanted to iron out all the internal disputes among the groups, which subsequently received promises of continued support in dollars, arms, and other war means from their Chinese bosses along with entreaties to vigorously accelerate their subversion and sabotage activities against the Cambodian people and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. They went all-out to trumpet their imaginary victories and, at the same time, to loudly call for the unilateral withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia and continued support for their so-called 8-point proposals which are nothing more than a plot to bring the Pol Pot gang back to power in Cambodia -- something to which the three Indochinese countries are resolutely opposed.

It was no coincidence that the latest farce between the Beijing rulers and the three reactionary Khmer groups took place at a time when Soviet Vice Premier Comrade Nikolay Talyzin was visiting China, for its reflects Beijing's, intention to create an illusion among public opinion about the Soviet attitude toward the Cambodia question and to split the PRK from the Soviet Union.

The attitude and activities of the Chinese authorities clearly show that they refuse to learn from the bitter setbacks they have suffered over the past 8 years. They stubbornly continue to shoulder the genocidal Pot corpse and vigorusly promote a hostile policy toward the PRK and the three Indochinese countries. This is the major cause of the tense and unstable situation in Southeast Asia. They continue to support and maintain the genocidal gang that is despised and condemned by all of mankind. This is an unpardonable act. They demand that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw troops while refusing to give up support and assistance to the Pol Pot gang. This means that they want to restore the genocidal regime in Cambodia in contempt of the memory of more than 3 million Cambodians slaughtered by the gang. They turn a deaf ear to all the proposals put forward on the basis of fairness and the good-will attitude of the three Indochinese countries which have made tireless efforts for the sake of peaceful coexistence among the Southeast Asian states as a step toward turning the region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

The Beijing authorities' vociferous call for the unilateral withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia while refusing to give up the genocidal Pol Pot gang so as to allow them to carry on crimes against the Cambodian people runs counter to all ethical norms and to the reality in Cambodia. It clearly shows that they do not desire to bring about a correct political settlement to the Cambodia question. It is not secret that the so-called 8-point proposals are nothing but a farce staged-managed by Beijing in an attempt to wipe out the PRK and to recognize the so-called CGDK, which in fact is the mask to cover the return to power of the Pol Pot gang in Cambodia. They have failed in their attempts to implement this thorugh force of arms in the past 8 years. Two farces involving the so-called 8-point proposals have already failed and the latest charade that the Beijing authorities have orchestrated will meet the same fate.

Realities in the past few years show that no enemy and no obstacle can block the advance of the brave Cambodian people. Through a protracted and arduous struggle, the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples -- united and firm against their common enemies, namely colonialism and imperialism in the past and expansionism in collusion with the imperialist and other reactionary forces at present -- have achieved many brilliant successes. The uprising of the Cambodian people around the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, now the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, and the sincere, wholehearted, timely, and effective assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese Volunteer Army overthrew once and for all the abominable genocidal regime on 7 January 1979, bringing survival and rebirth to the whole nation.

Based on the spirit of the February 1979 treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the Vietnamese Volunteer Army has remained in Cambodia, actively contributing to the efforts of the Cambodian Army and people to defend their revolutionary gains, strengthen national independence, and firmly oppose all enemy maneuvers, tricks, subversion, and sabotage, so as to restore and rebuild the fatherland which is developing and growing in all fields with each passing day.

Because of the growth in size and quality of the Cambodian armed forces and in accordance with the agreement between the governments of the PRK and SRV, five partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers have taken place since 1982. Moreover, the date for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops has been set for the end of 1990. This means that Vietnam will withdraw all its troops immediately as soon as there is a political solution which ensures the elimination of the Pol Pot gang. This good-will attitude of the PRK and SRV has drawn the approval, welcome, and support of progressive public opinion in the region and the world.

At present the PRK controls all Cambodian territory and has constructive plans to work for national reconciliation with opposition individuals and groups on the basis of elimination of the Pol Pot gang. The three Indochinese countries have agreed in principle to withdraw all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia simultaneously with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot gang. The elimination of the genocidal gang is viewed by large segments of public opinion as an issue which needs no discussion. Should all parties concerned agree on the two essential questions, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers and the elimination of Pol Pot, then they can immediately begin discussing plans to implement the two issues in order to advance toward a political solution for Cambodia and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The three Indochinese countries are ready to cooperate with all parties so as to bring about such a political settlement as soon as possible.

Even without such a political settlement, the PRK and SRV would like to assure that they will continue to proceed with their annual partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers and will complete the pullout by 1990 as previously announced.

Once again, in the spirit of responsibility and goodwill for peace, the PRK and the other two Indochinese countries want to restore as soon as possible the time-honored bonds of friendship with the Chinese people. In defense of their national independence, the three countries will ceaselessly strive to establish normal and good-neighborly relations with the PRC in accordance with the aspirations and the true interests of the peoples in the region, including the Chinese people.

Under the brilliant banner of the KPRP, fortified by the militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, and enjoying the powerful support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as the unanimous support of all progressive mankind, the Cambodian people are determined to frustrate all maneuvers of the enemies and to win more and greater successes in the cause of defending and building their beautiful country.

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK231250 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1126 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 23 -- A delegation of the Department of External Policy and Foreign Relations of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee..led by its deputy head, George Stayanov, left here yesterday after a five-day friendship visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee. Krasnodar Kulev, Bulgarian charge d'affaires a.i. to Kampuchea, was also present.

While in Kampuchea, George Stayanov and his party was received [as received] by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, premier and foreign minister. On the occasion, Hun Sen highly appreciated the constant development of relationship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and countries.

For his part, George Stayanov highly praised the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for national defence and construction and for taking the country steadily towards socialism.

The delegation held talks and exchanged views with Vice President Prach Sun on foreign relateions and policy. It also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the National Museum, the former Royal Palace, the Phnom Penh shopping centre, revolutionary hospital and the engineering workshop 3 in Phnom Penh.

SOLDIERS CONTINUE BATTLE WITH VIETNAMESE TROOPS

BK240241 Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Thai soldiers yesterday continued to battle a unit of Vietnamese forces which crossed the border into Thailand in Buriram in hot pursuit of Khmer resistance guerrillas since Saturday, a senior army official said.

Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, the secretary of the Royal Thai Army, told reporters that Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea fired several rounds of artillery shells into Thai territory around noon yesterday.

He said on Monday one of the Thai soldiers was wounded in a 15-minute clash with a band of Vietnamese soldiers in the border area.

Narudon said the Vietnamese intruders, numbering about 50, crossed two kilometres into Thai territory and occupied an area known as Hill 538 in Ban Kruat District of the northeastern province on Saturday.

He said Thai government forces were trying to repulse the Vietnamese but were hampered by the rough terrain and heavy rain.

When asked whether Thai authorities would use air power against the Vietnamese, he said: "We will use every possible means to push them back."

About 100 villagers living near the battle scene had been evacuated to a nearby village.

LAO ENVOY INTERVIEW ON IMPROVING TIES, TRADE

BK221321 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 Sep 86 p 2

["Exclusive" interview with LPDR Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong by Wachira Saloeiyakanon -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Wachira] What is the practical way to create peace between Thailand and Laos?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] The political and peaceful settlement, as we know, must first be in compliance with the UN Charter. Secondly, it must be based on the reality existing between the two countries. In other words, the peoples of the two countries want peace and better understanding between their two countries on the basis of mutuality and noninterference, as well as sincerity, so that both sides can come to the negotiating table to solve any problem in an open manner. When a problem arises, we can bring it up as if we were living within the same family. If we are sincere, we can work together and eventually solve any existing problem. The fourth principle [as published] is that after we have theoretically reached an agreement, we must put it into practice as a way to prove our sincerity. As for the last principle, since both Laos and Thailand have their own friends, we must not let relations with our friends affect relations between our two countries. We should pay more attention to the present and future so that our two countries can understand and cooperate with each other in the defense of peace and brotherly relations. We should look ahead. These are the principles which I think should be further improved.

[Wachira] You have repeatedly stressed mutual sincerity for both sides to solve problems and improve relations between our two countries. Is there a meeting where our two countries can express our sincerity?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] Do you mean a criterion? I think we can use the spirit of the joint communique as a gauge or mirror. Whatever falls into line with the joint communique is the proof of sincerity and vice versa. In other words, we must act in compliance with the desire of the peoples of the two countries so that we can live in peace as brotherly countries with mutual respect and avoid the use of force against each other. If we can achieve that, we will be able to solve any problem on the negotiating table. We must not hesitate to say what we want as if we lived within the same family.

[Wachira] What are the points which you think should be corrected as far as the problems between Thailand and Laos are concerned?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] First of all, we must try to turn the common border of the two countries into the border of peace and genuine friendship. This a major problem which has not yet been solved. The 1979 joint communique has paved the way to that achievement. We believe that trade and exchanges in other areas can further contribute to the improvement of understanding and relations between our two countries. Let me put it this way, if friendship between our countries is estranged, trade and cultural ties will be affected. The two sides must first improve their friendship, so that they can achieve better trade, cultural relations and understanding.

[Wachira] Will the conflict over the three border villages pose any obstacle to the development of relations between our two countries?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] We regret the incident concerning the three villages. It shouldn't have happened. We believe that the problems left over as the results of the incident can be solved and should not pose any obstacle to the improvement of relations between our two countries.

[Wachira] What about trade between the two countries?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] Border committees of the two countries are in charge of this area. Trade between our two countries can be divided into two levels -- the border and national levels. Peoples in the border districts and provinces of the two countries are still trading with each other every day. At the national level, private Thai companies are also trading with Laos. We have no objection to that as long as trade can contribute to the promotion of friendship between the two countries.

Both Thailand and Laos should benefit from bilateral trade. It is certainly not good if the bilateral trade only benefits Laos. Thailand might have gained much trade surplus. The border trade continues, but the two governments have not yet signed any trade agreement.

[Wachira] Is it true that Laos wants to open more border passes to facilitate trade between the two countries?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] Laos has never closed its border since the liberation of our country. But Thailand has opened only two out of eight checkpoints with Laos. We have left the request for the opening of more border checkpoints for the Thai side to consider as it deems appropriate for the promotion of good atmosphere. [passage omitted]

[Wachira] I would like to ask some questions about political issues. What is the truth about the presence of Vietnamese troops in Laos?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] There is absolutely nothing to conceal about the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in 1977. The treaty conforms with the UN Charter. Any country, not only Vietnam or Laos, will seek help from others on a temporary -- not a permanent -- basis when it is too weak to cope with external threats. The Vietnamese troops are in our country for this reason. Vietnamese troops, and there are not that many, are stationed only in the northern region along the 300 km border with China. We don't have enough strength to deal with the existing threat from China. We assigned them certain responsibilities, and they have not interfered in other affairs. If we want them out, they will leave, because they came only to help. The roofs of the houses of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are contiguous. We have to be united and fight together. However, we will not interfere in each other's independence and sovereignty.

[Wachira] Laos is currently under the Vietnamese influence in the eyes of the world people. Is that true or not?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] I deny that. Many Thai people have visited Laos and they did not see any Vietnamese soldiers. There is both cooperation and friendship [between Vietnam and Laos]. Many Westerners have agreed with this.

[Wachira] What is the Lao Government's policy regarding the repatriation of refugees?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] You can write down that there are three principles involved and the Thai government has already been informed about this. 1) Some have volunteered to return for other purposes. 2) The governments of the two countries must sign an agreement that the repatriated refugees will not be allowed to tamper with friendship between the two countries. 3) Before taking them back, we must prepare places to give them some vocational training, otherwise, they will have nothing to do there. We need some time to make preparations. We want to take hundreds of thousands back, but we have managed to take back only about 3,000, not including those who went back by themselves. 4) The final principle is merely an alternative which requires UNHCR assistance to facilitate the repatriation of refugees. We have been adhering to the first three principles. In other words, Laos is willing to take refugees back but our capability is limited.

[Wachira] You said a moment ago that if ASEAN and the Indochinese group can join hands, peace will be restored in this region. But the fact is that the two groups can never compromise their stance on the Cambodian problem. What is your opinion in this regard?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] ASEAN says it wants to turn this region into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, while the Indochinese group is striving for a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Their objectives are not all that different. Both groups are seeking peace for the region without interference. We believe that we can negotiate over the major issues. We will be able to meet and talk with each other one day.

If the two groups can join hands and understand each other, we then will have created the most important factor that can guarantee the world's peace.

As for the Cambodian problem, we believe that the Cambodian people have chosen their own government. The situation in Cambodia is a fait accompli. The wheel of history cannot be forced to turn back. We don't believe that the Cambodian problem is a big problem. So we leave it to the Cambodian people to make their own decision.

[Wachira] The problem is that there are over 200,000 Vietnamese troops illegally occupying Cambodia.

[Khamphan Simmalavong] They have announced that by 1990 all Vietnamese troops will be pulled out. Meanwhile, partial withdrawal has been made annually. The Indochinese and ASEAN groups can negotiate. If conditions improve, the withdrawal can take place before the schedule. We have made it known that the Heng Samrin faction can talk with the Sihanouk, and Son Sann factions, excluding the Pol Pot faction.

[Wachira] Do you think that the relations between Thailand and Laos can be revived and normalized?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] You cannot clap with one hand. There are many special factors governing relations between Thailand and Laos, such as languages and cultures. If both sides harbor good intentions toward each other, peace can be achieved. However, we need some time.

[Wachira] Where should we start?

[Khamphan Simmalavong] To commemorate the international year of peace, we can start with cultural exchanges or exchanges of visits of students and lecturers. It shall be better if there can be talks at governmental level, so that the remaining problems can be tackled which will bring about good atmosphere for the two countries.

Interior Minister on Trade

BK230129 Bangkok THE NATION in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] The Interior Ministry will seek views of the Foreign Ministry on the proposed relaxation of restriction on trade with Laos, Interior Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun said yesterday.

The minister's remark was in response to Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong's recent call for the Thai Government to open more trading points between the two neighbouring countries to forge closer relations.

"I'm not in a position to reply whether more border trading points will be opened. It's a delicate political issue. The Interior Ministry may have to consult with the Foreign Ministry before coming to a decision," he said.

Regarding the proposed lifting of ban on certain strategic goods being exported to Laos, the minister said: "it's rather difficult to lift such a ban since the matter must be jointly discussed by the Foreign Ministry and the military."

Commenting on the proposal for the opening of more check-points along the Thai-Laos border, Nong Khai Governor Sakda O-Phong said the current number of trading points is sufficient to facilitate trade between the two countries.

He, however, suggested that Thailand trade directly with Vientiane rather than negotiate with Laos through a third country.

Editorial on Relations, Trade

BK231154 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 22 Sep 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Thai-Lao Trade"]

[Text] In an interview given in response to Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon's foreign policy statement in Parliament, the Lao ambassador to Thailand, Khamphan Simmalavong, has expressed optimism over Thai-Lao relations.

The Lao ambassador called for an increase in trade between Thailand and Laos, saying that, despite the ongoing trade between the private sectors of the two countries, trade at the governmental level has been very limited. Laos wants to buy many more products from Thailand and has more than electricity from Nam Ngum Hydroelectric Dam to sell to Thailand. At present, Laos is buying goods, classified [by Thailand] as embargoed and strategic products through brokerage or from other countries such as Japan and Singapore. Such practice benefits neither Thailand nor Laos.

Relations and trade between the two countries are interrelated and regarded as important issues. The policy statement presented to Parliament by the government, as we see it, is conducive to the effort to relax international tension. And Laos, our neighbor, has at least shown a positive response.

In the past, our policy toward the neighboring countries seemed to give more emphasis to the defense of national stability in the military sense then to compromise and tactfulness. Thailand can benefit more if it properly develops strategies instead of blindly giving priority to the defense of the country.

As Thailand is in need of more income to revive its economic slump and alleviate its budgetary deficit, it is necessary, and would be wiser, to realign its foreign policy accordingly. Normally, the country does not possess adequate strength to maintain its own stability. Laos can buy those embargoed goods from brokers. Thailand will make profit if Laos can buy such goods from us.

It is now the time to seriously review all shortfalls and accept realities. The changing world situation and new international political developments should be considered in formulating our policies so that they can be more effective, flexible, and independent. Stability also means the well-being of the people in the country.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON U.S. STRATEGY IN ASIA-PACIFIC

BK231348 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 23 September commentary: "Eastern Sea in the U.S. Strategy of Asia and the Pacific"]

[Text] Entering the eighties, the Washington administration headed by President Reagan laid stress on the U.S. vital interests in Asia and the Pacific and mapped out what it called Asian-Pacific strategy, which is part of its global strategy. Since then, the Pentagon has revealed its intention to bring the U.S. strength back to Southeast Asia, strengthen its forces and increase the operations of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the Eastern sea in an attempt to gain supremacy, then dominate the sea region.

The presence of the U.S. 7th Fleet's western Pacific permanent forces in the Taiwan Strait is (? a seal) for the Taiwan administration in [words indistinct] of the policy of two Chinas and, at the same time, a sea dog guarding the sea route linking Northeast Asia with Southeast Asia. Below Taiwan, on the eastern flank of the Eastern sea are the Philippines Islands where the United States continues to maintain two important military bases -- the Subic Naval Base and the Clark Air Base -- near the capital, Manila.

The Reagan administration openly declared its intention for a long-term presence of these bases despite the widespread and strong wave of protest against the U.S. presence by the Philippine people. At present, the U.S. Clark Air Base is considered a strategic transit base between the United States airports on Guam in the Pacific, and those on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, in service of the U.S. military activities even in the Persian Gulf region, the Arab Sea region, and the horn of Africa.

The Clark and Subic bases are in fact U.S. nuclear bases in the Eastern sea in particular, and at the Asia-Pacific region and the world in general. To Reagan, the (? advocation) to take the United States after the post-Vietnam period to be applied to the Eastern sea means to restore the U.S. foothold in Thailand more concretely, its comeback to its former bases such as Korat, Takhli. Ubon, and Udon, and its air-naval base at Utapao where U.S. B-52's once were called to bombing missions against Vietnam.

These U.S. activities in Thailand, such as increasing military aid to Bangkok, negotiating with the latter on the building of war reserve arsenals on Thai soil and conducting military exercises in the Gulf of Thailand and off the coast of Thailand, are all aimed at bringing U.S. strategy back to Thailand under various forms.

By giving aid under the label humanitarian to the Khmer reactionary forces, the Reagan administration wished to rely on its CIA activities on the Thai-Kampuchean border region.

After being drawn to the eastern region of the Eastern sea, the United States has tried to expand its strength to the Southwestern region in an attempt to control the Gulf of Thailand and place the Eastern sea in the three-cornered triangle -- Taiwan, Subic and Clark, and Thailand -- to clear conditions for the 7th Fleet to control the Eastern sea.

The consolidation and expansion of the U.S. position in the Eastern sea lies in the U.S. calculation to use its military strength to support its neocolonialism in Southeast Asia, a region with rich natural resources.

In the frame work of the Asian-Pacific region the Reagan administration stressed that the United States had never considered Southeast Asia less important than Northeast Asia.

NHAN DAN continues: Washington's plan is aimed at breaking the military Pacific balance, region as well as the whole world [sentence as heard]. However, the time when the Eastern sea was used as a U.S. Navy zone like in Southeast Asia has devolved and will never recur. The people in the world and those in the Southeast Asian region always keep a worried eye at the U.S. schemes and its activities in the Eastern sea so as to check in time its new adventures.

NHAN DAN DENOUNCES ASEAN SUPPORT FOR POL POT

OW210821 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 21 -- "Stubbornly demanding for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, while refusing to eliminate the genocidal Polpotists is nothing but an attempt to take them back to Kampuchea to restore the notoriously brutal, universally condemned regime", comments NHAN DAN today on a statement recently made by the Singaporean foreign minister as chairman of the standing committee of the ASEAN.

The daily goes on:

"The ill attitude of some ASEAN countries towards the three Indochinese countries at the recent 8th non-aligned summit in Harare and the statement of the Singaporean foreign minister is quite incompatible with the reality of the situation and the desire for dialogue of the public in the region.

The stand of Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole as expounded in the communique of their 13th ministerial conference is quite clear and conformable with justice and morality, stresses the daily. This stand shows their goodwill and high sense of responsibility towards peace, stability and cooperation in this region.

"The main obstacle to peace and stability in Indochina and the whole Southeast Asia is the use by the Chinese authorities of the genocidal Polpotists to sabotage the People's Republic of Kampuchea as well as their hostile policy against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This has been acknowledged and declared by many personalities in the ASEAN countries. To move this obstacle is to make a breakthrough for a political solution to the Kampuchea issue and the improvement of relations between the three Indochinese countries with China and the ASEAN countries," NHAN DHAN concludes.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON EXPELLING POL POT FROM UN

BK220430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 100 GMT 21 Sep 86

[From the Hanoi press review for 21 September]

[Text] On page 4, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN features Comrade Hun Sen's letter to the UN secretary general and the chairman of the 41st UN General Assembly session. The letter points out: The PRK Government is assuming responsibility as the sole genuine, legitimate representative of the Cambodian people.

On this occasion, the paper carries a commentary entitled: They Still Close Their Eyes to the Actual Situation in Cambodia. The commentary stresses: The Pol Pot clique of butchers definitely has neither the right nor the mandate to illegally occupy the seat of the PRK at the United Nations. It is high time to boot it out of this large international organization. Such an expulsion conforms to justice and morality and is in keeping with the spirit of the UN Charter.

In his letter addressed to the 41st General Assembly session, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, has affirmed: The Pol Pot clique must be put on trial and hanged in accordance with the Cambodian people's wishes. All attempts to liquidate the PRK Government and to return the criminal Pol Pot clique, disguised in the CGDK, to power in Cambodia will certainly be exposed and frustrated.

NHAN DAN ON ECONOMIC UNITS' RIGHTS TO AUTONOMY

BK231420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Sep 86

[23 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Continue To Guarantee Basic Units' Right to Autonomy"]

[Text] In compliance with the new mechanism of management, various basic economic units are developiong their right to autonomy in production and business. Initial results have been obtained. There has been progress in the fields of planning, rearranging production, creating the source of materials for increased production and for product consumption, solving the question of capital, achieving cooperation in scientific studies and in the application of technical advances, and so forth in keeping with the objectives, guidelines, and state plan.

However, many resolutions of the CPV Central Committee and the Political Bureau on the renovation of the management mechanism have yet to be promptly substantiated and institutionalized. The state of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization in management continues to be serious. A number of outdated policies and systems have yet to be completely discarded, although having been revised, they are still unfit for the complex development of the situation. It is necessary to continue to amend and perfect them in order to retest them in reality. All these are the difficulties encountered by basic economic units in shifting to the system of economic accounting and socialist business.

Basic units are the foundation of socioeconomic organizations. They are the places where material assets are produced and where the laboring people exercise their mastery and are carrying out the three revolutions under the party leadership and the state management.

Resolutely discarding the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, practicing economic accounting and socialist business, and guaranteeing basic economic units' rights to autonomy amount to implementing the principle of democratic centralism in economic management. This is also an important guideline for strengthening the socialist economic sector, especially the state-run economic sector, in order to enable the state-run economic sector to truly develop its leading role and to join with the collectively run economic sector in gaining an influential role in the national economy.

It is our duty to continue to guarantee the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business and to link this with enhancing the efficiency of the central government's leadership and its centralized and unified management.

Various sectors, echelons, and responsible organs must work out appropriate systems, policies, and procedures aimed at encouraging and promoting basic units to shift vigorously to economic accounting and socialist business while renovating the general system of management.

At present, on the one hand, the state of bureaucratic centralism in management and operations is still rather serious. On the other hand, the state of liberalism, disorganization, and indiscipline in the activities of a number of basic economic units is also equally grave. We must distinguish those cadres and basic units who, due to problems linked with the old management mechanism and also to efforts to promptly meet the production and subsistence requirements of the laboring people, have been compelled to go beyond various administrative regulations now in force from those cadres and basic units who breach discipline and who have taken advantage of loopholes in the management system to steal socialist property for their own benefit.

The direct reasons for the above situation do not lie in the broadening of the right autonomy for basic units but in the fact the management mechanism is still heavily characterized by bureaucratic centralism and subsidization. This has restricted lower echelons' activities and weakened centralized management.

We are determined to punish those who have degenerated, become ideologically deviate and corrupt, or had illegal dealings; and to futher strengthen the discipline within the party and the state apparatus.

In order to promote increased production, we resolve to discard the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, carry out managerial decentralization in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, and continue to develop to the fullest the dynamism and creativity of basic economic units with a determination not to return to the system of bureaucratic centralism just because of the difficulties and shortcomings encountered in the past.

CORRUPTION REPORTED IN LUC YEN DISTRICT

BK231405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Summary] Today's NHAN DAN reports on a case of corruption involving the chief accountant, Nguyen Dang Khoa, of the grain supply company in Luc Yen District, Hoang Lien Son Province. "Khoa connived with 17 others -- mostly the company's accounting personnel, shop managers, warehouse men, cashiers, grain procurement personnel, district bank cadres, and a tailor to form the network to swindle state funds and other assets.

They faked paperwork, vouchers to procure grain, and signed checks to withdraw money to share among them. They further withdrew commodities from the company, received cash advances but failed to put them into accounts, and increased the rates of bartering clothing materials for peasants' rice while selling the company's rice to other people.

"Through deceitful tricks, they established 708 false vouchers to embezzle 232 metric tons of rice and 3,911,437 dong; swindled industrial goods used in barter to include 7,000 meters of fabric for clothing, 18 bicycles, 400 kg of monosodium glutamate, many tires and batteries, and 700,000 dong in cash, and more than 11 metric tons of rice for distribution among them. Khoa alone embezzled 1,228,700 dong, 363 meters of fabric, 4 bicycles, 33 kg of monosodium glutamate, and many other consumer goods." While under investigation, Khoa still continued his criminal practices to withdraw 4,018 kg of rice from the Mai Son warehouse, sold it, and pocketed the money.

The lessons to be learned from this case are that district authorities have failed to exercise close managerial control and the district party committee lacked a sense of responsibility in providing leadership and control over basic party organizations. "Of the 10 party members in Luc Yen District grain company, 7 were involved in the case. They have lost their party membership and have been prosecuted before a court of law."

At present, there are many basic economic units in all sectors and at all levels which keep great amounts of material, money, and commodities of the state. Most of these units are new and have not been assigned many party members. The Luc Yen District case indicates the need to most attentively intensify party leadership and control over these units.

Faced with notorious evidence, the Hoang Lien Son Provincial People's Court recently held its first hearing to consider and judge this case of corruption. "It sentenced Nguyen Dang Khoa to 18 years of prison for grafting the socialist assets and 2 years of prison for giving bribes, totaling 20 years of prison. His eight accomplices each received a prison term ranging from 6 to 14 years. Nine others received a suspended prison sentence from 1 to 3 years each."

MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SETTLING COMPLAINTS

BK231005 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense recently issued a circular to guide all units in seriously implementing the Council of State regulation and the Council of Ministers decree on considering and settling complaints and denunciations made by citizens. The circular is also aimed at promoting more satisfactory consideration and settlement of complaints and denunciations in the Armed Froces.

The circular remarked that, recently, our Armed Forces have actively carried out this task and have made progress in both theory and practice. For example, they have handled letters of complaints and denunciations more effectively and have settled grievances more expeditiously. However, in many places, this task is still being tackled slowly or in a protracted, inconclusive manner, thereby limiting its effects.

The circular clearly points out: All soldiers and defense workers and employees currently serving in the Armed Forces have the right and responsibility to make complaints and denunciations in accordance with the state law and Army regulations.

According to the circular, the heads of all organs and units at every echelon and in every sector are responsible for receiving complaints and denunciations made in letters or verbally, recording them fully and accurately, and studying, classifying, registering, and settling them.

The circular clearly defined the authority and responsibility of the heads of units and organs at all levels and in all sectors regarding the consideration and settlement of complaints and denunciations and their duty to manage and control this task. It also defined the procedures for reporting the consideration and settlement of complaints and denunciations.

The Ministry of National Defense also entrusted all echelons of the Armed Forces with the task of guiding the consideration and settlement of complaints and denunciations so that this work may be carried out quickly and in accordance with the authority of the organs concerned, and in keeping with established principles and formalities. All levels must also constantly draw experience from their work in order to perform this task on a regular basis and to ensure that the legitimate interests of all are respected.

CAO BANG DISTRICTS COMPLETE PARTY CONGRESSES

BK240513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Quang Hoa and Ha Lang districts have completed their party organization congresses. The congresses discussed measures to develop socioeconomic tasks, maintain security, and strengthen national defense.

Quang Hoa is a densely populated district. On the average, each peasant has less than 3,600 square meters for planting wet rice. In recent years, various villages in Quang Hoa have applied scientific and technical advances to planting rice and corn, thus taking the lead in using land and ricefields extensively in the province. Party congresses of these villages carefully analyzed shortcomings in planting and caring for ricefields in order to create favorable changes in the production of grain, foodstuffs, and industrial crops.

The Ha Lang district party organization congress discussed measures to uphold responsibility in combat and national defense. Party members noted shortcomings in supervising agricultural activities. Many party members failed to set an example in labor productivity, working for the sake of their interests and neglecting their duties, thus affecting the people's daily life and grain procurement for the state. After the self-criticism and criticism drive, the district party committee helped various districts consolidate and perfect 50 weak cooperatives by replacing management committees and heads and deputy heads of production units. Since the consolidation, various party chapters and executive committees of agricultural cooperatives have formulated concrete plans to eliminate the system of nonspecific contracts [khoans trawngs]. Various cooperatives are striving to care for the 10th-month rice and accelerating the planting of summer-fall crops to fulfill set plan norms.

The Quang Hoa and Ha Lang party organization congresses also discussed measures to combine economic tasks with national defense in order to fulfill triumphantly the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

PRICES OF SEVERAL BASIC FOODSTUFFS TO RISE

BK191542 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] In Indonesia, the prices of several basic foodstuffs, including rice, will rise by 9.3 to 28 percent for next month following last week's devaluation of the rupiah. This was stated by an official spokesman for the National Logistics Agency in Jakarta. He said flour, soybeans, and corn prices would be increased by 9.8, 12.5, and 14.86 percent respectively. The largest increase of 28 percent will be for powdered sardine and fish flour, both ingredients for animal food. The spokesman explained that the price rises were partly due to imports of the staples.

He added that for rice, in which Indonesia is self-sufficient, the price will be raised flatly by around 20 rupiah per kilogram.

KAMPAS REPORTS ON ASEAN COMMON MARKET DEBATES

BK201010 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has expressed doubts that an ASEAN Common Market will benefit ASEAN member countries. Therefore, Indonesia and Singapore opposed the Philippine-initiated common market concept at last month's meeting of ASEAN economic ministries in Manila.

Mokhtar made the remarks at the Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta on Friday when he was asked why Indonesia opposed the ASEAN Common Market idea. He added that what Indonesia is trying to achieve is ASEAN cooperation to compete in the international market.

However, several economic observers have instead taken the opposite view to that of Mokhtar by saying that the ASEAN Common Market, which is to be set up in the year 2000, can be used as an incentive for Indonesian producers to improve their efficiency and compete with their ASEAN counterparts.

In an interview with KOMPAS last week, Dr Jisman Simanjuntak of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Professor Dr Mohamed Sadli and Sukamdani Gitosarjono of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Dr Simatupang of the University of Indonesia suggested that if Indonesia really wants to improve its work efficiency, Indonesia should have supported the ASEAN Common Market concept. These observers pointed out that Indonesia's main concern that its domestic markets would be inundated by products from other ASEAN partners are quite small, only 14 percent. As for Indonesia's imports for Singapore, nearly 50 percent is for reexport. [passage omitted]

MALAYSIA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FIFTH MALAYSIA PLAN

BK221607 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1540 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sep 22 (BERNAMA) -- The Fifth Malaysia Plan covering the period 1986-1990 is clearly premised on the private sector as the "locomotive" to lead the economy out of the woods, acting Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Monday night.

In the wake of declining export revenue and increasing financial burdens, the government had to review its role in the economy, he said at a dinner of the Malaysian-British Society and British-Malaysian Society here.

The government recognised that it had to scale down its involvement in the economy and minimise its leading role in pump-priming economic activity. "We expect you -- the captains of industry -- to get your act together and make a success of the plan," he told the members of the societies, consisting mainly of leading businessmen from the two countries.

He said that under the Fifth Plan, the government might introduce new incentives and appropriate policy changes including greater flexibility in foreign land ownership. The government, he added, would do all it could to support ventures and initiatives through its policy framework, direction, improved administrative procedures, funds and facilities.

"The government is fully committed to the concept of 'Malaysia Incorporated', the fundamental idea of which is cooperation between the government and the private sector," he said.

On privatisation, Tengku Rithauddeen said it represented a new approach to development in the Malaysian economy, adding that it was an instrument to facilitate the public sector's divestment of economic activities. He said privatisation could relieve the financial and administrative burdens of government and improve the economy and general performance of the public services. It would also accelerate the rate of economic growth by stimulating private entrepreneurship and investment, he added.

"Privatisation is also intended to help achieve the objectives of the New Economic Policy (NEP) whereby more opportunities for ownership participation, jobs and business would be generated," he said.

On the world economic recession, he said it was not expected to "bottom out in the near future" owing to rising protectionist pressures in the industrialised countries. "If the developed countries are committed to the liberalisation of international trade, then steps must be taken to arrest and roll-back the tide of protectionism," he added. This, he said, was essential to the development and economic growth of Malaysia especially in terms, of trade.

CABINET, ARMED FORCES CALL FOR NPA POLICY REVIEW

HK231501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 23 (AFP) -- The Philippine cabinet and the armed forces Tuesday for the first time called for a review of President Corazon Aquino's defensive policy on communist rebels, noting that attacks on non-military targets had increased, officials said.

Vice President Salvador Laurel convened the cabinet, which was briefed by Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos on the insurgency situation, two cabinet members said.

Cabinet members felt that "maybe the (military's) defensive posture should now be reviewed," Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda told the press after the meeting, the first since Mrs. Aquino left for a U.S. visit last week [as received]. The general feeling of the cabinet was one of "impatience and frustration about the present situation and that things are not moving as fast as they should regarding the talks with the communist groups," he added.

Mrs. Aquino has placed the 250,000-strong armed forces on an active defensive footing while peace talks continue between her government and the communist-led coalition National Democratic Front (NDF).

General Ramos "impressed on the cabinet the need for the government to redefine its position in relation to the insurgency," Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco said, without elaborating.

The military chief also told the meeting that the ratio of military fatalities in relation to communist New People's Army (NPA) deaths was now "closer to a one-to-one ratio," Mr. Maceda said. Before Mrs. Aquino came to power in February following a revolt against deposed president Ferdinand Marcos, the ratio was two NPA guerrillas killed for every military fatality, he added.

The military last week said there has been an 11 per cent increase in rebel-initiated clashes with government forces in the last seven months, which totalled 1,489.

Mr. Maceda said Tuesday that attacks had not been limited to military targets because attacks on logging and mining concessions have risen by 30-35 per cent with eight incidents in the past six months. The 16,500-strong NPA requires all logging companies within its area of operations to pay tax or protection money, causing some companies to limit their operations and devote their resources to hiring security personnel, he added.

Criticism of Mrs. Aquino's national security policy had previously been limited to that made by Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who was not at the meeting, observers here said.

General Ramos, who had been generally supportive of Mrs. Aquino's policy, refused to comment on his stand during a meeting of the National Security Council that followed.

Mr. Laurel, who presided over the council meeting, the country's highest advisory board on security matters said only that they had talked about "highly classified and highly confidential matters," including the insurgency.

Mrs. Aquino asked for an immediate 30-day ceasefire before leaving for the United States, but NDF [National Democratic Front] representatives rejected it saying they did not want the agreement to become a "bargaining chip" in her talks with U.S. officials. She is due to return here Thursday after securing additional U.S. aid to revive the Philippine economy and support for her peaceful approach to end the 17-year-old rebellion.

Meanwhile opposition leader Arturo Tolentino, who was Mr. Marcos' running mate in the allegedly rigged February elections, Tuesday urged Mr. Enrile to overthrow the Aquino government for the sake of political stability. "Mr. Enrile must terminate this kind of government he has put up in order that we may have stability ... and economic recovery," Mr. Tolentino said in a television interview here.

Marcos supporters charge that Mrs. Aquino's government is coddling communists and share Mr. Enrile's cynicism over her peace overtures. Mr. Tolentino also said that he still accepted Mr. Enrile as defence minister because he had originally been appointed by Mr. Marcos.

'Hardline Policy' Expected Soon

HK240144 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The government is expected shortly to announce a hardline policy against the communist insurgents. Vice President Salvador Laurel said yesterday [23 September] that was the consensus during the National Security Council meeting held yesterday at the vice president's office at Malacanang. Laurel, who is also foreign minister, said there is growing impatience and frustration among the Cabinet and Security Council members because of the continuing communist rebel attacks and killings despite the ongoing peace talks. Details of the council meeting were not disclosed, but sources said they expect a policy announcement after President Aquino returns tomorrow from her U.S. state visit.

In Lucena City, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the military will now adopt a hardline policy against the rebels. He said the military is no longer a sitting duck and the rebels can expect swift and devastating retaliation by the troops. Enrile went by helicopter to Lucena City yesterday for a first-hand look into the situation there following a series of ambuscades, raids, and killings perpetrated by the NPA. Yesterday, two helicopter gunships were deployed in Quezon to boost military forces battling the NPA there. Enrile said he also opposes the continued delay in the peace talks. He said that would be to the government's advantage [as heard] because it would give the rebels opportunities to consolidate and strengthen their forces.

Meanwhile, there is mounting clamor from various sectors for massive operations against leftist rebels in the country. Opposition parties and other groups have urged the Aquino government to take a hardline stance. Among those advocates are the party of deposed President Marcos and others. The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] urged the Aquino government to launch massive defensive operation against the NPA and terrorist elements to forestall the escalating wave of raids, ambuscades, liquidations, and terrorism all over the country. The KBL Central Committee expressed concern over the alarming number of killings of military men and civilians since the Aquino government released top communist leaders.

ENRILE ON NATIONAL ELECTIONS, AQUINO TRIP

HK231335 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Sep 86 p 12

[By Reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said he favors the holding of presidential and national elections if these will solve many of the country's problems.

Replying to questions at the weekly Kapihan sa Manila [Manila Coffee Shop], Enrile said the holding of presidential elections will "settle once and for all the problems of leadership."

After all President Corazon C. Aquino is a very popular person and there is no problem that the government can stand on her popularity, he said.

"If there is a national consensus for national elections from top to bottom, where all political parties will participate, including the radical left, then maybe we can achieve stability in this country," Enrile said.

During the same forum, Enrile noted that President Aquino's ongoing trip to the United States seems to be turning out to be a "personal success in so far as the U.S. public and government are concerned."

But he is not as optimistic whether this success can be translated into tangible and beneficial results for the Filipino people, he said.

"I am not saying that Mrs Aquino's trip is a mere PR thing," Enrile explained. "I am merely stating the facts. On the $150 million reportedly released by the White House -- of which $100 million is for the Economic Support Fund and $50 million for military usage, this amount has been long overdue to us. It should not be construed as charity or as a result of the American government's generosity but as a legal obligation that they entered into with the previous regime in 1984."

Enrile admitted, though, that the reported $20 million in medicine aid is new money but cautioned that this will not be given in the form of cash but "in kind."

"As for the reported $250-million aid to have been approved by the Lower House of the U.S. Congress, I must caution that this amount has yet to be approved by the Senate," he said.

Enrile also said, he agrees with the proposed deadline for the ongoing peace talks between the government and the National Democratic Front (NDF) "so at least we will know if there is any prospect for success as far as these peace talks are concerned."

"The NDF's rejection, however, of this proposed 30-day cessation of hostility, to me, means that they are not really interested to talk peace but merely want to use the ongoing peace dialog as a period of rest and consolidation of their forces," he added.

MILITARY TO BACK UP MPWH IN REBEL AREAS

HK231522 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 23 Sep 86 p 3

[By Jim Gomez]

[Text] The military and other local government units will back up the Public Works and Highways Ministry [MPWH] to assure the unhampered implementation of infrastructure projects in rebel-infested areas of the country.

This assurance was made by General Fidel V. Ramos, New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] chief and MPWH chief Rogaciano Mercado to government officials after formalizing the NAFP-MPWH tie-up under the National Development Effort (NDE) program.

Mercado said that the military establishment's participation in the program includes physical execution and monitoring of infrastructure projects whenever requested by the MPWH, specifically in areas where the peace and order condition is critical.

The NDE, formerly known as the National Civic Action Program (NCAP), is also being implemented in coordination with local government units "to demonstrate the present administration's commitment to bring a measure of progress in neglected regions," Mercado added.

The MPWH hopes to curb the insurgency problem through the execution of basic infrastructure projects in the country sides.

"Since these rebels feel that they are being deprived of the vital facilities being provided by the government, it is about time that they should be provided with equal social and economic benefits including these basic public facilities," Mercado said.

NPA REBELS KILL 'RANKING PARAMILITARY OFFICIAL'

HK240525 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Communist guerrillas Wednesday killed a ranking paramilitary official in a road ambush in nearby Bulacan Province, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here. Lieutenant Colonel Angel Lansang, deputy provincial commander of the Paramilitary Constabulary, was shot dead by communist New People's Army (NPA) rebels inside his car on his way to Balagtas Town north of Manila, PNA said.

Lt. Col. Lansang, 56, was on his way to the Balagtas police headquarters where he concurrently holds office as police chief when he was attacked, the state run agency quoted his commander, Lieutenant Colonel Leandro Mendoza, as saying. Military and constabulary spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the PNA report. [passage omitted]

SISON REPORTED TO RESUME CPP CHAIRMANSHIP

HK231013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0941 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP) -- A senior military official has charged that former political prisoner Jose Maria Sison has reassumed the chairmanship of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), press reports here said Tuesday.

Mr. Sison was back as CPP chairman, but had also maintained his "legal status," apparently a reference to Mr. Sison's membership of a new legal leftist party, Major General Renato de Villa, the commander of the constabulary forces, was quoted as saying.

The CPP's 16,500-strong New People's Army (NPA) leads a 17-year-old guerrilla campaign against the Manila government.

Constabulary spokesmen had no immediate comment on the reports. Lieutenant Anselmo Cabingan, the Armed Forces spokesman, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the general made the statement before a business group here Monday.

Mr. Sison, who has admitted being the founding chairman of the CPP, is currently on a speaking tour in Australia, associates said.

Mr. Sison was detained under President Ferdinand Marcos, and was released along with other political prisoners by Corazon Aquino after she came to power following a revolt in February. He then helped organize a new legitimate political party, the people's party, made up largely of workers and peasants. The military suspect the new party of being a CPP front, but both the CPP and the people's party have denied this.

People's Party General Secretary Alan Jazmines said Tuesday it was "very unlikely" that Mr. Sison would have resumed his old post. "The allegation is highly improbable," Mr. Jazmines said, adding that Mr. Sison could not possibly hold the post as he would be out of the country for the rest of the year.

He said that although the people's party charter prohibits members from belonging to two political parties, it could not check if its members also belonged to underground groups.

Mr. Jazmines said Mr. Sison's "status as a member (of the people's party) is welcome," and added that "we are convinced that he is a patriotic individual."

PC Chief on Sison's Position

HK231327 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Constabulary chief Maj Gen Renato de Villa has disclosed that ex-political detainee and self-confessed Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] founder Jose Ma. Sison "reassumed" his CPP chairmanship.

In a talk with the Alabang Rotary Club in Alabang, Muntinlupa Sunday night, de Villa said Sison's assumption of the chairmanship even as he continues to go about his legal activities maximizes his "propaganda (efforts) against the military to alienate them from the masses...and put a wedge between the military and civilian authorities."

De Villa also said the CPP's propaganda has "deeply influenced some (Filipino) journalists" covering the country's various newspapers and magazines. [passage omitted]

De Villa said Sison has been spearheading the anti-military propaganda which he said is a part of the communist scheme to grab state power.

The propaganda, he said, is trained particularly on Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen Fidel Ramos.

This is "understandable," he added, "because the communists hold the view that the disintegration of the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] will make their seizure of political power much easier."

De Villa, also noted that the communists are not interested in the peace talks. "There are signs now that the insurgents are looking for excuses to break the negotiations," he said.

Sison Arrest Possible

HK240157 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Freed Communist Party founder Jose Maria Sison may be arrested if it is confirmed that he has reassumed the chairmanship of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines. This was announced by Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, who said the full force of the law will be applied on Sison if a report by Constabulary chief Major General Renato de Villa is confirmed. De Villa said Sison has resumed as chairman of the outlawed Communist Party and at the same time the chairmanship of the legal leftist Partido ng Bayan.

BAYAN, KMU, OTHERS TAGGED AS NDF FRONTS

HK231401 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] A top military officer yesterday named Bayan [Bagong Alyansang Makabayan-New Nationalist Alliance] and the Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] as among the seven cause-oriented organizations allegedly serving as local communist fronts.

The five others, according to the officer who spoke on condition of anonymity, are the League of Filipino Students (LFS), Cross [Christians For the Realization of Sovereign Society], Gabriela [General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership and Action], Alliance of Health Workers (AHW) [as published], Soviet of Professionals for the Advancement of Democracy (Spade) and Alliance of Concerned Teachers (ACT).

The officer, a commanding general of one of the four major Armed Forces services, claimed the LFS serves as a covert organization for students; Cross for members of the clergy; Gabriela for women; AHW for medical practitioners; Spade for professionals; and ACT for academicians.

The disclosure came even as Constabulary Chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa warned that communist rebels were planning to stage their own version of "people power not in support of President Aquino but to pressure the Government to give in to their demands."

According to the officer, Bayan was the covert organization of the National Democratic Front. Founded by nationalist leader Lorenzo Tanada, Bayan is the biggest umbrella organization of cause-oriented groups, including KMU, LFS and Spade.

Asked if the military considered Tanada as a communist, the officer replied: "It doesn't follow."

Contacted by the 'Chronicle,' Lean Alejandro, Bayan secretary-general, denied the officer's claim and challenged the military to "come with solid evidence" to prove the allegation.

Alejandro described Bayan as a "nationalist confederation of people's organizations that are united under a nationalist and democratic program."

"This is becoming ridiculous," he told the 'Chonicle' when informed of the allegation. He said the military was resorting to "typical fascist means when it runs out of reasons to confront real isues."

The NDF [National Democratic Front] has claimed it is the umbrella organization of underground anti-Government forces, including the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. It is now representing these groups in the on-going peace talks with the Government.

But the military said the NDF is only the CPP's political arm with the New People's Army serving as the military arm.

Another ranking officer, an operations chief of an AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] service command and who also requested anonymity, said the seven organizations function primarily as the CPP's recruitment arm.

But he hastened to add that not all the members were communists.

At the same time, the commanding general said the Government troops outnumbered the NPA rebels by more than five to one.

He warned, however, that the CPP has increased its guerrilla fronts nationwide to as high as 59.

A guerrilla front is a provincial force composed of combined political and armed wings, according to the military. Each front falls under one of the five rebel commissions operating by geographical locations one each in Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Southern Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

The officer said he believed armed guerrilla operations were being concentrated in Mindanao while the politicalization campaign was being conducted in Central Luzon.

Meanwhile, de Villa told the Alabang Rotary Club Sunday that the communist rebels were not sincere in the on-going talks.

He said the rebels could just be using the negotiation, now on its third month, to consolidate their forces.

He stressed the military was "giving the peace talks all the chance to succeed," but gave an equally sharp warning that the military was ready to face the insurgents in an armed showdown.

"If in spite of our pleas for a just and reasonable peace, the hardcore insurgents (would) remain steadfast in their activities to destroy democracy, then let duty, and patriotism compel each and everyone of us to defend our country and people," he said.

Bayan Wants Government Purged

HK230107 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[By Jun Lopez]

[Excerpt] Bagong Alyansang Makabayan, [Bayan-New Nationalist Alliance] coalition of leftist organizations, yesterday threatened to launch a nationwide insurrection in case ultra-rightists in and out of the Aquino government pull off a coup d'etat.

In a protest rally at the Plaza miranda in Quiapo, Manila, on the day martial law was declared 14 years ago, some eight thousand rallyists vowed to defend the gains of the February revolution "at all costs."

Rally speakers Crispin Beltran of the labor movement, Loretta Ann Rosales of Bayan, Firmo Tripon, Ric Valmonte and Jose Castro took turns stressing the people have the right to defend themselves and protect their gains against the "threat of fascist restoration in the country."

They said they would not allow military rule to be reimposed on the country.

Beltran said martial law's chief implementator, deposed President Marcos, has been ousted by people power. However, he said, its architects, referring to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, are still enjoying their positions in the government.

Beltran and other speakers urged the government to purge Enrile, Ramos, and other "terrorist" elements in the government.

They charged the hold-over defense minister with trying to build his political and economic bases, which he has already done in Northern Philippines, for his eventual take-over of the government.

When that happens, the demonstrators said they would launch nationwide general strikes, massive protest actions, boycott of classes and offices, noise barrages, and other forms of protest actions.

They also accused President Aquino, now on the 6th day of her 9-day U.S. visit, of reneging on her election promise of dismantling the "fascist structures of the former regime."

Bayan spokesman Baltazar Pinguel, chairman of the coalition's people's struggle committee, said Aquino has remained silent on continued human rights abuses by the military.

The League of Filipino Students [LFS] said President Aquino has yet to fulfill her promise of "Demarcosifying" the country.

Representing the student sector, which had been in the forefront of the anti-Marcos movement at the height of martial law, the LFS said the students will support the people's struggle to thwart the restoration of military rule in the country. [passage omitted]

Militants Protests Militarization

HK231339 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 23 Sep 86 p 10

[By Efren P. Molina]

[Text] Balanga, Bataan -- Militant groups, denouncing alleged continued militarization of the province, demanded the dismantling of Task Force Samat during a rally here Sunday to mark the imposition of martial law in the country.

Some 10,000 persons coming from as far as Orani and Mariveles, converged at the town plaza and urged the removal of the U.S. naval base in Olongapo City and Clark Air Base in Angeles City.

The rally was led by the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New Nationalist Alliance -- Bayan], an umbrella alliance of cause-oriented groups, like the League of Filipino Students, Kilusang Mayo Uno [1 May Movement] and Alliance of Concerned Teachers.

The groups sought for the ouster of some high defense and military officials.

Task Force Samat was created and sent to Bataan by then Constabulary chief, Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, following the spate of bomb attacks on the National Power Corp. (NPC) transmission towers that were linked to the nuclear power plant at Napot Point in Morong, Bataan, in July, last year.

The task force, a contingent of military officers and men from the different branches of the Armed Forces, was directed to secure the transmission towers for 24 hours to prevent further destruction.

LFS Demonstrates Outside Embassy

HK231458 Hong Kong AFP in English 1418 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 23 (AFP) -- About 100 demonstrators from a leftist student group burned paper copies of the United States flag in a rally outside the U.S. Embassy here Tuesday.

The students, who were demonstrating against the presence of U.S. bases in the Philippines, chanted anti-American slogans and then took out paper copies of the U.S. flag and burned them. The demonstration lasted only for a few minutes before the students peacefully dispersed.

The demonstration was organized by the League of Filipino Students (LFS), a leftist student organization that the military has accused of being a front of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). The LFS has consistently denied being a front of the CPP. [passage omitted]

NDF URGES AQUINO TO KEEP 'COVENANT' WITH PEOPLE

HK230649 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday urged President Aquino and the "progressive" members of her Cabinet to keep their covenant with the people "on the basis of principle rather than political expediency."

It warned that while the Government continues to enjoy broad support, the people's hope "has been reluctantly giving way to disappointment and frustration."

The NDF blamed the New Armed Forces of the Philippines for this, claiming that it continues to follow the same policies set by the "US-Marcos dictatorship" in carrying out its "anti-people operations."

The NDF came out with these observations in a statement published in the 'LIBERATION', its official organ, to mark the anniversary of what it called the "infamous" imposition of martial law on Sept. 21, 1972.

According to the NDF, the people are still waiting for the Aquino government "to complete the dismantling of the fascist structures" and to take the first steps toward "genuine reforms."

It said peace was still far because "reactionary forces" continue to "consolidate their hold on the government" and to "set it irrevocably on the path of war against the people."

Mrs. Aquino, who the NDF said, is now in the U.S. passing inspection as every other Philippine President before her has done" [quotation marks as published] is under heavy pressure from the U.S. to extend the stay of the American bases here beyond 1991.

A mailed-fist policy against the "people's revolutionary forces" is also being asked by the U.S., "in exchange for promises to assist her economic recovery program," it added.

Enrile Building 'Political Base'

HK240227 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0100 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] says Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile is starting to organize the solid north for the coming elections. The solid north is the political base of former President Marcos and remains the strongest support of the deposed leader. The NDF claims that Enrile lined up the remaining elements of the former regime when he visited the Ilocos region last July. Among the groups Enrile has been trying to win over are the [words indistinct] the Marcos loyalists in Ilocos Norte, the [words indistinct] group in Apayao, the Group of 77 [not further identified] and [words indistinct].

REBEL PRIEST REACTS TO CPP-NAP REPORTS

HK231301 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Baguio City -- Renegade priest Conrado Balweg, chairman of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), has denied accusations by the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army that CPLA's recent cease-fire agreement with the military was a "covert surrender and collaboration."

"How can they talk of surrender when we are fighting for the interest of the masses," Balweg said. "We will never surrender the interests of the masses."

He added: "The CPLA is an armed revolutionary force and we have not laid down our arms. We are merely accepting the offer of President Aquino to work for lasting peace. Isn't that the age-old custom in the Cordilleras -- for two adversaries to come together and negotiate a bodong (peace pact)?

Balweg urged "all Cordillera revolutionaries in the CPP-NPA to respect the noble tradition of peace-making in the Cordillera instead of resorting to mudslinging in the media."

Ignacio Capigsan, a.k.a. Bill Bilig, alleged member of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] Politburo, had said Balweg's CPLA has "acquired status as a legal armed group, virtually making it the new paramilitary unit or new CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force]."

He said Balweg's group was able to "create some disruption in the CPP-NPA's work in the Cordillera but it never did succeed in confusing the masses completely."

Balweg called on the CPP-NPA leaders to stop what he called black propaganda from "our brothers and sisters in the Cordillera."

He said that the CPP-NPA has repeatedly violated an agreement forged between the CPP-NPA and the CPLA during a meeting in Abra last May 31. In that meeting representatives from the two groups agreed to be "revolutionary allies."

Balweg said the CPP-NPA "promised rectification of the false media reports about CPLA cadres. However, they have continued with their vilification campaign against the CPLA and the masses supporting the groups."

CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE SLATED FOR 1 DEC

HK240543 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The date for the plebiscite on the new constitution will be 1 December this year. This has been announced by the Commission on Election [Comelec]. However, Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe and the Six Comelec commissioners said it will be impossible to wind up the nationwide registration of voters in 68 days to meet the 1 December deadline. The Comelec is therefore suggesting that the voters' registration be conducted after the constitution is ratified and before the local elections are held next year.

MINISTER SIGNS NEW LABOR RELATIONS GUIDELINES

HK210126 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Sep 86 p 2

[By Gethsemane M. Selirio]

[Text] Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez signed last night the much awaited ministry guidelines on labor relations to end the four-month wait by labor and management for a clear-cut policy on strikes from the Aquino government.

In a still unnumbered Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) order with 50 provisions, Sanchez stated that the guidelines will be effective within 15 days from its publication in newspapers of general circulation.

BUSINESS DAY sources said the delayed effectivity clause was inserted in the 10th and final draft of the guidelines as a stop gap measure in case questions on the validity and legality of the ministry guidelines are raised.

In 15 days, President Aquino would have arrived from her official visit to the US and would be ready to sign an executive order to back up the guidelines. The MOLE has already submitted the draft executive order to Malacanang, sources said.

The ministry guideline, as signed, contained the Labor Day announcements of President Aquino liberalizing strikes and unionism rules, as well as amendments to the Labor Code. The following are Mrs. Aquino's announcements that are reflected in the guidelines:

— Letter of Instructions No. 1458, which allows management to replace striking workers who defy return-to-work orders issued by the labor minister has been repealed.

—A petition for certification election or registration of unions in non-unionized establishments shall be sufficient if supported by 20 percent of the employees.

— The two-thirds strike vote requirement under Batas Pambansa Blg. 130 has been revised to a simple majority vote.

— In case of dismissal of union officers constituting union-busting and where the existence of the union is threatened, the union can ingore the 15-day cooling-off period and take action immediately.

— The government shall pursue in representation issues a policy of automatic certification elections during the freedom period of collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) where the majority status of the incumbent union is questioned.

The other provisions of the guidelines reflect additional changes in the labor relations laws consistent with the policies of the new government, reiterations of existing policies and legal procedures, as well as new approaches to dispute settlement to assure the just and speedy resolution of labor disputes including the prevention of such disputes.

In taking a strike vote, it is now a requirement that the MOLE supervise the conduct of such a vote. The union concerned shall notify the ministry at least three days before the taking of the vote.

The guidelines also provide two options or cases where clearance to terminate of an employe [as published] can be secured from the labor ministry to prevent strikes and labor disputes. These cases are the determination of the services of duly elected union officials and termination under the CBA union security clause.

A new requirement was also introduced for CBA registration in order to prevent or minimize union raiding, provide stability during the life of the CBA and also curtail the conclusion of "sweetheart contracts."

Any alliance or group of workers acting as a labor organization shall register with the MOLE to be entitled to the rights and privileges of a legitimate labor organization, the guidelines said.

As a remedy against the rash of illegal strikes in the country, the guidelines provide that the labor minister may declare a strike illegal in cases where he has assumed jurisdiction. This however, is limited to disputes affecting national interests. In the Labor Code, the power of the minister to declare a strike illegal is not explicitly stated.

TELEPHONE COMPANY GROUP GOES ON STRIKE

HK240533 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] A splinter group from a union of employees of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company [PLDT] has declared a strike which threatens to affect the PLDT nationwide. The strike was called by a shadow organization headed by Cecilio Benigno, Jr. The strikers staged their mass action at 0800 today at the PLDT's Pasay City branch. The striking workers belong to a faction that has clashed with the PLDT management over some provisions of the collective bargaining agreement signed with the FCWU [expansion not given] recently.

CEBU PAPER CHARGES LABOR LAWS VIOLATED AT BASES

HK230609 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 12 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Filipino contract workers at Subic naval base accused Wednesday American contracting officers at the U.S. Naval Supply depot of exploiting labor and violating Philippine labor laws.

Leaders of the Filipino workers met with Roberto A. Flores president of the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employes Associations in the U.S. Facilities in the Philippines (Ffcea) to seek help in organizing themselves into a union and bring their case to the Labor Ministry.

They told Flores that except for those who work as stevedores and as mess attendants in the different mess halls of the base who receive more than P53 wage daily, most of them get less than P40 a day including the cost of living allowance.

Under the labor law on wages, the existing minimum wage in the U.S. bases should be P53 daily including the cost of living allowance.

The Filipino contract workers are those whose services like grass cutting, security, janitorial, stevedorings, mess attendant and barracks boys are contracted out by American contracting officers to Filipino contractors.

There are more than 4,000 Filipino contract workers at Subic naval base alone and almost the same number at Clark Air Force base in Angeles City and other U.S. facilities in the Philippines.

The workers said they do not have security of tenure in their jobs because their services are bidded out yearly and everytime a new contractor takes over, they are either dismissed or and or rehired for 90 days services being considered. [sentence as published]

They also said that some of them particularly those who work as security guards are made to work for more than eight hours without overtime pay and those who are required to work at night are not given their night differential pay.

They accused the American contracting officers of conniving with Filipino contractors in committing gross violations not only minimum wage law but other Philippine labor laws.

Although in the contracts signed between, the American officials and the Filipino contractors, provided that Philippine labor laws and regulations be complied with, these are flagrantly violated about it, the workers said.

They said that since four years ago, the American contractors were more concerned in saving money by getting the lowest bidders for these service contracts even if these do not have the necessary qualifications.

PAPER DISCLOSES NUCLEAR MISHAP PRESS RELEASE

HK230145 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 22 Sep 86 p 1

[By staff members Maites Sison and Sheila Coronel]

[Text] A "pre-formated" press release that would be read in case of a nuclear accident in the U.S. military bases here had been prepared by the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (CINCPAC) as early as 1978, an anti-nuclear organization said yesterday.

Eugene Gonzales, spokesman of the National Organization Against Nuclear Weapons and Arms (N.O. Nukes) told the 'CHRONICLE' that instructions not to use the words "atomic" and "nuclear" had been detailed in a paper attached to that release.

The N.O. Nukes had obtained a copy of that release, Gonzales said.

In a related development, the U.S. Embassy in Manila, following U.S. Government policy, refused to comment on the 'CHRONICLE' expose.

"It is official U.S. policy that we will neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons," Mary Carlin, U.S. Embassy spokeswoman said.

The N.O. Nukes and the Nuclear-Free-Philippines Coalition (NFPC) are now demanding the removal of nuclear weapons and chemicals confirmed to have been stored in the U.S. bases in the country.

A copy of CINCPAC's 1984 Organization and Functions Manual (OFM) obtained by the 'CHRONICLE' had confirmed the presence of nuclear weapons in the U.S. military bases here and in the Pacific.

Gonzales also said that in 1978, former Admiral Jean Laroque of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, said at least 54 tactical nuclear weapons were stored in U.S. military installations here.

Laroque now works in the Center for Defense Information in the U.S., which exposes various scandals and anomalies that "the U.S. defense establishment attempts to hide," according to Gonzales.

Meanwhile, Constitutional Commissioner Rene Sarmientop said that a recently approved provision in the draft constitution would restrict the entry of nuclear-powered vessels and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in U.S. bases in the Philippines.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF U.S. MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARRIVES

HK221157 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The government today received the first shipment of 20 million worth of medical supplies and relief goods from the United States. The shipment arrived this morning on board a C-5 U.S. Air Force plane at the old Manila International Airport. The first shipment is intended for Philippine soldiers and needy civilians.

Earlier, President Reagan ordered the release of 10 million as emergency medical assistance for the [words indistinct].